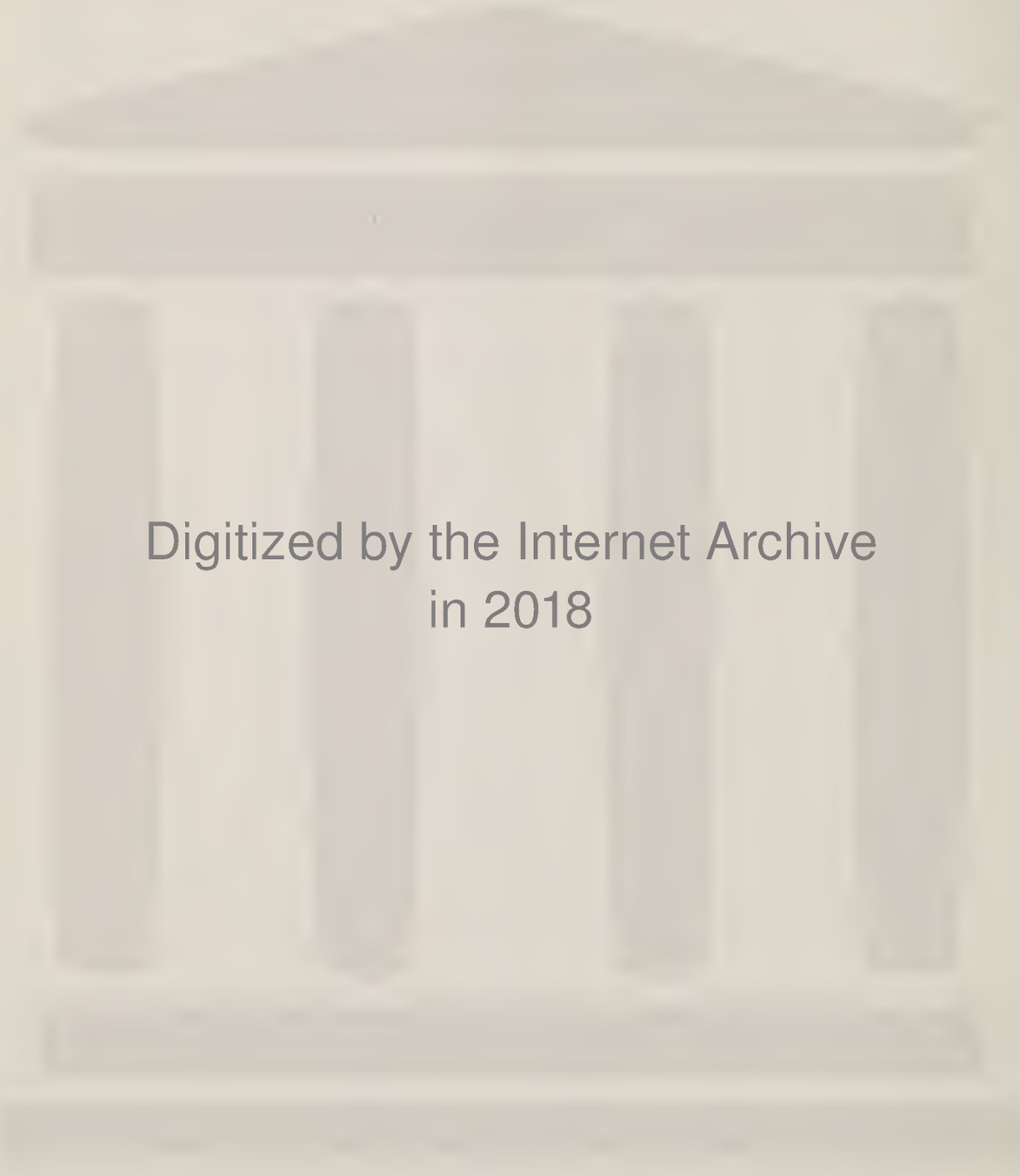
Gc
929.2
D4925d
1620651

M. L

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01204 4365



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018

https://archive.org/details/historicalgeneal00deve

Historical and Genealogical Records of the DEVENISH FAMILIES

THIS EDITION

IS LIMITED TO ONE HUNDRED COPIES

OF WHICH THIS IS NUMBER

82

PRESENTED TO

The Newberry Library, Chicago

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE AUTHORS



Photograph by Rembrandt Studio, Denver

ROBERT JONES DEVENISH

aetat. 82

Historical and Genealogical Records of the DEVENISH FAMILIES of England and Ireland

With an Inquiry Into the Origin of the Family Name and Some Account of the Family Lines Founded by Them in Other Countries

BY

ROBERT J. DEVENISH

AND

CHARLES H. McLAUGHLIN

Privately Printed

THE LAKESIDE PRESS · CHICAGO

1948

Gen 48
Charles Hemphill McLaughlin
Minneapolis, Minn.

1620651

Preface

THIS book has grown by gradual stages from the less ambitious plan of providing an account of my own family for the information of immediate relations. As my knowledge of the family history increased the project grew. When I was a child I accepted without reservation a pedigree constructed by my great-grandfather, George Devenish. I knew that we were descendants of a long line of landowners and felt that some responsibility rested upon me even though the number of acres owned by my father had been much reduced. I assumed also that all Devenishes must be blood relations. I remember reading in an Irish paper seventy years ago that a Devenish member of the Royal Irish Constabulary had captured seven moonshiners single-handed and marched them to the police barracks. I wondered then how a Devenish could possibly be a police constable, yet felt that his exploit displayed the strength and ability I associated with people of our name. All this was "a childish ignorance," but I continued until many years later to suppose that all Devenishes must derive from a common stock. The improbability that this is really so will be apparent from an examination of the hundreds of records of early Devenishes mentioned in Part II of this book, and from our inability, even after persistent search, to establish conclusively a connection between several important Devenish families of which accounts are given in Part III. The official reports of Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Deputy Ulster King of Arms, forced me finally to abandon the assumption that my own family was directly descended from Sir John Devenish of Hellingly, Sussex, and pointed rather to a long line of Irish ancestors who cannot be fully traced.

Today the name Devenish is found in many scattered places. There is still a street called Devenish in Athlone, and I am told that there is another in Pretoria. There was a race horse that bore our name in Australia, and Devenish tweeds are sold in America. Devenishes with whom I have spoken or corresponded nearly all claim that they

belong to an ancient family, no matter where they were born, and have apparently received this impression from their parents. But it will be clear, I think, from Chapter I, that the family name was probably derived at an early period from the place name Devon, so that many families may independently have assumed it.

In its present form this book is the work of two authors, so that some indication of their respective contributions may be of interest. About 1935 I completed a preliminary draft which contained a pretty full account of the modern Devenish families of Ireland, America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, with brief statements about the English families. It was based principally upon reports obtained from the Office of Arms in Dublin, and upon information collected from an extensive correspondence with Devenishes wherever I could find them. In the course of checking this draft with a view to seeing it through the press Mr. McLaughlin discovered that many hundreds of references to Devenishes occurred in published English and Irish public records, and in other printed works. He undertook a survey of these sources, and publication was postponed in the hope that his findings might fill some of the gaps in the earlier study. A further unavoidable delay was imposed by his absence during four years of military service. Upon his return to civilian status he drafted the present form of the book. In general, Chapters I through VI are based principally upon his research; Chapter VII is a mixed product in which he has been able to make substantial additions to several sections, while Chapters VIII through X follow closely the material of the earlier draft. Both of us have scrutinized the entire manuscript with care and have made revisions. Mr. McLaughlin also prepared the table of contents, genealogical charts, and bibliography.

It is only too probable that the long delay in completing the manuscript has resulted in some inequalities of style and even in some errors of fact. Not expecting that so many years would elapse before publication I did not in every case record when certain information reached me, so that some Devenishes with whom I corresponded may have changed their addresses or died without my knowledge. It is unfortunately not possible to recheck all such information now. In other

cases Devenishes now living seem to have been unable to supply as much definite information as I had anticipated. Every effort has of course been made to set down accurately information which has been supplied to us by others or obtained from books and reports, and to indicate in every case the source. It is hoped that this may facilitate further study by any who may be interested. I shall be grateful for any corrections or additions with which readers may favor me.

For permission to reproduce Miss Beatrice N. Forder's drawing of the arms of John le Devenissh of Winchester, first published in Thomas Stopher's *St. John's Hospital, Winchester* (1924), I have to thank her father, Mr. William Howard Forder, former Alderman of Winchester and Trustee of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist. Mrs. Henry Weston Devenish, of the Walls, Parkstone, Dorset, has kindly authorized the use of her drawings of the manor house of Horselunges, Hellingly, Sussex, and of armorial shields formerly in the windows of Horselunges. These were taken from the late Henry Weston Devenish's book, *The Devenish Family* (1933), which she edited. I am particularly indebted to Miss Pansy McLaughlin, of Chicago, Illinois, for her excellent drawings of the arms of the English Devenishes, the Peplesham arms, and the ruins of Court Devenish, in Athlone, which were especially prepared for this book.

Members of the staff of the R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company have been very considerate and accommodating throughout the process of publication, notwithstanding unexpected delay in completion of the manuscript and difficulties occasioned by scarcity of printing supplies. Mr. J. R. Bruce was particularly helpful in planning the book and procuring the necessary materials. The painstaking skill of Mr. William T. Treber, of the Operating Department, and his excellent staff, will be apparent in every page.

Those who have assisted in gathering or interpreting material used in the text are so numerous that it has seemed desirable to indicate their contributions more fully in the Introduction. It is hoped that they will accept this statement as a reflection of my sincere appreciation of their courteous and expert efforts.

ROBERT J. DEVENISH

649 Detroit Street, Denver, Colorado.
1 October 1947.

Contents

PAGE

PREFACE v

PART I. PROLEGOMENA

INTRODUCTION 3–15

A. Sources of Information 4

1. Heralds' Reports 4
a. Sir Arthur Vicars; b. Assheton Burke; c–d. G. D. Burtchaell; e. Major Sir Nevile Rodwell Wilkinson; f. Thomas U. Sadleir.

2. Family Records 5
a. Pedigree constructed by George Devenish, 1777; b. Family letters and papers; c. Henry Weston Devenish, *Archives of the Devenish Family*.

3. Special Reports 6
a. E. St. John Brooks; b. Miss P. Beryl Eustace; c. Liam Price; d. R. A. Walker; e. Henry A. Vernon; f. Henry A. Upton; g. Walter A. Jones.

4. Printed Materials 7
a. Research by Robert J. Devenish . . . 7
b. Research by C. H. McLaughlin. . . . 7
(1) Publications of English and Irish Record Commissions and Public Record Offices . 8
(2) Publications and proceedings of antiquarian, archaeological, record, and learned societies 10
(3) Cartularies of religious houses . . . 11
(4) Miscellaneous records 12

5. Miscellaneous Sources 12

Page

B. Method of Presentation. 13

[Recording and numbering of names, 13; genealogical charts, 13; citation of sources, 14; abbreviations, 14; arrangement of material, 14]

Chapter I. Derivation of the Name "Devenish" . 16–31

A. Theories as to the Etymology of the Name . . 16

1. Derivation from *Dewan-isques*, Assumed Name of a Sutton family 16

2. Derivation from *De Venice* 18

3. Toponymic Origin 22

B. Changes in the Form of the Name 25

PART II. EARLY HISTORICAL RECORDS

Chapter II. Devenish in Medieval England (to *ca.* 1500) 35–94

A. Devenish in Devonshire. 37

B. Devenish in Oxfordshire 39

C. Devenish in Cambridgeshire. 42

D. Devenish in Gloucestershire 44

1. Gloucester and Environs 44

2. Bristol and Environs. 48

E. Devenish in Somerset 52

F. Devenish in Winchester and Southampton . . 57

[Early records, 57; John le Devenissh, founder of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, 58; Nicholas le Devenyssh, 65; John le Devenish, abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 70; other children of John le Devenissh, 73; Thomas le Devenish, 73; his children, 75; later Winchester Devenishes, 76]

G. Devenish in Wiltshire 78

H. Devenish in London 82

PAGE

I. Miscellaneous Devenish Records 85

J. Conclusion 92

CHAPTER III. DEVENISH IN MEDIEVAL IRELAND (TO *ca.* 1500) 95–143

A. Irish Public Records 95

B. Devenish in County Dublin 99

1. Earliest Devenishes in the City of Dublin . . 99

2. William le Deveneys, of Dublin and Thorncastle. 104

3. Devenishes in Areas near Dublin 114

4. Later Devenishes in the City and County of Dublin. 118

C. Devenishes in Estates of William le Mareschal's Successors (Kilkenny, Kildare) 120

D. Devenishes in Ormond Estates (Kilkenny, Tipperary, Kildare, Carlow) 124

1. Feudal Domain of the Butler Family . . . 124

2. Devenish in Kilkenny 126

3. Devenish in Tipperary 132

4. Other Counties 133

E. Devenish in County Limerick 134

F. Devenish in County Waterford 135

G. Devenish in County Cork 138

H. Devenish in Counties Meath, Louth, and Down . 140

I. Conclusion 141

PART III. DEVENISH GENEALOGIES

CHAPTER IV. DEVENISH IN SUSSEX 147–188

A. John Devenyssh, Esq., Founder of the Family . . 147

PAGE

B. Children of John Devenyssh, Esq. 156
C. Children of Sir John Devenyssh, Knt. 160
(The Manor House of Horselunges) 165
D. Children of Richard Devenyssh, Esq., of Hellingly 172
E. Children of Thomas Devenyshe, Esq., of Westhampnett 180
F. Children of William Devenyshe, Esq., of Hellingly and Westhampnett 184
G. Sussex Miscellany 185

CHAPTER V. DEVENISH IN DORSET 189–247
A. Devenish of Lillington and Gillingham . . . 192

[Henry Devenish of Lillington (1), 192; Francis Devenish of Lillington (1-1), 192; his children, 195; children of Francis Devenish of Gillingham (1-1-1), 199; Anne Devenish Rowe Deanes, 201; Miscellany of Devenishes of Northwest Dorset, 205]

B. Devenish of Sydling 206
Henry Devenish of Upsydling, and the early generations 206
1. Descendants of Robert Devenish, of London and Grimstone 208
2. Descendants of Henry Devenish of Upsydling . 212

[Children and grandchildren, 213; children of Matthew Devenish III, 215; of Matthew Devenish IV, 216; miscellany of early Sydling Devenishes, 217]

a. Descendants of Matthew Devenish V (A-A) and Elizabeth Aldridge 219

[Matthew Devenish VI (A-A-1), 219; his children, 220; children of James Aldridge Devenish (A-A-3), 221; children of James Aldridge Devenish (A-A-3-1), 221; children of John Hoppus Devenish (A-A-3-7), 222]

PAGE

b. Descendants of Henry Devenish (A-B) and Martha Schollar 223

[William Devenish of Orchardleigh Park, Somerset (A-B-1), and his children, 223; descendants of Henry Devenish of Whitchurch, Hampshire (A-B-1-3), 224; descendants of the Reverend Charles Weston Devenish, of Publow, Somerset (A-B-1-7), 226]

c. Descendants of the Reverend Samuel Devenish of Sydling (A-C) and Mary Whitty . . . 227

[Matthew Henry Devenish (A-C-1), 227; his descendants, 228]

d. Descendants of James Devenish (A-D) and Sarah Pratt 229

Other Sydling Devenishes. 230

Miscellany of Devenishes in Other Towns of the Sydling Area. 231

C. Devenish Families in Towns of the Frome River Valley 232

1. Devenish of Bradford Peverell and Dorchester . 232

[Early records, 232; Thomas Devenish, of Dorchester and Winchester House, Southwark, 233; Dorchester descendants of Robert Devenish, of Bradford Peverell, 235; Dorchester miscellany, 240]

2. Devenish of Charminster 241

3. Miscellany 244

D. Other Dorsetshire Devenishes 244

1. West Dorset Devenishes 245

2. Central and Southeast Dorset Devenishes . . 245

CHAPTER VI. MISCELLANY OF ENGLISH DEVENISHES (SINCE *ca.* 1500) 248–252

[A. London, 248; B. Essex, 250; C. Hampshire, 251; D. Hertfordshire, 251; E. Kent, 251; F. Oxford, 251; G. Somerset, 252; H. Suffolk, 252; I. Surrey, 252; J. Wiltshire, 252; K. No Location Given, 252]

Page

Chapter VII. Devenish in Modern Ireland (since *ca.* 1500) 253–318

Connections between England and Ireland . . . 253

A. Devenish in Dublin 255

1. The Two Edmunds 255

[Edmund Devenish the elder, of Thomas Street, 255; his children, 256; Edmund Devenish the younger, 257; origin of arms confirmed to him, 258]

2. Christopher Devenish 260

3. George Devenish, of Dublin and Athlone . . 264

[Family and activities, 264; political difficulties, 265; argument for the identity of George of Dublin with George of Athlone, 267]

4. James Devenish of Dublin and Athlone . . 270

5. Later Dublin Devenishes 273

B. Devenish in Roscommon 275

Early generations: 276

[George Devenish (1), 276; William Devenish (1-5), 278; Christopher Devenish (1-5-7), 280; William Devenish (1-5-7-1), 280; his children, 283; children of William Devenish (A), 284; Olivia Mariamne Devenish (Fancourt) Raffles, 286; children of George Devenish (A-1) and Sarah Hemsworth, 291]

Descendants of William Devenish (A-1-1) and Hannah Lloyd: 292

[Children of John Devenish (A-1-1-1) and Susan Emma Fox, 294; children of the Very Reverend Robert Jones Sylvester Devenish (A-1-1-1-7) and Rosamond Kate Price, 296]

Descendants of Robert Devenish (A-1-7) and Theodosia Mahon: 297

[Children of George Devenish (A-1-7-1) and Mary Percy Jones, 300; children of John Devenish (A-1-7-3) and Elizabeth Frances Jones, 301; children of Robert Jones Devenish (A-1-7-1-1) and Letitia Frances Jones, 302; children of Robert Devenish (A-1-7-3-1) and Kathleen Maria Russell, 303]

Page

C. Devenish in Westmeath. 304

[Origin of the family, 304. Early Westmeath Devenishes: George and Sylvester, 306; Thomas, 309; Lt. Genl. John James Devenish D'Athlone, 309; Colonel ..... Devenish, 311; Major Edward Devenish, 312; Benjamin, 312; Major ..... Devenish, 312; Christopher and John of Collierstown, 313. John Devenish of Portlick Castle, 314; his descendants (Devenish-Meares family): William (1-5), 315; John (1-5-1), 315; children of John, 316; children of Joseph Leycester, 317]

D. Miscellany of Irish Devenishes 318

Chapter VIII. Devenish in the Americas . . . 319–333

A. United States of America 319

1. Massachusetts 319

2. New Jersey. 320

3. Maryland and Indiana 321

[Early Maryland Devenishes, 321. Indiana Devenishes: founders of the family, 322; descendants of James Devenish (1-1) and Mary Guest, 324; descendants of Solomon Devenish (1-3) and Elizabeth Ferguson, 326]

4. Utah 328

5. Miscellany 329

B. Dominion of Canada 330

C. Trinidad, B.W.I. 331

Chapter IX. Devenish in Australasia 334–342

A. Australia 334

1. Victoria and Tasmania 334

2. New South Wales 337

3. Queensland. 340

4. South Australia 340

5. Western Australia 341

B. New Zealand 341

Page

Chapter X. Devenish in South Africa 343–358

[Lieutenant John Devenish, of Westmeath and South Africa, 343; literary references to his family, 344; descendants of his sons, as follows: of John Donald Devenish of Frazerburg, 348; of James Goulsbury Devenish of Riverdale, 349; of George Devenish of Beaufort, 351; of Charles Devenish of Salt River, 352; of Anthony Lennox Devenish of Victoria West, 355. Other South African Devenishes, 357]

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography of Works Cited in the Text . . . 361–409

ILLUSTRATIONS

Robert Jones Devenish, *Aetat.* 82	*frontispiece*
	OPPOSITE PAGE
Arms of John Le Devenissh of Winchester	58
Devenish and Lamb Memorial Window, St. John's Hospital, Winchester	64
Arms of the English Devenishes	146
Three Versions of the Peplesham Arms	152
The Manor House, Horselunges	166
Armorial Shields from the Windows of Horselunges	168
Confirmation, February 1, 1922, to Robert Jones Devenish of the Arms Confirmed to Edmund Devenish, of the City of Dublin, December 4, 1583 (*color plate*)	258
Ruins of Court Devenish, Athlone	276

GENEALOGICAL CHARTS

	OPPOSITE PAGE
Pedigree of the Sussex Devenishes	156
Pedigree of Devenish of Lillington and Gillingham	192
Pedigree of the Sydling Devenishes	206
Pedigree of the Sydling Devenishes (*Continuation Chart A*)	220
Pedigree of the Sydling Devenishes (*Continuation Chart B*)	224
Pedigree of the Sydling Devenishes (*Continuation Chart C*)	228
Pedigree of the Sydling Devenishes (*Continuation Chart D*)	230
Pedigree of Devenish of Roscommon	276
Pedigree of Devenish of Roscommon (*Continuation Chart A*)	292
Pedigree of Devenish of Roscommon (*Continuation Chart B*)	298
Pedigree of Devenish of Westmeath	304

PART I

PROLEGOMENA

Introduction

THE following materials bearing upon the history and genealogy of the principal Devenish families have been collected and arranged as time permitted during a considerable period of years. They are presented in their present form not because they have been brought to a state of completion nor even upon the supposition that all possible sources of information have been exhausted, but because certain practical limitations have imposed themselves upon the authors. Generally speaking, it may be said that Devenishes have occupied themselves with commercial or professional pursuits, or have been landed gentry, in England and Ireland. Many have attained local prominence sufficient to assure themselves a place in county or borough records, but comparatively few have risen to positions likely to attract national attention. Consequently the search for information has led through scattered local records, exceedingly diversified in type and unequal in value or state of preservation. Such a search is peculiarly one which can be carried to a final conclusion only by personal examination of local manuscript collections. Limitations of time and health, and immobilization imposed by the recent war, have made it impossible for either of the authors to visit England or Ireland, and they have therefore been obliged to rely upon printed records and upon the reports made to them by others. Within these limitations no effort has been spared to obtain data or expert opinion as to the significance of data. Family records and traditions have of course been carefully explored. The authors now believe that while there may well be facts which persistent local research would disclose or clarify, they have done all that persons working at a great distance can do. What they have collected and digested is not definitive, but it is sufficient to establish most of the lines of descent conclusively and to relieve any future members of the family who may feel disposed to continue the study from the

necessity of exhausting time and energy in examination of the sources covered.

A. Sources of Information

The principal authorities and sources of information drawn upon have been the following:

1. heralds' reports

a. On 1 August 1895 Sir Arthur Vicars, then Ulster King of Arms, issued a report entitled *A General Search through the Office Records, Office of Arms, Dublin, for the Family of Devenish* (hereafter designated "Vicars, *Report*"). A copy of this report, which apparently was made for one of the grandsons of Lieutenant John Devenish of Capetown, Union of South Africa, has been sent to Robert J. Devenish.

b. In December, 1897, Mr. Assheton Burke, of Ulster's Office, wrote to Major General William Lewis Devenish-Meares, informing him that he was not entitled to use the Meares coat of arms. This information was supplied to Robert J. Devenish in a letter dated 16 December 1933 from the late John Frederick Devenish-Meares, of Meares Court, County Westmeath, Ireland.

c. On 12 September 1914 the late Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, then Deputy Ulster King of Arms, wrote to the Reverend Robert Cecil Sylvester Devenish, giving the results of his preliminary investigations into the genealogy of the Devenish family in Ireland. A copy of this letter was sent to Robert J. Devenish by Mrs. John Going, of Dungarvan, County Waterford, Ireland.

d. On 12 July 1921 Mr. Burtchaell made a full report entitled *Devenish in Ireland* (hereafter designated "Burtchaell, *Report*") to the author's sister, Miss Frances F. Devenish, of Newcastle, County Down, Ireland.

e. On 1 February 1922 Major Sir Nevile Rodwell Wilkinson, then Ulster King of Arms, confirmed to Robert J. Devenish the arms which had been confirmed on 4 December 1583 to Edmund Devenish of Dublin. A reproduction of this confirmation is shown opposite page 258.

f. Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir, while serving as Registrar in the Office of Arms, Dublin, read portions of typescripts prepared by Robert J.

Devenish dealing with the English and Irish families. He indicated his agreement with conclusions drawn as to the origin of the family name and its disassociation from any connection with the Island of Devenish (in Lough Erne, County Fermanagh, Ireland); also with the probability suggested that the present English and Irish Devenishes had a common origin in the Devenish family of Winchester and the improbability that any living Devenish is descended from Sir John Devenish of Hellingly, County Sussex. On 9 June 1937 he authorized the statement that he had checked all references he could against the records in the Office of Arms, Dublin. On several doubtful points Mr. Sadleir made additional research.

2. FAMILY RECORDS

a. George Devenish of Mount Pleasant, County Roscommon, Ireland (b. 1742, d. 1829), the great-grandfather of Robert J. Devenish, was interested in the family history and in 1777 constructed a pedigree, a very old copy of which is in the latter's possession. A similar pedigree was in Ulster's Office in 1921, but it is not possible to say whether George Devenish derived his information from the contemporary King of Arms, or *vice versa*. The early part of the pedigree, tracing the Irish family from Sir John Devenish of Hellingly, has been proved by Burtchaell to be incorrect, but the paper may be taken to be accurate as to facts within the memory of the writer and is interesting for the family traditions it preserves. From Ireland, Canada, and South Africa have come similar pedigrees. Since all are said to be copies of pedigrees prepared by George Devenish of Mount Pleasant it is not possible to determine what later additions may have been made. The copy in the author's possession was given to him by his father, who thought it was written by his grandfather.

b. Robert J. Devenish also has in his possession a few old family records and letters. Copies of others have been sent by relatives.

c. The late Henry Weston Devenish of Parkstone, County Dorset, made an extended search through English records, both printed and manuscript, and consulted English heralds. The results of his investigation were published in 1933 under the title *Archives of the Devenish*

Family (cited hereafter as *Devenish Family*), by his widow, Bertha Devenish, who had for years assisted in his work. This publication has been very useful in the preparation of the English genealogies. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Devenish it has also been possible to reproduce in this book two of the plates which originally appeared there. Henry Weston Devenish was a barrister, well equipped for this type of research, so that it is to be regretted he confined his investigations to the Winchester and Sussex Devenishes and to his own branch of the Dorset family.

3. SPECIAL REPORTS

a. Mr. E. St. John Brooks, of London, an authority on medieval genealogies, searched printed records and on 30 October 1934 transmitted to Robert J. Devenish a report containing some new data and several interesting deductions and observations concerning the genealogy of the Irish Devenishes.

b. Miss P. Beryl Eustace, of Dublin, a skilful professional genealogist, has examined many Irish public records, including the Irwin Papers, Betham's Will Pedigrees, and manuscript collections of prerogative marriage licenses and administrations intestate, in the Office of Arms; Betham's Genealogical Abstracts and manuscript indexes of Elphin and Tuam diocesan wills, administration and marriage license bonds, in the Phillips MSS. at the Public Record Office; deeds and indexes in the Registry of Deeds; and manuscript books of pedigrees in the Library of Trinity College. She directed her inquiries particularly to several problems which had caused difficulty.

c. Mr. Liam Price, of Dublin, Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, examined a draft of Robert J. Devenish's notes and made helpful comments.

d. Mr. R. A. Walker, solicitor, of Dublin, provided additional facts derived from a search of Dublin records.

e. Mr. Henry A. Vernon, agent of the Pembroke estates, Dublin, kindly had a search made in the records of his office in an effort to determine the early history and extent of the manor of Thorncastle, part of which was owned by Sir William le Deveneys at the beginning

of the fourteenth century. A large part of this manor has been in the possession of the family of the Earl of Pembroke for many years.

f. Mr. Henry A. Upton, of Moate, an authority on the antiquities of county Westmeath, read a draft of Robert J. Devenish's notes and supplied valuable information about place-names and locations in that county.

g. The late Mr. Walter A. Jones, of Strokestown, county Roscommon, who had for years studied the history of counties Roscommon and Leitrim, gave some important local data.

4. PRINTED MATERIALS

a. Robert J. Devenish examined all printed volumes in the libraries to which he had access whenever he thought they might contain pertinent data. This investigation of course included genealogical dictionaries and compilations, especially Burke's *Landed Gentry of Ireland*, but the 1912 edition of that work carried statements about the Irish family which to the author's personal knowledge were incorrect. Other editions contained major errors which Burtchaell wrote to the editor to correct. In this connection it is worthy of remark that John Burke, who began publication of the *Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom* in 1826, and the *Landed Gentry* in 1833, was a native of Ireland; while his son, Sir John Bernard Burke, who continued his father's publications, occupied the office of Ulster King of Arms from 1853 until his death in 1892. Under these circumstances, despite the apparent fact that the Burkes perpetuated certain erroneous or dubious Devenish family traditions, their statements can be rejected only with great caution, for they had access to original Irish records which have since been destroyed.

b. The principal investigation of printed sources was made by C. H. McLaughlin. While serving as instructor in political science and public law at the University of Minnesota, he devoted a part of his leisure during several years to an examination of the pertinent materials in the collection on English and Irish history in the University Library. This is one of the finest collections of its kind in the United

States, and is rich in printed public records, publications of antiquarian, archaeological, and record societies, monastic and church cartularies, county and borough histories. The indexes of perhaps five thousand volumes were scanned for references and Devenish data abstracted amounting to about five hundred pages of typescript. During a later period of residence in the City of New York Mr. McLaughlin was able to add several hundred pages of additional notes obtained by research in the Library of Columbia University and in the great genealogical collection of the New York Public Library. A full appreciation of the nature and extent of this search can best be obtained by study of the references in the pages which follow, but it may serve some purpose to indicate here the principal series of volumes in which material was found. No effort has been made to mention individual volumes or to provide full bibliographical information at this point. A complete bibliography of works cited in the text of this book appears at the end of the volume.

(1) Publications of the English and Irish Record Commissions and Public Record Offices:

Index to the Act or Grant Books, and to Original Wills, of the Diocese of Dublin.
Analecta Hibernica, Including the Reports of the Irish Record Commission.
Calendar of Ancient Deeds.
Antient Kalendars and Inventories of the Treasury of His Majesty's Exchequer.
Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts.
Index of Chancery Bills and Answers.
Calendar of Chancery Warrants.
Calendar of the Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
Calendar of Chancery Proceedings . . . in the Reign of King Charles the First.
Index of Chancery Proceedings in the Public Record Office . . . 1649–1714.
Calendar of the Charter Rolls.
Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum et Inquisitionum ad Quod Damnum.
The Civil Survey, A.D. 1654–1656 (Ireland).
Calendar of the Close Rolls.
Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi.
Curia Regis Rolls.
Ducatus Lancastriae: Calendar of the Pleadings tempore Queen Elizabeth.
Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, 1540–1541.
Book of Fees (*Testa de Nevill*).

Inquisitions and Assessments Relating to Feudal Aids.
Calendar of the Fine Rolls.
Excerpta è Rotulis Finium in Turri Londinensi.
Calendarium Genealogicum.
Rotuli Hundredorum.
Calendar of Inquisitions ad Quod Damnum.
Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous (Chancery).
Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and Other Analogous Documents.
Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem sive Escaetarum.
Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariae Hiberniae Asservatarum Repertorium.
Calendar of Documents Relating to Ireland (Sweetman).
Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniae ab an. 1152 usque ad 1827 (Lascelles).
Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls or Proceedings in the Court of the Justiciar of Ireland.
Liber Primus Kilkenniensis.
Registrum de Kilmainham.
Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII.
Calendar of the Liberate Rolls.
Digest of Originalia Rolls in the Court of Exchequer.
Digest of Originalia and Memoranda on the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Side of the Exchequer.
Rotuli Originalium in Curia Scaccarii Abbreviatio.
Calendar of Ormond Deeds.
The Red Book of Ormond.
Calendar of Papal Registers.
The Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons.
Calendar of the Patent Rolls.
Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi.
Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland.
Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum Hiberniae Calendarium.
Acts of the Privy Council of England.
Public Record Office (English), *Lists and Indexes.*
Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (English and Irish series).
Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores, or *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages* (The Rolls Series).
Rymer's *Foedera.*
Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series.
Calendar of State Papers Relating to Ireland.
Calendars of Treasury Books and Papers (Several series).
Valor Ecclesiasticus.
Digest of Pleas Deposited in the Chapter House at Westminster.
Placitorum in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi Asservatorum Abbreviatio.

(2) Publications and proceedings of antiquarian, archaeological, record, and learned societies:

The Ancestor.
The Antiquarian Repertory.
Archaeologia Aeliana.
Archaeologia Cantiana.
Bedfordshire Historical Record Society Publications.
Bedfordshire Notes and Queries.
Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society, *Proceedings.*
British Record Society Publications.
British Record Society, *The Index Library.*
Cambridge Antiquarian Society Publications.
Camden Society Publications.
Canterbury and York Society Publications.
Catholic Record Society Publications.
Miscellany of the Celtic Society.
Cymmrodorion Society Record Series.
Devon and Cornwall Record Society Publications.
Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society.
Dorset Records.
Dublin Parish Register Society Series.
English Historical Society, *Proceedings.*
English Place Name Society Publications.
Harleian Society Publications.
Harleian Society Register Series.
Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society Publications.
Lincoln Record Society Publications.
Lincolnshire Notes and Queries.
Lincoln's Inn Records.
The London Magazine.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register.
Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey.
New York Genealogical Record.
Notes and Queries.
Oxford Architectural and Historical Society Publications.
Oxford Historical Society Publications.
Oxfordshire Record Series.
Parish Register Society Publications.
Parker Society Publications.
Phillimore's *Parish Register Series.*
Publications of the Pipe Roll Society.
The Reliquary.
Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, *Reports and Publications.*

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, *Proceedings.*
The Scots Magazine.
Selden Society Publications.
Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, *Proceedings.*
Somerset Record Society Publications.
Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.
Southampton Record Society Publications.
Surrey Archaeological Society, *Proceedings.*
Surrey Record Society Publications.
Surtees Society Publications.
Sussex Archaeological Collections.
Sussex Record Society Publications.
Thoroton Society Record Series.
Waterford and South East of Ireland Archaeological Society, *Journal.*
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Record Series.
Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association Record Series.

(3) Cartularies of religious houses, as follows:

Abingdon Abbey.
The Boarstall Cartulary.
Christ Church Deeds, Oxford.
Liber Albus of Christ Church, Dublin.
Monastery of Duiske, Graignamanagh, county Kilkenny.
Priory of Dunstable.
Abbey of Eynsham, Oxford.
Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley (Dene Abbey), Gloucester.
Glastonia Abbey.
Merton Priory, Surrey.
Cluniac Priory of Montacute, Somerset.
Benedictine Abbey of Muchelney, Somerset.
Oseney Abbey, Oxford.
Monastery of St. Albans.
St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury.
Monastery of St. Frideswide, Oxford.
Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Dublin.
Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Oxford.
Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Winchester.
St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.
Priory of St. Peter, Bath.
Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester.
Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin.

St. Swithun's Priory, Winchester.
Priory of Selborne.
Winchester Cathedral.

(4) Miscellaneous records:

Alumni lists: Oxford; Cambridge; Winchester; Trinity College, Dublin.
William Berry, *County Genealogies.*
The Great Red Book of Bristol.
The Little Red Book of Bristol.
Letters and Dispatches of John Churchill, First Duke of Marlborough.
Comber's *Sussex Genealogies.*
Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin, in the Possession of the Municipal Corporation of That City.
Calendar of the Records of the Corporation of Gloucester.
LeNeve's *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae.*
Calendar of the Early Mayor's Court Rolls Preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall.
Calendar of Letter Books Preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London.
Calendar of the Plea and Memoranda Rolls of the City of London.
Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense (Hennessy).
Liber Albus Civitatis Oxoniensis.
Pembroke Estates Roll Calendar.
Victoria County History.
Visitation of England and Wales (Howard and Crisp).
The Welsh Port Books (Cymmrodorion Society).

For the most part the data supplied by this research have been useful for the medieval and early modern periods. They have clarified many doubtful points, thrown light upon the number and distribution of Devenish families, and added many new names, some of which, for want of further details, cannot yet be worked into connected pedigrees.

5. MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

a. Living Devenishes in many parts of the world have communicated information about themselves and their families.

b. Rectors have sent the results of searches made through parish registers.

c. Tombstones in England, Ireland, the United States, and Australia have provided data.

B. Method of Presentation

The method of recording and numbering which will be used is in some respects novel. Since there are a number of original Devenish lines between which no definite connecting links have been established, and moreover it has proved impossible in some cases to connect Devenishes now living in various parts of the British Empire or America with parent stems in Ireland or England, little advantage would be secured by continuous numbering of names throughout the book. Not only would such a method have the usual disadvantage of preventing later insertion of new names, which continue to come in slowly, but it would impose a degree of consistency and regularity not everywhere justified by the nature of the findings. For example, no purpose at all is served by numbering the scores of unconnected Devenishes in the medieval period. With these considerations in mind the authors have adopted a system of numbering which is applied separately to each well-developed line of descent, and which is designed to show the degree of relationship between any two members of that family. Digits connected by hyphens indicate individuals in successive generations. Within each generation odd digits indicate sons, even digits daughters, numbered of course in order of birth. *E.g.*, 1-1-3-2 signifies the eldest daughter of the second son of the eldest son of the founder of the line, showing four generations. Occasionally, where the line of descent can be carried through so many generations that the hyphenated number is inconveniently long, a capital letter is substituted for a number of generations. Thus, 1-1-1-1-1 may become A, and successive generations will then proceed A-1, A-1-1, etc. Such substitutions are indicated at the appropriate places in the text.

Genealogical charts of the conventional type have been constructed for most of the well-developed lines of descent, particularly in the case of families which can be traced to living descendants. In order to facilitate reference the names in these charts carry the same numerical and letter designations which identify them in the text.

An elaborate paraphernalia of footnote references could readily be inserted, but this has been avoided deliberately. The book is intended

primarily for members of the Devenish family, not for expert genealogists. Consequently, the usual method of indicating the source of information is to insert after the item a parenthesis containing an abbreviated reference or short title, with the volume and page. Persons wishing to consult these sources may find the full titles with publication data in the bibliography at the end of the volume. An effort has been made to indicate in this way all references to published volumes.

The few abbreviations employed are the conventional ones found in genealogical works and require no explanation. The commonest are:

aet.....*aetatis* (of the age).
b.....born.
ca.....*circa* (about, approximately).
d.....died.
m.....married.
m.l.b.....marriage license bond.
o.s.p.....*obiit sine prole* (died without issue).

The book has been divided into three parts according to the character of the material presented. In the first an analysis of the origin and derivation of the family name *Devenish* is undertaken, and the development of its spelling to the present form is traced. The second part deals with Devenishes in the medieval period. There attention has or course been concentrated upon the several important families about which more or less extensive information exists. But there are scattered references in the public records to numerous individuals who cannot now be connected with these families, and who presumably were descended from some common stock of which no record remains. To omit these names altogether would be to lose much which is valuable not only for its authentic medieval flavor but for the suggestions it contains of new lines of inquiry. The authors have therefore adopted the expedient of grouping these fugitive references in geographical and chronological units, stating with a minimum of comment the few facts which have been discovered about each individual. Although these data are too meager to permit the construction of connected genealogies they do give a sense of the number and geographical distribution of Devenishes in each period and often suggest family

connections which cannot yet be fully established. The authors have endeavored to allocate space to such materials with some reference to their apparent value in this respect, merely listing some of the less useful in the form of a calendar. In the third part of the book will be found the more strictly genealogical account of the later Devenish families in England and Ireland, and of their derivatives in the British dominions and the United States.

Some delay in publication was caused by war conditions. It has not been possible in every case to secure recent data with which to bring up to date portions of the manuscript completed several years ago. Although some births, marriages, and deaths occurring as recently as 1947 have been inserted, and other revisions have been made, the data as a whole cannot be taken as absolutely current.

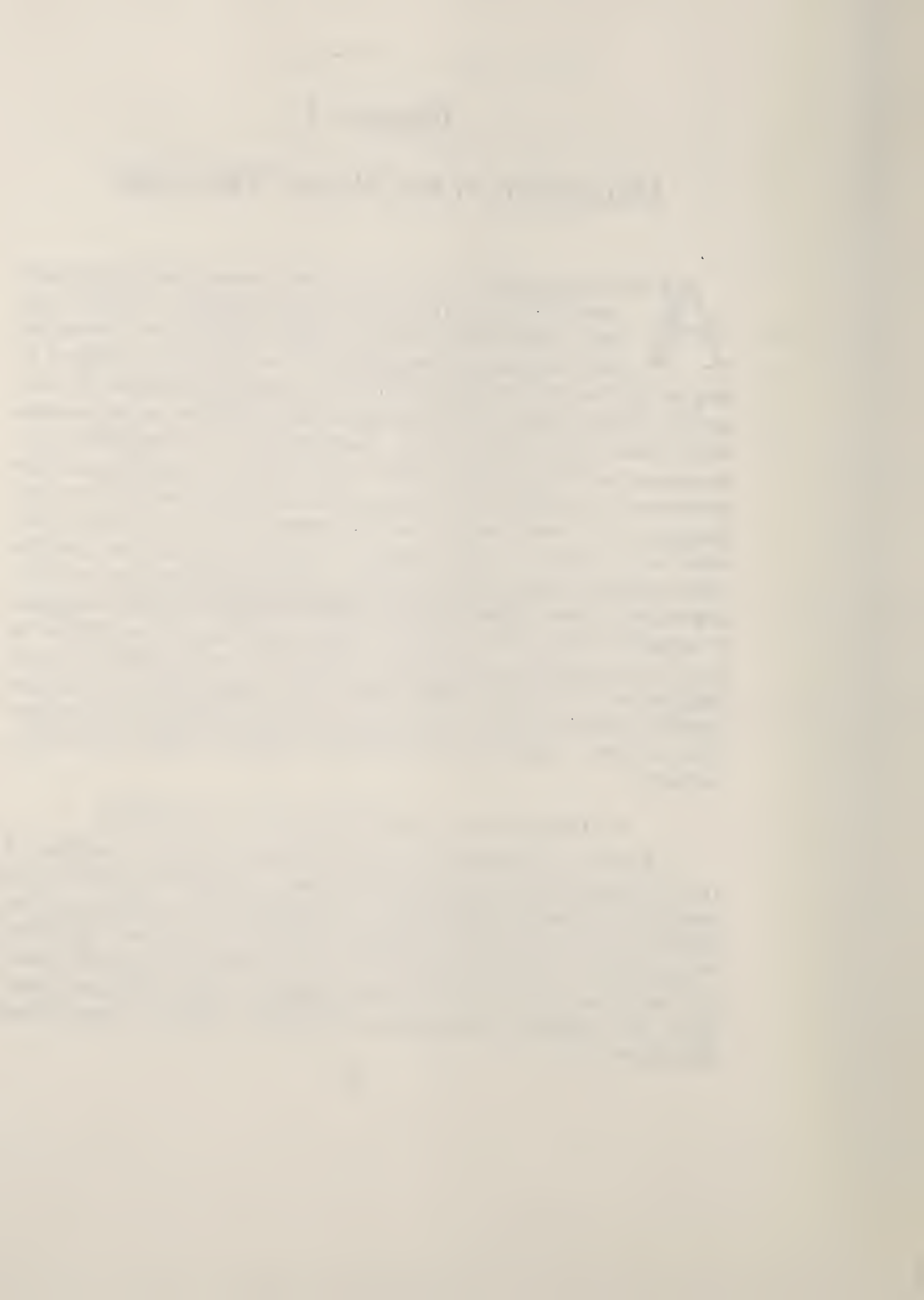
Chapter I

Derivation of the Name "Devenish"

AS AN etymological problem the family name *Devenish* presents some difficulty. It occurs in both English and Irish records, occasionally in the twelfth century and thereafter with increasing frequency, but no connected pedigree of any living Devenish can be retraced to a period earlier than the sixteenth century. Nor does the name occur in the few extant records earlier than the twelfth century. Consequently, it is impossible to reconstruct the changes in the form of the name with anything like the assurance one could feel in tracing a name through a single connected pedigree. It is even possible that the several dominant forms of the name which occur in early records may represent distinct families which derived their names either from wholly different sources or independently from the same source. If, for example, the name originally signified a Devonshire origin it might easily have been applied to many unrelated persons who had left Devon to settle in other parts of England or in Ireland. Unfortunately, the meager evidence available justifies little more than conjectures or theories which may be suggestive but are certainly not conclusive. Several of these will be examined:

A. Theories as to the Etymology of the Name

1. In the 1777 pedigree George Devenish repeated a tradition of the Irish family that the original patronymic was Sutton, and that one branch of the family which settled on an island at the confluence of the Thames and the Isis took the Saxon name *Dewan-isques*, signifying "deep waters." To trace this tradition to its source is no longer possible, but it has been credited by some authors. Thus, William Arthur gives the following derivation of Devenish [Arthur, *Etymological Dictionary*, 115]:



"Local. Signifies deep water. This surname was given to the ancestor of the family who was early settled at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Thames, near Oxford, England. *Dwfn*, Welsh, deep; *uisge*, Gaelic, water."

The first edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry* contained a similar statement but offered it only as hearsay which could not be verified [Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1852), I, 328]. Later editions omit the story [*Cf.* Burke, *Landed Gentry, Ire.* (1912), I, 179]. Mark Antony Lower mentioned the tradition but properly observed that there was no evidence of its truth [Lower, *Patronymica Britannica*, 88].

Indeed, if we are to consider the tradition in the form in which it has reached us, it bears patent evidence of an apocryphal character. *Isis* is a name commonly applied to the river Thames in the locality near Oxford; it was given currency by such authors as Leland, Camden, and Wood, and has since enjoyed a considerable literary vogue. But careful inquiry has failed to disclose a single early will, lease, conveyance or inquisition referring to riparian properties along the river in which the name *Isis* appears [*Vd.* Andrew Clark's note in his edition of Wood's *Oxford*, I, 397]. This does not necessarily mean that *Isis* is merely a pseudo-classical literary fabrication. James Parker has constructed a learned and convincing argument that *Ox-ford* is really a corruption of *Ouse-ford* [Parker, *Oxford*, Appendix B]. In the course of this demonstration he shows that Thames is a contraction of the prefix *Thame* and a suffix *-isis*, the latter being one of several forms, *isis*, *esis*, *ese* or *esa*, *ouse*, all based upon the Gaelic word *uisge* (water). There are today three rivers, the Ouse, the Thame, and the Thames, each of which includes some form of this element in its name. But there is no river Isis as distinct from the Thames, and since these are but two names for the same river there is certainly no confluence of the Isis and the Thames.

It may be that the locality referred to by the tradition was the confluence not of the Thames and the Isis but of the Thame and the Isis, which do meet about twelve miles below Oxford. If we make this assumption some color is given to the tradition by the frequent occurrence of *Sutton* as a place name in that area. There is a parish of Sutton Courtenay in Ock Hundred, Berkshire, containing the township of

Sutton Wick, and the manor of Sutton Courtenay. However, the manor was almost continuously in the hands of the Courtenay family from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, and enough of its earlier history is known that we can be sure it was never a Sutton family estate [*V. C. H.*, *Berks*, IV, 372]. Suttons did hold estates in Berkshire during the fourteenth century, *e.g.*, the manors of Bradfield, Stanford Dingley, Inkpen, and Buscot, but none of these is in the area in question. Nor is it possible today to trace all the ramifications of the Sutton genealogies in sufficient detail to afford any clues; there are doubtless many Suttons not accounted for who might have become Devenishes had they chosen, but there is no positive evidence that any of them did so. After all Sutton, a contraction of *Suth-tune*, signifying "south town" or "south district," is naturally so common both as a place name and family name that it is impossible to examine all the instances.

What is more to the point, no record has been found which connects any Devenish with the area in question. The only instance discovered of a positive Devenish-Sutton relation occurred in a purely artificial way when Nicholas le Devenyssh of Winchester bought the manor of Sutton Scotney in Buddlesgate Hundred, Hampshire, about 1343. A part at least of this manor had formerly been held by Edmund de Sutton. After two generations the manor passed out of Devenish hands by reason of failure of the male line, the property having descended in 1382 to Nichola, sister and heiress of Thomas Devenish, who was a grandson of Nicholas. She married first Sir John Englefield of Warwickshire, and afterwards John Golafre of Blakesley, Norhants. [*V. C. H.*, *Hants*, III, 456]. It is just possible that this connection of Devenishes with Sutton Scotney may have given rise to the tradition, although the manor was situated near Southampton, far from the confluence of the Isis and the Thame.

2. Mrs. Weston Devenish refers to another tradition, as follows: "Captain Meyer says the name Devenish is a corruption of the old name of the ancestor, a soldier of fortune, who came over with the Norman Duke, William the Conqueror. John de Venise, a man-at-arms under, or in the train of, Lord Fitzallen, to whom William gave

great estates in the West." [*Devenish Family*, 9]. Presumably the reference is to Captain A. F. N. Meyer, R.N., who married Martha Anne, daughter of the Reverend Morgan Devenish of Charminster, Dorset (*Vd. infra*, Chapter V, Section C, 2). He is known to have made some study of Devenish genealogy, but the authority for his statement has not been determined. However, the suggestion may be considered on its merits. It will be shown presently that the characteristic forms of the name in the earliest records are *Deveneis* or *Deveneys* and *le Deveneis* or *le Deveneys*. These and a number of other slight variations of form appear to be contemporaneous and interchangeable after the end of the twelfth century. *Deveneys* has been found as early as 1137, *Deveneis* in 1175. Thus it is clear that the Normans, who applied the article *le*, must have regarded *Deveneys* or *Deveneis* as an integrated name during the twelfth century, for as Mr. Brooks has pointed out, "such a name as *le de Venice* is an impossibility." But if the ancestor arrived with the Conqueror such a transition could hardly have occurred during the period 1066 to 1137, or even by 1175. One could credit the possibility of an integration of such a foreign name by Saxons over a long period of time, but the Normans would scarcely have hastened it. Nor has any record been found of Captain Meyer's John de Venise, despite careful search. Presumably the reference to Lord Fitzallen is to Alan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, who married Constance, daughter of William the Conqueror, and commanded the rear of the Norman army at Hastings. He was given more than four hundred manors, including great possessions in the North Riding of Yorkshire, constituting Richmondshire [Ellis, *Domesday Book*, I, 366]. But no record of a *de Venise* or of any person of similar name appears in Domesday Book, although one would expect that the retainers of Earl Alan would have received land, at least as tenants of the lord.

In the Great Roll of the Pipe of the first year of the reign of King John (1199) there are references to a Leonardo de Venecia, of Exning, county Suffolk, which are repeated in the next roll. Probably the Leonardus de Venez of Weston, Kent, in the Memoranda Roll for 1199 was the same man. The pipe roll for the third year of the reign shows that John, son of Leonard, succeeded to his father's estate; ref-

erence is also made to a knight's fee held by him in Essex. Similar references appear in the pipe rolls from the fourth through the eighth years and probably continue in later rolls, but publication of the pipe rolls has as yet been carried only to the year 1206. [*Pipe*, n.s., X, 262, 269; XII, 49; XIV, 70, 73, 128; XV, 104, 117, 269, 271; XVI, 134, 235; XVIII, 31, 36, 233; XIX, 173, 241, 242; XX, 23, 239; XXI, 23]. Unfortunately, no further information about this family has been found, but there is nothing to indicate a connection with Devenishes, and it should be noted that the forms *Deveneys* and *Deveneis* were already developed by the beginning of John's reign and very soon after equipped with the article *le*. If the *de Venecia* family was of stock which came to England with the Conqueror, then the persistence of that form of the name until 1200 is evidence against the probability of the absorption of the article *de* into the name.

In the pipe roll of the Bishopric of Winchester for the year 1208–1209 there is listed among the issues of Bishop's Hull, Manor of Taunton Deane, Somerset, a payment by Roger de Veneis [*Pipe, Bishopric Winch., 1208–1209*, 63]. No other example of this form has been found. Hence, although it is interesting in itself, it provides no clue as to development of an integrated form from such a base. Indeed, it may be merely an eccentric spelling.

Mention may also be made of a very early and quite prominent family whose name usually appears in the records as *de Venuz* or *de Venoiz*. A good deal of its history during the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries can be pieced together. William de Venuz rendered accounts at the Exchequer in 1164–5, 1165–6, and again in 1175–6 and 1176–7. [*Pipe*, 1st ser., VIII, 43; IX, 103; XXV, 194; XXVI, 173]. Beginning with the year 1190 a William de Venuz, probably the same, was listed as forester of Aliceholt Forest and holder of the manor of Draicote, Wilts [*Idem*, n.s., I, 136]. Similar references appeared in successive rolls until 1203 [*Idem*, n.s., II, 88, 297; III, 136; VI, 207; VII, 62; VIII, 19; IX, 20; XII, 192; XIV, 104; XV, 70; XVI, 141]. For the year 1194 an Adam de Venuz was also listed as forester [*Idem*, n.s., V, 215], and from 1197 to 1203 Robert de Venuz, probably the son of William, also rendered accounts as forester of Aliceholt and

holder of the manor of Draicote [*Idem*, 1st ser., XX, 145; n.s., VIII, 24; IX, 25; XII, 196; XIV, 107; XV, 73; XVI, 142]. Robert de Venuz appears to have been succeeded by a son John (died *ca.* 1260), who was forester of Aliceholt [*Close, 1256–1259*, 4], a grandson whose name was probably John, and a great-grandson John, who held the manor of Estworldham, near Southampton [*Idem, 1313–1318*, 174]. The manor of Folley, in Alton Hundred, Hampshire, also belonged to the family, for a John de Venuz (probably either the son or grandson of Robert) granted it in the thirteenth century to Sir Adam de Gurdon for life, but Sir Adam later exchanged it for land in Estworldham with John de Venuz, son of the grantor [*Ancient Deeds*, A, 3231; *V. C. H., Hants*, III, 493–494]. The last John had a son Richard, who seems to have died about 1319, for in that year an instruction was issued to the eschaetor not to interfere with his estate because he held nothing in chief [*Close, 1318–1323*, 77; *1323–1327*, 299]. If this was so, perhaps Richard was a younger son, for a Thomas de Venuz, son and heir of John de Venuz, was sued in *novel disseisin* in 1329, on facts which show a strange family tangle affecting his claim to succeed as tenant *in capite*. John de Venuz, grandfather of Thomas, had alienated the estate of Estworldham to Thomas le Mareschal, who granted it back to John and his wife Margery for their lives, remainder to John le Mareschal. John de Venuz, father of Thomas, disseised the elder John during his life tenure, but was forced by court action to restore the property, and a later disseisin of the widow Margery met with like result. After her death the Mareschals entered, and Thomas and his father disseised them. By the proceedings begun in 1329 the estate was returned to the Mareschals [*Idem, 1327–1330*, 476]. There was a Nicholas de Venuz, possibly brother of the last John, who died seised of the Folley estate in 1363, holding of the king in chief by the service of being chief forester of Woolmer Forest. Nicholas, and a brother Hugh, died without issue, after which this estate passed to a sister Constance, wife of John Marshal [Inq. post mortem, 15 Edward III, 1st nos., no. 70; cited in *V. C. H., Hants*, III, 493–494].

From these facts it seems clear that the *de Venuz* family was always quite independent of any connections with Devenishes. A Ro-

bertus le Deueneis of Lincolnshire was listed in the pipe roll of 7 John [*Pipe*, n.s., XIX, 214] and was therefore a contemporary of Robert de Venuz, so that there can be no question of one name having developed from the other. One other point is of interest. The name *Robert Devenuz* appears as a witness to a confirmation deed by Adam de Port to the Cluniac Priory of Montacute, county Somerset, *ca.* 1250–1300 [*Cart. Montacute*, 157], and occasional examples of this form occur later, but no instance of *le Devenuz* has been noted.

Perhaps all that ought to be said at present is that no convincing evidence has been found for a connection of *Devenish* with *de Venice* or any similar name. There remains the possibility of finding something more persuasive, but the sources for the Norman period are so limited and already so well-worked, and the probability of such a change in the name is so doubtful, that the theory ought not to be credited in the absence of very positive support. It will soon be shown that the number and geographical distribution of Devenishes even in the thirteenth century was so great that a common origin in one Norman ancestor seems scarcely credible.

3. There remains the view, for which specific evidence is lacking but which is suggested by the name itself, that *Devenish* is derived from the place of origin. Here too we must move with some caution, for there are similar place names known to have a derivation independent of any locality with which the family could have been connected. Thus, in *Domesday Book* for Dorset, entry xxv [ed. Ellis, I, 79a], we find the following: "Comes Alanus [i.e., Alan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond] tenet de rege *Devenis*. Brictric tenuit tempore regis Edwardi et geldabat pro xv hidas. . . ." In view of the suggestion that a *de Venise* was a retainer of Alan one might be tempted to speculate upon the possibility of a connection here, but such is not the case. The district referred to was later known as *Develish*, now *Dewlish*, and no one named Devenish is known ever to have been seated there. References appear in the public records of the reign of Henry VIII to the hundred of Devenyshe [*e.g.*, *Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, XX, Pt. 1, 315], but this appears to be a miswriting of Dengie, county Essex. Careless substitutions of this sort are not uncommon.

The oldest buildings now called Devenish are a round tower and remains of two abbeys on the island of Devenish, in Lough Erne, county Fermanagh, Ireland. The tower is the most perfect of its type now standing; the older abbey was founded by St. Molaise, the first abbot, who died in the year 563. There is also an island of the same name in Lough Corrib, and the name has appeared in counties Roscommon, Galway, Mayo and Sligo. [Joyce, I, 472]. None of these places has any connection with the family. The Celtic form was *Daimh-inis* (pronounced *davinish*), meaning the island of the oxen, or of the learned. As the island in Lough Erne was a celebrated seat of learning and piety the latter derivation seems more appropriate. County Fermanagh was a wholly Irish district until the English began to settle there about 1600; probably they anglicised the Celtic name and as the family name Devenish was familiar to them they used that spelling. Not until 1603 was the island called Devenish, whereas there are many Irish records of the thirteenth century in which the family name appears.

O'Hart asserts that the abbey was founded about 540 by Daimkin, king of Orgiall (Ulster) and the name was formed from Daimkin and *inis* (island) [*O'Hart, Pedigrees*]. He also says that Daimkin was of the ninety-second generation from Adam and gives the names of his ancestors. It is belief in such claims as these which puts Irish pedigrees into disrepute. Although many Devenishes of the Irish family still feel that there must be some connection with the island they can offer no evidence and may rest assured that no ancestors of theirs ever owned the island.

Among etymologists the preponderance of competent opinion is that the surname Devenish is indicative of a Devonshire origin. As a typical expression of this view the following paragraph from Charles Wareing Bardsley's *English Surnames, Their Sources and Significations* [2d ed., London, 1875, p. 147], may be quoted:

"In the same class with the village names of England must we set our county surnames. These are of course but an insignificant number set by their brethren, but we must not pass them by without a word. In the present day, if we were to speak of a man in connexion with his county, we should say he was a Derbyshire or a

Lancashire man, as the case might be. That they did this five or six hundred years ago is evidenced by the existence of these very names in our midst. Thus we can point in our records to such designations as 'John Hamshire,' or 'Adam de Kent,' or 'Richard de Wiltshire,' or 'Geoffrey de Cornwayle.' Still this was not the only form of county nomenclature. The Normans, I suspect it was, who introduced another. We have still 'Kentish' and 'Devonish' and 'Cornish' to represent the 'William le Kentish's,' or 'John le Devoneis's,' or 'Margery le Cornyshe's,' of their early rolls; and our 'Cornwallis's' also yet preserve such fuller forms as 'Thomas le Cornwaleys,' or 'Philip le Cornwaleys.' "

[See also the same author's *Dictionary of Surnames*, 238. In accord are Ewen, *Surnames*, 227; Harrison, *Surnames*, 114; Mark Antony Lower, (1) *Patronymica Britannica*, 88, (2) *English Surnames*, I, 57; Ernest Weekley, *Romance of Names*, 96; Woulfe, *Irish Names*, 263].

It should be noted that the Latin form *Devenescire*, which was in common use in the public records of the Norman period, is even more suggestive of the early forms of the family name than would be *Devonshire*. The county name is in fact derived from *Devonia*, a medieval Latin form of the Old-English *Defna-scir*, a name probably of Celtic origin (*cf.* Welsh *Dyfnaiant*, Devon) [*Vd.* Century Dictionary, *sub nom.* Devonshire]. It is natural that Latin versions of a family name of geographical origin should have become current during the Norman period, when the place name was itself Latinized. There are some apparently intermediate forms of the family name which strengthen the suggested etymology. Thus, the Latin forms *Devonius* and *Devoniensis* are not uncommon. Baldvinus Devonius, who was born in Exeter, became Archbishop of Canterbury, went to Palestine with Richard I, and was buried at Tyre in 1190 [Fuller's *Worthies*, I, 444], no doubt took his name from the shire. There was a Richard Devoniensis (elsewhere Devonens), of Mentemor, Buckinghamshire (1203) [*Curia Regis Rolls*, II, 158; III, 20]; a Walter Devoniensis of Dublin, about 1244–51 [*Reg. St. John's, Dublin*]; a Robertus Devoniensis in 1220 [Maitland, *Select Pleas*, I, 128] and a Richardus Devoniensis in 1224 [*Monumenta Franciscana*, I, 6, 7, 9, 493, 547; II, 9], both in London; also a Galfridus Devoniensis (elsewhere le Devoniensis), who was Canon of Sarum about 1225 [*Reg. S. Osmundi*, II, 25, 38, 61, 74]. In cases of this sort it is probable most of the names should be translated "of Devon"; but there is always the possibility that Devon-

iensis appears in a record as a Latinized form of Deveneis or Deveneys.

The occasional form *de Deveneshire* occurs, as in the case of William de Deveneshire (1341) [*London Ltr. Bk.*, F, 62] and Maurice de Devenisshire (1349) [*London P. and M. Rolls, 1323–1364*, 239], both cordwainers; also Robert (1354) and Adam (1358), the sons of William [*London Ltr. Bk.*, G, 35, 110]; John Devenesshire, carpenter, also of London (1362) [*Idem*, 137–138]; Walter Deveneshire (1298), location doubtful [*Patent, 1292–1301*, 374]; Johannes de Deveneschyre of Warwick (1297) [*Coram Rege Roll*, 16]. These names unquestionably indicate Devonshire origin, as may well be the case with John le Devenars, of Cambridge (1200) [*Westm. Pleas*, 125]; Ranulf de Devenesby, of Cornwall (1214) [*Curia Regis Rolls*, VII, 94–95, 168–173]; Hugh le Devone(is?), clerk of the wardrobe on Holy Trinity Day, 1228, in Winchester [*Liberate Rolls, 1226–1240*, 83]; William de Devenere, Knt., in charge of several of the inquisitions for the Hundred Rolls (1275) [*Rot. Hund.*, I, 452, 460, 464].

It is not suggested, nor supposed, that all these names are related to *Deveneys* or *Deveneis*. But they do reveal the extent of the tendency to base surnames upon the county name, and thus strengthen the probability that *Deveneys* and *Deveneis* are also examples of the same tendency. It must be admitted at once that no transition from forms other than *Deveneys*, *Deveneis*, and their minor variants, to *Devenish* can be established; apparently we are not dealing with a single family but with many to which similar names were independently attached because they chanced to come from Devonshire. This circumstance makes it only too probable that even in dealing with the forms *Deveneys*, *Deveneis*, etc., from which *Devenish* developed, we cannot depend upon a common family stock for all persons bearing the name. As suggested at the outset, it seems not improbable that unrelated persons from Devonshire, wherever they settled, would have been referred to locally as *le Deveneis*.

B. Changes in the Form of the Name

The transition from the Norman forms *le Deveneys* and *le Deveneis* to the modern *Devenish* was nearly complete by 1400. Spelling was

certainly not an exact science in the period between 1200 and 1400, so that the form of a name as it appears in one public record or another may represent the scribe's notion of orthographic propriety or the owner's own caprice. Unexpected variations need not, therefore, be taken too seriously. On the other hand a full chronological list of early Devenishes does reveal about the same developments in the name, and the changes appear to be at least roughly contemporaneous for most of the areas in which Devenishes can be traced. This cannot be fully demonstrated without the presentation of extensive lists, but a sufficiently detailed impression may be obtained from the following parallel tables showing forms of the name found between 1200 and 1400 in three areas—London; Winchester and Southampton; and Ireland. Since our interest here is with the names rather than their bearers, no effort is made to identify the persons, and a single man's name may appear several times if it was not uniformly spelled. In cases where one man's name was uniformly spelled in records extending over a period of years, this interval of time is indicated. With few exceptions these forms were derived from entries in public records.

Date of Entries:	London:	Winchester and Southampton:	Ireland:
ca. 1175–1200			Adam le Deueneis
			Ricardus le Deueneis
			Robertus le Deueneis
1214		Nicholas de Davenish	
1224	Richardus Devoniensis		
ca. 1225–1250			Henricus Deueneis
			Willielmus Deueneis
			Petrus Deueneis
1228		Hugh le Devone[is]	
1240–54			Walter le Deveneys
1241		William le Deveneys	
		Thomas le Deveneys	
1244–51			Walter Devoniensis
1247		Nicholas de Davenish	
1250		Ralph le Deveneis	
1253		Simon le Deveneys	
1256–57			Willielmus le Deveneys
1261		Ricardus le Deveneys	Ricardus le Deueneys

Date of Entries:	London:	Winchester and Southampton:	Ireland:
1263	Willielmus Deveneys, wife Agness		
1268		William de Davenish	
1272		Richard de Devenish	
1272–81	Dionisia, dau. of Walter le Devenys		
1276			Hugh Deveneys
1276–1319			William le Deveneys
1279			John Deveneys
1283		Nicholas le Devenish	
1284–86			Richard le Deveneys
1284–94			Warin le Deveneys
1286			Roger le Deveneys
1287–90			John, son of Martin le Deveneys
1288			Henry le Deweneys
1288–89		John Devenishe	Thomas Deveneys
1290–91			Walter le Deveneys
1291–92			John and Agnes Deveneys
1292			Richard Deveneys
1292–1300			Alexander Deveneys
1293–1307			Nicholas Deveneys
1294	Richard Denenys		
1295			William le Deueneis, Jr. and Sr.
			Geoffrey le Devenys
1295–99			Walter le Deveneys
1295–1301			Robert le Deveneis
1297			John le Deveneys
			Robert Deuenys
			Tho. Deveneys
1298, 1299			John le Deveneys
1299	Christina Denenys		Will., son of Robert le Deueneys
ca. 1300			Elyas le Devenes
1300			John le Deveneys
			Will. le Deueneys
1302			John Devenys
			Peter le Deueneys
			Geoffrey le Deveneys
1304		John Devenish	

Date of Entries:	London:	Winchester and Southampton:	Ireland:
1305	Nicholas Deveneys		William le Deveneys John le Deueneys Ric. Daueynes Maurice le Deueneys, son Philip Andrew le Deueneys, wife Grathagh
1305–10	Richard Devenys, (also Deveneys)		
1306			
1307	John Deveneys		John le Deueneys Richard le Deveneys Matthew, Griffin, and Henry le Deueneys
1309			Nicholas, son of Nicholas le Devenys and Sibilla
1310		Jo. de Devenysse	
1313		John le Devenysch	
1315		John Devenoys	
1318		John le Devenisshe (also Devenissche)	Nich' Deveneys
1319			Henry Devenish
1320		John le Devenysche	Willielmus le Deueneis
1321		Nicholas de Devenysch	
1321–23	Richard Deveneys		
1325		John le Deveneys	
1326			David Deueneys
1327		John le Devenisshe (also Johannes le Devenysshe)	William, son of William Deveneys
1328	William Deveneys		
1330		John le Deveneys	
1331		John Devenissh	
1333–34		John Devenysh (also Deveneys, Devenish, Devenissh)	Stephen le Deveneys
		Nicholas, depty. for John	
1335		John le Devenisshe	
1336		Nicholas Devenyssh	
1337	William Deveneys Robert Devenysshe		Clarice Deveneys Walter Devenes

Date of Entries:	London:	Winchester and Southampton:	Ireland:
	John le Devenisshe		David de Deveneys
1338	John Devenysshe		Thomas Devenysh·
ca. 1340	John Devenych		
1340		Nicholas Devenyssh	
1340–1	William de Deveneshire William Deveneys		
1342		Nicholas de Devenyssh	
1343		Nicholas le Devenish (also Nicholas Devenish, Nicholas de Devenissh)	
1344			Adam Deveneys Hugh Devenish
1344–45	William Devenysshe		
1345	Richard Devenyssh	Thomas Deveneys	Adam Deueneys Thomas Deuenys
1346	John Devenisshe	Nicholaus le Devenyssh	
1347			Roger Devenysshe Maurice Deuenys
1348		Nicholas le Devenyssh	
1349	Maurice de Devenisshire	Nicholas Devenissh	
1350	John Devenysch, and wife Margery de Branketre	Nicholas Devenyssh	
1351		Thomas, son of Nicholas Devenyssh	
1352			Thomas FitzWalter Devenyshe
1354	Robert, son of William de Deveneshire		
1355–73	John Devenysshe (also Devenissh, Devenyssh, Devenysch), wife Joan Blanch		
1356			Maurice and Nicholas le Deveneys
1357			Robert Devenysche, son and heir Wm., son and heir Robert
1358	Adam, son of William de Deveneshire		

Date of Entries:	London:	Winchester and Southampton:	Ireland:
1359			Stephen Devenyssh (also Devenys)
1361		Thomas Devenissh, wife Maud	Roger Devenyssh
		John Devenissh	
		Edith Devenysch	
1365	Elias Devenysshe		
1369	Walter Devenisshe		
1373–76		Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Devenisshe	Cecily Devenysshe
1374	Thomas Devenissh		
1375			Henry Devenyssh
1376			Walt' Devenysh
1377	Philip Devenissh		
1377–78	John Devenysshe		
1381	John Devenisshe		
	Thomas Devenyssh		
1382		John, Thomas, and Nichola, children of Thomas Devenisshe	
1382–1405	John and Bartholomew, sons of John Devenyssh(e)		
1383	Robert Devenyssh		
1384			James Devenyssh
1385–88	John Devenyshe		Roger Devenish
1386		John Devenish	
1390	John Devenysshe		David Devenysh
1391	Adam Devenyssh		
1397			Nicholas Devenysch
1399–1400			Galfredus Devenysh

From these entries it is apparent that the form *le Deveneys* or *le Deveneis*, or some slight modification of it, was the accepted spelling in all three areas throughout the thirteenth century. In the first quarter of the fourteenth century a transition to *Devenysse*, *Devenysch*, *Devenisshe*, or other similar forms occurred among the Winchester family, and the endings -yssh or -issh had become dominant by the middle of the century. From that form to *Devenish* is only an inevita-

ble sloughing off of surplusage. Corresponding changes seem to have taken place in London and Ireland about a quarter of a century later than in Winchester. However, this can scarcely be attributed to Winchester influence or connections, for the same changes occur in many other areas where there were Devenishes not listed above. This is true, for example, of Devenishes in Oxford, in Gloucestershire (chiefly at Abbot's Barton in Lullescroft, Bristol, and Gloucester), in Somerset (chiefly Wells), in Wilts (Sarum, Marleburgh), and in Sussex, to mention only those areas for which Devenish records are most numerous. Even in a list of Devenish entries which cannot be definitely assigned to a location the same changes occur during the second quarter of the fourteenth century.

In view of these facts it seems probable that parallel development of the name occurred in many places. There is no evidence of diffusion of the newer forms from any single point of origin, and hence no evidence (apart from factors other than the name) which might help in tracing diffusion of the family itself. Presumably the independent convergence in many areas upon the form *Devenish* must be attributed to general influences in the modernization of linguistic or orthographic practice.

PART II

EARLY HISTORICAL RECORDS

32 - 33 - 34

Chapter II

Devenish in Medieval England

(to *ca.* 1500)

IT OUGHT to be stated at the outset that no complete genealogical details have been discovered which establish the unbroken line of descent of any living Devenish from ancestors of a period earlier than the sixteenth century. Only the descendants of Henry Devenish of Sydling, Dorset (b. 1507) and Edmund Devenish of Dublin (will proved, 1578) can establish a formal genealogy even from that period. Yet there is fragmentary information available about hundreds of Devenishes of an earlier day, who cannot definitely be connected with modern family lines. In some cases there are even important Devenish families which can be traced through a century or more and linked with some probability (admittedly on circumstantial evidence and despite gaps in the pedigrees) with later families in which we are interested. The details presented in this and the following chapter are therefore no part of a formal genealogy, but they have a proper place in the family's history and antecedents.

The earliest Devenishes of whom we have record were living in various parts of England about the beginning of the thirteenth century, but information about them is extremely scant. A Wolfard le Deverissh, whose name may not be a variant of Devenish at all, is mentioned as a prominent member of the ancient Knighten Guild which in 1125 gave lands to Christ Church, in London [*London Ltr. Bk.*, K, 81]. As early as 1175 there was an Isaac (Iascius) Deueneis who was fined in a court of assize at Northampton [*Pipe*, 1175–1176], but we know nothing about him. There was a Richardus Devoniensis among the first group of Franciscan friars to be sent to England (1224), and he is said to have been of English origin, as his name would suggest [*Monumenta Franciscana*, I, 6–9, 493, 547; II, 9]. Here, of course, the name may merely indicate Devonshire origin, and this is true also of a Robertus Devoniensis who in 1220 was condemned to be

1620651

hanged for larceny, in London [Maitland, *Select Pleas*, 128]. On the other hand Galfrid Devoniensis, who is mentioned in several records from 1222 to 1226 as canon of Sarum, and in 1226 as prebend of Torleton, county Devon, is also recorded as Galfrid le Devoniensi and hence may probably be considered a Devenish [*Reg. S. Osmundi*, I, 339; II, 25, 38, 61, 74].

Records of at least two other clerics have been found. The first, a man who seems to have attained some degree of prominence, was Ricardus le Deueneis. He is mentioned in 1222 as a witness to an exchange of land and fishery between the Abbeys of Eynsham and Oseney, co. Oxford [*Cart. Eynsham*, I, 148; *Cart. Oseney*, IV, 103]; to an agreement about the same time as to presentation of a prior and canons of Wroxton, county Oxford [*Reg. Cath. Ch., Lincoln*, III, 295]; and in 1228 to a grant of a rent to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Oxford [*Cart. Hosp. St. John, Oxford*, II, 121]. He was present and assented to the institution of the prior of St. Andrews, Northampton, in 1228, and of the rectors of Little Bowden and Warmington (1228), Kettering, co. Northampton (1229), Desborough and Clipstone (1230) [*Cant. and York Soc., Diocese of Lincoln*, II, 145, 227, 230, 231, 234, 237; *Rot. H. de Welles*, II, 144]. On presentation by the Abbot and Convent of Ramsey he was instituted to the church of Cranfield in 1229, and on the presentation of Robert de Rye to the church of Gosberton, Lincolnshire, in the same year [*Rot. H. de Welles*, III, 21, 172]. From his activities and connections it seems probable that he was one of the Devenish family seated at Oxford in the thirteenth century, but no direct evidence of this has been found. The other churchman of this period was Roger le Deveneis, precentor of Merton Priory, county Surrey, in 1231, when he was sent with another canon to represent the subprior and convent in petitioning the king for license to elect a prior. The license was duly granted [*Patent, 1225–1232*, 451; *Merton Records*, 92]. This same Roger is mentioned as canon of Merton in the pipe roll for the year 1241–1242.

A. Devenish in Devonshire

At about the same time there was a Master Walter le Deveneis, "physician" to Hubert de Burgh. In 1229 the king granted to him land in "Skyredon" (modern Skerraton), near the southeast end of Dartmoor Forest, in Devonshire, to be held *in capite* by tenure of petty serjeanty, the service stipulated being that Walter should find for the king three arrows whenever he should come into the forest of Dartmoor. [*Testa de Nevill*, II, 1188; *Charter Rolls, 1226–1257*, 92; *Rot. Chart. et Inq. a.q.d.*, 44]. There was a royal manor at Dean Prior for the king's hunting. Walter, we may assume, was not a native of Devonshire but went there in the service of De Burgh or the king. Later Walter alienated a part of his serjeanty to four tenants, receiving from them a third part of the value of their portion, which is stated to have been 10*s.* 3*d.* per annum. He then made a fine with the consent of the tenants for 3*s.* per annum, paid in addition to the continuing service of three arrows. These arrangements constituted a late and quite interesting example of serjeanty tenure, a form of landholding then almost extinguished by the process of arrentation, i.e., substitution of knight's service or socage. It is mentioned in Pollock and Maitland's *History of English Law*, I, 304, where the facts stated in the *Testa de Nevill* are unfortunately misinterpreted, as has been shown by Mr. Horace J. Round, the well-known authority on medieval tenures [Round, 17–20].

The assize rolls for 28 Henry III (1243–1244) contain two findings by juries of the Hundred of "Stanberg" (Stanborough), co. Devon, in one of which Walter le Deveneis is said to hold Skyredon in serjeanty by service of finding two arrows [*Testa de Nevill*, II, 1386]. In the other it is said that Emma, who was the wife of Walter of Skyredon, holds by serjeanty for service of three arrows [*Idem*, II, 1425]. It would appear, therefore, that Walter le Deveneis must have died in that year. His widow, Emma, remained in possession of the serjeanty, and in 1249 received from the king a grant of custody of the lands and hereditary estate of her husband and a marriage portion in the same, for which she made a fine of 100*s.*, payable over a period of five years

[*Close, 1247–1251*, 144; *Rot. Finium in Turri Lond.*, II, 50; *Rot. Originalia*, I, 11].

Walter le Deveneis left a daughter, Dionisia, who was a minor child at his death. She was given into the custody of Robert le Peytevin, of Devonshire, and later married John de Boyvill, of London. We find the Boyvills, *ca.* 1280, petitioning the king to order a commission to examine a court process and record of which they complained. It appeared that they had made a feoffment of a messuage and four shops in London, part of Dionisia's inheritance, to Osbert de Suthfolk. Later they alleged that it was fraudulently made during Dionisia's minority, while she was still in custody of Peytevin in Devonshire, where she had other lands. Nevertheless the court had ordered the feoffment enrolled [*Patent, 1272–1281*, 406]. We hear nothing of the outcome of this petition.

There remains a record of an inquisition post mortem, dated 13 Edward II (1320), in which the serjeanty of Walter le Deveneis is described and John, aged 24, is listed as next heir. The date seems much too late, and it is not even clear from the form of the inquisition whether this John was heir of Walter or of a later tenant of the serjeanty described. In any case we hear nothing more about him.

It is doubtful if any later Devenish family was actually seated in Devonshire, although a few Devenishes are mentioned in county records. An inquisition post mortem into the estate of John de Mohun, held in 1331, showed that Robert Devenyssch held the manor of Southwyk by service of one half a knight's fee [*Inqs. Post Mortem*, III, 219; *Inqs. Misc.*, VII, 219]. It is not, however, clear that this manor was situated in Devonshire, and the name is found in several counties. In the register of Bishop Stafford is an entry, which from its position can be dated *ca.* 1415, in which Thomas V. Devenysch is mentioned as "choral" in the cathedral of Exeter [*Reg. Edm. Stafford*, 83]. Of course this gives little assurance that he was a native of that city or of Devonshire. Finally, a royal commission of array in 1484 to several men in county Devon included a John Deneish [*Patent, 1476–1485*, 490], but this may have referred to the head of the Sussex family, who was named in a number of similar commissions at that time.

B. Devenish in Oxfordshire

The Devenishes of Oxford were one of the earliest families for which we find rather numerous records extending over several generations. The earliest of these appears to be a grant by the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Oxford, to Stephen le Deveneys, mason, of a messuage in Kibald Street, Oxford [*Cart. Hosp. St. John, Oxford*, I, 213]. This is apparently to be dated about 1242 to 1246. It certainly cannot be mere coincidence that in 1246 a quitclaim deed to this same hospital refers to land "between the land of Henry, son of Simeon and Edith Devenisse in Kiboldstrete" [*Charter Rolls, 1226–1257*, 301]. This ambiguous language, equally ambiguous in the Latin form preserved in the Hospital records [*Cart. Hosp. St. John, Oxford*, I, 209], appears to mean that Henry was the son of Simeon and Edith Devenisse, and that Henry and his mother each held land in Kibald Street. Such a situation could easily have arisen if Edith had taken part of Simeon's estate by assignment of dower, and the rest had been inherited by Henry. What relation Stephen bore to Edith and Henry does not appear, but a family relationship of some sort is strongly suggested by the identity of name and location. Their lands must have been in close proximity, since Kibald Street was not above a quarter mile in length. [See maps in Wood's *Oxford*, I, at end].* This Stephen obtained a second messuage from the Hospital, *ca.* 1251 to 1254, and it is clear that it adjoined the first [*Cart. Hosp. St. John, Oxford*, I, 212]. These properties he held until 1273, when he granted them to Stephen Ligator, a freeman of Oxford, and his wife Agatha, part of the consideration being that Ligator undertook for himself and his heirs and assigns to provide everything necessary for the sustenance of the grantor [*Idem*, I, 215]. Such a provision by Stephen le Deveneys for his maintenance in old age seems peculiar if he had relatives nearby, in the same street (unless, of course, Agatha was his daughter); however, there is no indication that Edith or Henry Devenisse continued to hold tenements there as late as 1273.

*At a much later date the eastern end of Kibald Street was leased by the city to University College, and by it inclosed. The western end remains as the present Grove Place off Grove (formerly Grope) Street [Wood's *Oxford*, I, 187].

On the other hand it is certain that Devenishes did continue in Oxford. Ricardus le Deveneys is mentioned in a deed probably to be dated *ca.* 1260–1270, as holding land in the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Mary Magdalene, *i.e.*, near the northern limits of Oxford [*Cart. St. Frideswide*, I, 369]. A John Devenyst was witness to a deed in 1287 [*Boarstall Cart.*, 86], and a Robertus le Deueneys is listed as a juror in an Oxford assize of 1295 [*Cart. Eynsham*, I, 339]. In 1311 Thomas Devenys was manucaptor of Johannes de Fallele, burgess returned to Parliament for Oxford [*Parl. Writs*, II, 775]. Of more interest are the two or more persons named William le Deveneys. In 1279 Willelmus le Deweneys held a tenement for life from the Dominican Friars for the service of closing and opening their door. This tenement, worth half a mark a year, was situated in St. Aldate's just south of Trillmill bow. He is also mentioned as a juror in an inquisition in the Southwest Ward in the same year [*Oxford Collectanea*, IV, 3, 46; *Oxford Blackfriars*, 68, 74–75]. Another Willelmus le Deveneys was one of several jurors in an assize of bread and ale in 1310, from which it seems natural to identify him with Will' Devenes, brewer, who was entered for payment of 12*d.* in the Southwest Ward in 1311 [*Oxford Med. Arch.*, II, 145, 191]. Since the gatekeeper and the brewer both lived in this ward, it may be that they were father and son respectively or even that the gatekeeper in later years turned brewer. There was also a Wm. le Deveneys, tailor, to whom a house and loft in the court of St. Mildred Street were granted in 1287 [*Cart. Oseney*, I, 19]. This location was in Northeast Oxford. Quite possibly it was this William who held a shop in the "parish O. S." (All Saints?) in 1288, for a part of this parish was adjacent to St. Mildred Street [*Cart. St. Frideswide*, I, 301]. Finally, there was a Willielmus Deveneys who held the office of coroner in county Oxford in 1307, and in that capacity was summoned by the sheriff to appear before the King in Parliament with the rolls of indictment [Wood's *Oxford*, III, 42]. In the same year he was the burgess returned for Oxford in the Parliament which met at Northampton [*Parl. Writs*, II, 775], and must therefore have been a man of more than ordinary local prominence. It is possible that this William was identical with the brewer. Any one of these men may have

been the Willelmus le Deuonays who witnessed a grant of fishery by the Abbey of Eynsham *ca.* 1270–1280 [*Cart. Eynsham*, I, 41], and a deed quitclaiming a messuage to Oseney Abbey in 1296 [*Cart. Oseney*, II, 386]. Although we cannot now establish the connection of any of these Devenishes with the Kibald Street family, it certainly seems probable considering their number and location that some of them were related.

The only Oxford Devenishes in the next century of whom any record has been found were Alan Devenyssh, who was born in Ireland and in 1394 was in the service of William Palmer, Oxford "Irnemonger" [*Patent, 1391–1396*, 463]; Roger le Deveneys, servant of John le Northerne, tailor, who received in 1328 a bequest of a soler in the parish of St. Martin [*Lib. Albus Civ. Oxon.*, 8–9]; and Rad' (Ralph) le Devenysshe, keeper of a public house in the Northeast Ward. The latter was listed as entered for payment of 2*d.* in this ward in 1335 and again in 1388 [*Oxford Med. Arch.*, II, 204, 219], which might indicate either that he continued his business over a long period, or that he was succeeded by a son of the same name, or that his name had been retained on the assessment lists merely through failure to bring them up to date.

A word ought also to be included about several Devenishes who lived in rural areas of Oxfordshire. Whether they were country cousins of the Oxford Devenishes or separate families cannot now be ascertained. In 1241 Hugo le Devenays was a party to a transfer of 100 acres and two virgates of land in Clintone, Oxfordshire [*Oxford Fines, 1195–1291, sub ann.* 1241]. The Hundred Rolls (*ca.* 1275) mention a Roger Deveneys, who held a cottage in Fifide (modern Fifield?) Manor, Chadlington Hundred [*Rot. Hund.*, II, 732]. Perhaps he is identical with the Roger le Deveneys of Middleton whose widow, Emma Hockday, in 1286 leased to the abbot and convent of Bruerne one acre of meadow in the Emede of Middleton [*Strickland, MSS.*, 330]. Later, Richard, son of Roger le Deveneys of Middleton, released to the same abbey yearly rent which they paid for part of a tenement in Schesnecote (elsewhere Sezincote, Seasoncote) belonging to his mother Emma, daughter of Thomas le Chamberlein of Middle-

ton [*Ancient Deeds*, II, 383, no. B 3251). This release is marked as of Gloucester, to which city Richard may have moved. A Sabin' la Deveneyse was a tenant in the royal domain of Woodstock in 1279, holding a cottage for which she returned one halfpenny annually [*Rot. Hund.*, II, 842]. We know also of a Henry Deveneys, a free tenant holding one and one half acres from William de Langene in Hassell Pippard Manor, half hundred of Ewelme, honor of Walingford [*Idem*, II, 772]. It appears that in 1276 Sir Ralph Pippard, lord of this Manor, entered into an agreement with several persons, including Hugh Deveneys, who must therefore have been related to Henry, whereby he let to them for twenty years a tract of arable and meadow land in Meath [*Ormond Deeds*, I, 83]. Here then is one definite connection with Ireland, but it will be seen hereafter that there were Devenishes in Ireland even before 1276.

C. Devenish in Cambridgeshire

Early in the thirteenth century there were Devenishes of some prominence seated in Cambridgeshire. In 1223 John le Deveneis was the sheriff's serjeant in the Hundred of Wetherle, as we know from a royal order to the sheriff directing him not to distrain Walter de Merc on suit of his serjeant, John le Deveneis, so long as Walter continued to be the king's falconer and to have the royal falcons in his possession [*Rot. Claus. in Turri Lond.*, I, 528; Farrer, *Feudal Cambridgeshire*, 254–255]. Very probably this John le Deveneis is identical with the Johannis Devon' whom the king appointed in 1233 as a collector of taxes in several counties, including Cambridge [*Close, 1231–1234*, 291]; also with the John le Deveneis who was party to a fine in Hatley in 1234–1235 [*Cambridge Fines*, 20]. He is mentioned again in the pipe roll for 26 Henry III (1241–1242).

In a plea at a Cambridge assize, probably during the reign of John (1199–1216), Isabella, "who was the wife of John le Devenars," recovered a runaway villein on his own admission of the propriety of her claim. The name intended is probably Deveneis, for there are records in the Hundred Rolls (*ca.* 1275) of grants of fifty acres in the town of Arrington, Hundred of Wetherle, to the Hospital of Schenekey, and

another eighty-four acres in the same place to the Hospital of Jerusalem, by Isabella la Deveneis (elsewhere Isabelle le Deveneys) [*Rot. Hund.*, I, 50; II, 556; Farrer, *Feudal Cambridgeshire*, 255]. These grants had been made more than twenty years before the date of the Hundred Rolls, so that this Isabelle might be the same as the wife of John le Devenars, in which case it seems likely that this John was the sheriff's serjeant and tax collector. Or it may be, since the name Isabella la Deveneis would hardly be applied except to an heiress, that the benefactress of the hospitals was the daughter of John le Deveneis and Isabella.

No doubt Geoffrey le Deveneys, who is also mentioned in the Hundred Rolls, was related in some way to John and Isabella, for he was also a landholder in the Hundred of Wetherle. Apparently Geoffrey was living in 1275 and was a free tenant of Walter, lord of the manor of Bertone (modern Barton), holding fifty acres outside the manor by service made to Walter. Most of the fifty acres was in turn held by tenants of Geoffrey, who paid him rent [*Rot. Hund.*, II, 563, 564]. A deed of feoffment by Geoffrey to one of these tenants, Geoffrey de Thane, for his homage and service, has been preserved [*Ancient Deeds*, IV, 514; deed A 10152].

There was also a Gilbert le Deveneis who was charged by one Eustace de Kingstone with the death of the latter's wife and therefore detained in jail at Cambridge, *ca.* 1225–1226. He was ordered released into the custody of manucaptors on protestation that the suit was malicious and he was not at fault [*Rot. Claus. in Turri Lond.*, II, 104b]. Nothing has been found which helps to link him with other Devenishes of Cambridgeshire.

The only other references to Devenishes in this area are to Henricus Deueneys and Johannes Deueneys, junior, for the trial of whom special commissions were issued in 1322 at the suit of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, and of the king. They and others were charged with forcibly entering the royal manor of Saham, co. Cambridge (modern Soham, Hundred of Stanloe) [*Parl. Writs*, II, Division III, 775]. Since this John was the son of John, a connection with the earlier John mentioned above may be suspected, but there is no direct

evidence of this and the given name is of course a common one. A John Deveneys, chaplain, was a party to a fine in Great Wilbraham in 1325–1326 [*Cambridge Fines*, 93].

D. Devenish in Gloucestershire

1. Gloucester and environs

There was a Walter Deuenensis who was a witness *ca.* 1200 to a demise of land, a messuage, and a bakehouse outside "Ailesgate," the eastern gate of the City of Gloucester [*Gloucester Corp. Records*, 83]. About 1230 Walter Deuoneis, burgess of Gloucester, presumably the same, witnessed a grant of land in "Ebrigestrete" and a demise of land "in the lane going to the Church of Holy Trinity," and himself granted to Adam Rolond a piece of land "in the street leading towards the Castle of Gloucester." [*Idem*, 132, 139, 140]. A later lease of a Gloucester shop located it as "between the two bridges of Gloucester, between the tenement of Walter le Deuenyssh and the tenement of the Prior of St. Bartholomew." [*Idem*, 322–323; *cf.* 317]. Probably he was the ". . . ltr le Deveneis" who gave one pound of wax to the Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley, situated some ten miles west of Gloucester [*Cart. Flaxley*, 172]. The date of the gift is uncertain.

In 1239 Reynold (Reginald) le Deveneis, who seems to have belonged to the generation following Walter's, was ejected from a mill in "la Berthone," county Gloucester, by one claiming under a royal grant. He complained of this treatment, asserting that he was seised of the mill under a charter made by Alfred de la Berthone fifteen years before the king's grant, and an inquisition was therefore ordered [*Inqs. Misc.*, I, 3]. The jury found Reginald's claim to be valid [*Gloucester Inqs. P. M.*, IV, 2–3]. A few years later (1242) a second inquisition was ordered to determine as between the same parties which was entitled to wardship of Dionisia, daughter and heiress of Alfred de la Berthone, who held his estate of the king in socage [*Close, 1237–1242*, 521]. When this inquisition was returned in the following year it was found to favor the claim of Philip le Deveneys as nearest relative to Dionisia de la Berthone [*Idem*, 85], from which it may

be inferred that Reginald had died in the meantime and his son Philip was substituted as claimant. Nothing further appeared with respect to the mill.

Very little additional information about Reginald or Philip is available. Reginald witnessed the grant of a rent *ca.* 1230 to the leper brethren of the Hospital of St. Margaret without the north gate of Gloucester, and a release of land in Longford *ca.* 1240 [*Gloucester Corp. Records*, 135, 179]. He was one of a number of persons, apparently all burgesses of Gloucester, who were summoned in 1236 to show by what right they prevented the abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter, in Gloucester, from enjoyment of commons in his own land in Maiesmore [*Cart. St. Peter, Gloucester*, II, 86]. This difficulty was settled by an accord. The abbot granted the burgesses of Gloucester common in several places held by the monastery, and they in turn agreed to pay a rent of 35 marks in half-yearly installments [*Idem*, II, 240–241].

As for Philip we know that he owned land "in the street of St. Mary," Gloucester, in 1252 [*Gloucester Corp. Records*, 208]; and had once held an acre of meadow land in Walehamme (or Walesmede), which was held by Walter Granger and his wife in 1248, and granted by them to the Monastery of St. Peter [*Cart. St. Peter, Gloucester*, II, 83]. Walesmede, or Walham-mead, was one of a number of rich meadows lying between the Westgate-bridge at Gloucester and Over-bridge, and inclosed by the divided waters of the Severn River [Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, 577]. In 1255 he released to the prior and brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew all claims he might have against them relating to a bakehouse in the street of the Holy Trinity [*Gloucester Corp. Records*, 210–211]. In 1266–1267 Philip le Deveneys was listed as holding one messuage with curtilage in Abbot's Barton, Lullescroft, for which he returned 6*d.* quarterly [*Cart. St. Peter, Gloucester*, III, 154]. There is also a curious entry in the Close Rolls of 1267, an order by the king to the custodians of the Jewish Exchequer ordering them to withdraw from the file of Jewish chirographs a deed of indebtedness in the sum of £16 made by Philip Deveneys to Aaron

le Blund, a Herefordshire Jew.* The king discharged Philip of this debt in view of his straightened circumstances resulting from appropriation of his land at the king's order for enlargement of the moats around the walls of Gloucester [*Close, 1264–1268*, 414]. This seems a rather cavalier, not to say unethical, way of discharging what was really a royal obligation, but the Plantagenets were habitually free with the moneys and credits of their Jewish subjects.

Gloucester municipal records of the fourteenth century refer to Agnes la Devenisch, wife of John Jonkyn, burgess of Gloucester, suggesting the possibility that the male line had terminated. She joined Jonkyn in a grant in 1320 and died before 14 October 1322 [*Gloucester Corp. Records*, 316, 317].

An interesting question about these Devenishes is their connection with the Berthone family. Unfortunately our information is too fragmentary to afford much help on this point. There were two manors near the city of Gloucester called Berthone, or Barton. These were Abbot's Barton, so called because it was held by the Monastery of St. Peter, and King's Barton or Barton Regis, which was a royal manor, or more properly a royal farm supplying Gloucester Castle. The messuage and curtilage of Philip le Deveneys was in Abbot's Barton, but this cannot have been true of Robert de la Berthone, who held of the king in socage tenure. His property is stated to have been one virgate (*ca.* 30 acres) and two pennyworths rent, with appurtenances, which can have been only a small part of Barton Regis [*Close, 1242–1247*, 85]. Probably the identity of the family name with that of the manor is wholly coincidental; indeed, "barton" is a term which was applied in parts of England to a farm appurtenant to a manor, and does not necessarily derive from a family name. There is of course the converse possibility that the Berthone family may have taken its name from

*"When a Jew entered into a contract or charter with a Christian, one part of such contract or chirograph (known as the *Pes chirographi*) was deposited publicly in a chest kept for that purpose (termed indifferently the *archa chirographorum* and *archa Judaeorum*), and if this counterpart was not found there, when required, the contract was void. These chests, whether in London or other places, were kept with great care, and were only opened in the presence of the Sheriff, Chirographers and Cofferers, or in London of the Barons of the Exchequer, or other qualified officers.

"The probable reasons for requiring these duplicates to be deposited in custody was to prevent forgery and to enable the King more readily to obtain possession of the moneys, &c, of the Jews." [Pipe Roll Society, *Introduction to the Study of the Pipe Rolls* (London, 1884)].

the manor. With respect to estates held in socage the wardship of a female heir ordinarily passed to the nearest relative not entitled to inherit, and this must have been the case here, for the inquisition found Philip "propinquior est Dionisie," and the sheriff of Gloucester was ordered to give him seisin except as against any person who might establish a closer relationship [*Ibid.*]. Unfortunately the sources for the local history of Gloucester available for this study have been limited, so that inquiry could not be pushed farther.

There are a few later Gloucestershire records of Devenishes who were apparently not related to Reginald and Philip. In 1341–1342 a writ of entry was brought on a disseisin of Hugh de Chew by Roger Heved. For Hugh it was urged that two shops in Gloucester, title to which had been transferred to him during his minority by his father, Thomas de Chew, were alienated to Walter Devenys, tailor, by Isabella, widow of Thomas de Chew. She acted by virtue of custody of her son's property during his minority, but Hugh now asserted she had no legal right to dispose of the shops. Walter Devenys had in turn granted them to Heved [*Y. B., 16 Edw. III* (Rolls Series), 91]. The result of the action is not stated, and no further facts about Walter appear. A Nicholas Deveneschir of Micheldean, near Flaxley, was killed shortly before 1380, as we know from the pardon granted to his assailant in that year [*Patent, 1377–1378*, 450]. There is also a Westminster court record of a fine against Richard Devenysh of Cheltenham (eight miles north-east of Gloucester) in 1410, for failure to answer a Bristol merchant touching a debt of 100*s*. [*Patent, 1408–1413*, 134].

Fragmentary information about other Devenishes can be found in the Gloucestershire inquisitions post mortem. From them we learn that Thomas le Deveneys and John le Deveneys served as jurors in two inquisitions held near Gloucester (one at Oldbury) in 1273 and 1278 [*Gloucester Inqs. P. M.*, IV, 73–74, 107–108]. John's name does not appear again, but Thomas was also on juries at Tetbury, Gloucester, and Dursley in 1284 and 1287, which were said to be composed of "lawful men of the neighborhood of Acton Turbervill" (Acton Turville) [*Idem, IV*, 126, 139–140]. He served again in 1292 on a jury not

located [*Idem*, IV, 157–158]. In 1326 there was a Thomas Devish, bailiff of the Hundred of Berkeley, who was beaten and seriously wounded by John Berkeley of Dursley and his men, who sought to recover by force six oxen which the bailiff had impounded under orders from Thomas, third Lord Berkeley [Smyth's *Berkeleys*, I, 332]. There was also a William le Devenisse, who was stated in an inquisition of 1301 to be a free tenant of Nicholas Burdun, holding one virgate of land at 4*s*. per annum in the manor of Oldbury [*Gloucester Inqs. P. M.*, IV, 227]. Probably he was identical with the William Deveneys (also le Devenisshe) who served on juries at Solbury (Sodbury?) in 1297, at Nymdesfeld (Nymphsfield?) in 1342, and at Dursley in 1349 [*Idem*, IV, 183–184; V, 294, 320]. We know that he was bailiff of the Hundred of Berkeley in 1332 and therefore probably a son or other relative of Thomas [*Patent, 1330–1334*, 354]. There is a record in the Patent Rolls of 1346 of a grant to William le Devenish and his wife Joan of a messuage and a fourth part of a virgate of land in Dursley [*Patent, 1345–1348*, 39]. Finally, Nicholas le Devenysshe was a juror in 1331 and 1332 in inquisitions concerning lands near Gloucester [*Gloucester Inqs. P. M.*, V, 234–235, 241]. From another source we hear of a John Devenissh, one of a number of men against whom a complaint was lodged in 1349 for assaulting the servants and carrying away the goods of Gilbert Chasteleyn at Lechlade [*Patent, 1348–1350*, 387]. Nearly all the places mentioned are located very near each other in the area near the Wiltshire border midway between Gloucester and Bristol; hence it seems probable that all these men, with perhaps the exception of the Nicholas and John last mentioned, belonged to the same family. Whether it was also the family of Reginald and Philip le Deveneis we cannot tell.

2. BRISTOL AND ENVIRONS

We know of several Devenishes who lived in Bristol early in the fourteenth century. In 1325 Thomas le Devenissh, of that city, received a grant of royal protection for one year [*Patent, 1324–1327*, 119]. In the following year Thomas le Devenyssh and John le Devenyssh were among a group of men against whom the abbot of St.

Augustine's Abbey, Bristol, filed a complaint. He charged them with breaking his underground lead conduit at Clifton and carrying away the lead [*Idem*, 234]. Of the outcome of the case we learn nothing. A Philip Devenyss granted rents ad reversions in Bristol during the fourteenth century [*Great Red Book, Bristol*, 284].

It also appears that Matthew le Devenisshe was a Bristol tin merchant at this period. He and others who were "wont to buy tin from the tin workers of the county of Devon . . . and work and sell the same at Bristol" were granted exemption in 1329 from the effects of letters patent to the Girdler's Company (belt-maker's guild) prohibiting the use of lead, pewter, or tin to garnish their products [*Patent, 1327–1330*, 267]. In 1336 he was included in a royal charter to the stannary men of Devon, authorizing them to sell their tin at will and work it in the town of Bristol [*Idem*, 1334–1338, 288].

No further references to Devenishes in Bristol appear in this century. There is a curious and interesting item in 1413 about a Bristol weaver named Richard Devenyssh, who cannot be connected with other known Devenishes. It appears that he fell into association with Lollards, and becoming infected with their views he left in the stalls of the church of Holy Cross parish, Temple, copies of a paper which Bishop Bubwith, of Bath and Wells, indignantly termed a "libellum famosum" attacking the vicar. We may safely conjecture that it was merely an expression of Lollard principles, which criticised many prelatical practises. Upon confession of this misdeed, for which he incurred excommunication, Richard was enjoined by Bishop Bubwith to do penance. He was ordered publicly to confess his sin, to abjure Lollardy and renounce all Lollard connections, subjecting himself thereafter to the precepts of the church; further, he must present himself at two masses in different parishes bare-headed and barefoot, standing so from the processional throughout the mass, and carrying in his hand a wax candle of the value of one penny, which at the conclusion of the mass he must offer to the celebrant. [*Reg. Bubwith*, 142–143]. The severity of these measures was of course in conformity with the policy of the Catholic prelates to suppress rigorously the followers of Wycliffe, whose trenchant criticisms of the church had

created serious issues in both the theological and political realms.

We have next to notice a man who attained a position of prominence in the government of Bristol, and about whom we have a good deal of information. This was Nicholas Devenyssh (also spelled with final e). He was born in Ireland, as we know from a royal license of November 27, 1413, permitting him to dwell for life in England although born in Ireland [*Patent, 1413–1416*, 122]. A like license in 1394 to Nicholas and Robert Devenyssh [*Idem, 1391–1396*, 463], probably refers to the same Nicholas. Robert may have been a relative; we know nothing more about him. It is worth recalling in this connection that there were close relations between Bristol and Dublin. A royal charter of 1172 granted the city of Dublin to the men of Bristol as a colony with the same liberties as their own town. This close connection continued and no doubt sustained the extensive wool trade which developed in Bristol. Under these circumstances it is natural to conjecture that Nicholas was the son of some Dublin Devenish who had, or whose parents or forebears had, emigrated from Bristol, but proof of this is lacking. We know that Nicholas was bailiff of Bristol in 1416–1417 [*Mayor's Cal., Bristol*, (a) 38; (b) 130], and he is mentioned as a member of the Common Council in ordinances enacted in 1419, 1422, 1425 [*Little Red Book, Bristol*, I, 138–140, 149–153; II, 144–147]. Probably he was continuously a member during the period from 1419 to 1436, when he was several times proposed for or elected to various offices. Under the terms of a charter of August 8, 1373 Bristol became a separate county, and thereafter combined institutions of municipal and county government. Acting under authority of this charter the mayor and commonalty of the city annually submitted to the Chancellor of England the names of three candidates for the office of sheriff, and the King in Council made his appointment from this list. Nicholas Devenyssh was one of those proposed in 1421, 1422 (twice), 1423, and 1424 [*Fine Rolls, 1413–1422*, 406, 421–422; *1422–1430*, 21, 55, 84; *Little Red Book, Bristol*, I, 142–149], but in each case the appointment fell to another nominee. Finally, in 1426, he was nominated again and received the appointment [*Fine Rolls, 1422–1430*, 143], holding office from October 15, 1426 to October 9, 1427 [*Idem*, 191]. This did not end

his career as an officeholder, for on February 3, 1436 he was elected mayor of Bristol for the unexpired term (until October) of John Milton, deceased. The proceedings in connection with this election, and notification of it to the Chancellor, have been preserved. It is there recorded that on the day following the death of Mayor Milton, ". . . Thomas Fische and William Canynges, Constables, and the commonalty of merchants, both native and foreign of the aforesaid Staple [Bristol was made one of the staple towns in 1353] being summoned and gathered together in the Council-House on Friday the morrow of the aforesaid feast between the hour of dinner of the same Friday, of their common assent elected from among themselves the honest and discreet man Nicholas Devenysshe to be mayor of the Staple for the remainder of the aforesaid year, to perform and order what belongs to that office, and thereupon they sent to the Chancellor of England letters patent of that act made under the seal of the aforesaid Staple . . ." [*Little Red Book, Bristol*, I, 178–181]. Thus we have at least the skeleton of Nicholas Devenysshe's public life, but of his private life or business we know nothing. His interests must, of course, have been mercantile, or he could not have been a member of the commonalty or have occupied public offices in Bristol. He died about 1439, in which year his will was proved [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, I, 170].

In 1438 John Devenyssh held lands outside the walls of Bristol, in burgage tenure, returning 15*d.* [*Great Red Book, Bristol*, II, 306], but we do not know whether he was related to Nicholas. There was, however, a Thomas Devenysh, of the same parish as Nicholas, who died about 1426 [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, I, 170], and who may well have been his father or brother. Certainly Nicholas had a son named Thomas, who in 1452 was assigned by the mayor, sheriff, and council of Bristol to be clerk of the Tolsey, and of the court held there, and to have fees therefrom [*Great Red Book, Bristol*, IV, 136]. The Tolsey was the merchant's exchange, a center of activities both commercial and civic. It long had a special court, recognized by royal charter and presided over by the King's steward and other ministers. In 1508 a Thomas Devenyssh, Seneschal of the City of Bristol, was witness to an enrollment of property before the mayor and sheriffs [*Idem*, III, 165].

If this was the same Thomas he must in 1508 have been a very old man; more probably this was a son. The item may be erroneous, for there is an obvious discrepancy in it. Bristol was governed from 1216 to 1266 by a mayor and two prepositors, from 1267 to 1311 by a mayor and two seneschals, from 1312 to 1372 by a mayor and two bailiffs, from 1373 to 1500 by a mayor, a sheriff, and two bailiffs. At no time between 1267 and 1311 was a Thomas Devenyssh seneschal, nor was he a bailiff in 1508. It is possible that the office of seneschal may have continued after 1311 as a kind of dignity, without functions attached to it, but no indication of this has been found.

E. Devenish in Somerset

The records available for the county of Somerset have been comparatively few, and those few of a specialized or local character. In view of the number of items found in them it seems likely that search in other directions, had it been possible, might have revealed a considerable family of Devenishes or have thrown light upon the relationships of those who have been found. As it is the information is quite fragmentary.

In the pipe roll of the Bishopric of Winchester for the year 1208–1209 there is listed among the issues of Bishop's Hull, Manor of Taunton Deane, Somerset, a payment of 3*s.* by Robert de Veneis "in quittance of debt for the Bishop's ale," brewing having apparently been reserved as a feudal prerogative of the Bishop [*Pipe, Bishopric Winch., 1208–1209*, 63]. A deed probably made in the early part of the reign of John conveyed a half hide of land in Horsington, Somerset, which was said to have been held earlier by Hugo Deveneis [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, XIV, 71–72]. From records of various Somerset pleas before justices in eyre it appears that one Stephen le Deveneys was convicted of breach of the peace and robbery in the hundred of Hundesbergh sometime during the first half of the thirteenth century [*Somerset Pleas*, I, 275]; also that John Deveneys was one of a band of armed men who in 1242 helped Geoffrey de Brideport to disseise Robert de Columbers of a manor in Lamieton [*Idem*, I, 179]. We know nothing of these men.

Of more importance is the record of an action brought by William le Deveneys in 1243 against Lucy de Montague (de Monte Acuto) to recover one virgate of land, with appurtenances, in La Waye (apparently the Wey River area, Dorset). This he claimed by right of inheritance from his father, Gilbert le Deveneys, whom he alleged to have been seised "as of fee and of right" in the time of King John (1199–1216), taking profits to the value of one-half mark. Lucy answered by attorney, vouching to warranty Katherine de Montague, daughter and heiress of John de Montague. Under this procedure Katherine, agreeing to be bound as warrantor, was substituted for the defendant Lucy in the action. However, Katherine failed to appear in court on the day set, and it was therefore ordered that she, as warrantor, should forfeit so much of her own land as would equal in value the land in respect to which she was vouched to warranty. She was then summoned to be present on the next coming of the justices in eyre into the county of Dorset [*Somerset Pleas*, I, 169]. This change of venue from Somerset to Dorset may have been ordered because of the situs of the land. Katherine seems to have had recourse against Lucy by a separate suit for the property forfeited under the warranty [*Idem*, 141]. In any event William le Deveneys did continue his suit in the Dorset assizes against Katherine, as warrantor, and her husband, Roger de Wantoner, offering to prove his original assertions as to the basis of his right to the land. The proof took a form which has long since passed from English judicial practice, for Katherine appeared and offered to defend the suit "by the body of a certain freeman of hers," named William Cotele. The court therefore ordered that the issue should be settled by personal combat between the two, and required them to give pledges to appear armed on the eighth day thereafter [*Westm. Pleas*, 122]. Of the result of the trial by combat we hear nothing.

This incident is worth detailing as a curious example of judicial processes in the thirteenth century, and also for the light it sheds upon William le Deveneys. From his plea it appears that his father Gilbert had been a landholder, and apparently a mesne tenant, as early as the reign of John. It seems probable, too, that this family possessed land

in both Dorset and Somerset, and that William continued to be a man of some substance in the latter county. Unfortunately we have no further information about him except for items which probably relate to his death about 1267. In that year Richard Sowyne was condemned to outlawry for wounding one William le Deveneys with a knife so that after eight days he died [*Somerset Pleas*, I, 273]. Strangely enough the king ordered an inquest by justices in Somerset the same year to determine whether William Cole killed William le Deveneys in self-defence [*Patent, 1266–1272*, 270]. A finding in 1268 that Cole killed him by misadventure led to a pardon [*Idem*, 206]. Unless two William le Deveneyses were killed in Somerset in 1267 these entries are difficult to reconcile. At least we know that the one mentioned in the patent rolls was a tenant in chief, and that the king granted wardship of his lands and heirs, with marriage of the heirs, to John de la Lynde [*Idem*, 185]. It seems reasonable to suppose this William le Deveneys was the same who sued Lucy de Montague.

Although the heirs of William le Deveneys are mentioned we do not have their names. There was another William le Deveneys who apparently belonged to the next generation, so that he may well have been a son. All we know of him is that he was subjected to malicious suits in 1280 by one Hugh de Valletorta, who was allowed to drop his false actions with impunity because he was a minor [*Somerset Pleas*, IV, 144–145, 298]. And he may well be the William le Deveneys who was killed about 1296 by John le Sopere, who escaped penalty on a finding by the justices that he killed William in self-defence [*Close, 1288–1296*, 485].

A few other vagrant records may be inserted here. There was a Richard le Deveneys involved in a suit in 1249, apparently as an attorney or warrantor [*Somerset Pleas*, I, 385]. About 1255 to 1260 a Ricardus le Deveneys, perhaps the same, was listed as a tenant returning 2*s*. to Glastonbury Abbey [*Rent. R. de Ford*, 191]. In 1270 Henr' le Devenays and wife Agnes gave one-half mark for an assize capias before Justice Trevet [*Rot. Finium in Turri Lond.*, II, 521]. Possibly Agnes became after her husband's death the Agneta la Deueneyse who in 1300 and 1303 was holding jointly with Robert de

Illegh one-half virgate of land in Illegh from the abbey of Muchelney [*Muchelney Memoranda*, 92]. There was a Nicholas Le Deveneys of Barinton' (Barrington, near Ilminster) who was apparently a mainpernor or surety in a suit in 1278 [Somer. Pleas, III, 174]. Finally, a Johanna la Devenisshe of Somerset is mentioned in *Kirby's Quest* under date 1327 [Cited in Bardsley, *Dictionary of Surnames*.]

In 1309 Richard Deveneys, mentioned in the Close Rolls as having long served the late king (i.e., Edward I), was granted a corrody in the abbey of Muchelney, whereby the abbot and convent were required to provide food and clothing for him and his groom, and a chamber in which he might dwell. The royal order directed the abbot to write back to the king what provision had been made [*Close, 1307–1313*, 232; *Cart. Muchelney*, 12]. Richard enjoyed the corrody until his death about 1325, as we know from the appointment of a successor who was to receive the same maintenance [*Close, 1323–1327*, 508]. Curiously enough a Thomas Deveneys seems at the same time to have been in possession of a corrody at the priory of Montacute. Probably he was also a retainer in the royal household, for on his death in 1319 his corrody was assigned to a yeoman of the king's pantry [*Idem, 1318–1323*, 117]. We cannot of course be certain that either of these retired servants of the king was a native of Somerset, but it may be a reasonable assumption that they were not simply farmed out at random but sent back to monastic houses near their original homes.

From several ecclesiastical records we can draw evidence of financial relations between Somerset clerics and the well-known Winchester Devenishes. Thus in 1310 John de Drokensford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, issued a warrant for payment of 100 marks to John le Devenysse, of Winchester, 'pro pelura,' *i.e.*, apparently, for furriery [*Reg. De Drokensford*, 61]. The prior of St. Peter at Bath gave bond in 1313 to pay £50 to John le Devenyssh, 'citizen and merchant of Winchester'; and in 1321 for payment of 260 pounds of silver to Nicholas de Devenysch, citizen of Winchester [*Cart. St. Peter, Bath*, 136, 165]. John Devenissh is also mentioned as a judgment creditor of a priest who appeared before the registrar at Wiveliscombe in 1341 [*Reg. Shrewsbury*, 441]. Perhaps these connections point to a Somerset

origin of the Winchester Devenishes or to family connections in Somerset. This, however, is purely conjectural; the extended business connections of a prosperous Winchester merchant may sufficiently account for these financial arrangements.

The local records of the cathedral city of Wells afford very complete information about the real estate transactions of a Thomas le Deveneys, who was a burgess of that city near the end of the thirteenth century. Unfortunately there is little information of other character about him. In 1283 he acquired a messuage in Gropecountelane [*Wells Charters*, 25], which became the nucleus for half a dozen acquisitions of adjacent tenements, extending over the years 1317 to 1327 [*Reg. De Drokensford*, 210; *Wells Charters*, 33, 33–34, 40, 43, 46–47]. It appears that he held also arable lands in other parts of the city, and a tenement and several shops in "the Great Street of Wells." In 1318 he entered into a covenant with a neighbor, Richard Toly, whereby Toly was allowed to place his timbers on a side wall belonging to Devenish, provided he put upon the wall a leaded gutter to drain rainwater from the houses of both [*Wells Charters*, 34–35]. That Thomas le Deveneys was regarded as a citizen and property holder of some consequence is apparent from the number of instances in which he is recorded as a witness to legal instruments of prominent burgesses [*Wells Cath. MSS.*, I, 376; II, 580, 590, 602, 612; *Wells Charters*, 35, 36, 41]. In 1321 he was manucaptor of Johannes de Merke, burgess returned to Parliament for Wells [*Parl. Writs*, Pt. I. 241, no. 22]. He died *ca.* 1346, leaving a widow Christine le Devenyssch, and a son and heir, Thomas. Under the terms of his will the tenement in which he lived, with five shops in the Great Street, were to pass, after life estates for his widow and son, "to the steward of the borough and the wardens of the goods of St. Cuthbert . . . to find a chaplain to celebrate in the church of St. Cuthbert each year for ever for the souls of those named in the will of the said Thomas." Christine and Thomas carried out these wishes by charters in 1346 and 1348, granting the property in question to the steward of the borough and wardens of the church, in return for which the steward and burgesses of the borough gave bond to acquit Christine from any tallage during her lifetime [*Wells Charters*, 60–61, 64–65].

In the municipal records of Bridgwater there are several references, dated 1378–1380, to a Roger Devenys(sch) who was fined, first for an assault and subsequently for other offenses [*Bridgwater Archives*, nos. 320, 325, 334, 353, 426].

F. Devenish in Winchester and Southampton

It was in the ancient capital of Wessex, which became the governmental seat of the Conqueror and continued under the Plantagenets to rival London in importance, that the most prominent medieval family of Devenishes flourished. They were apparently officers of the royal household at an early day, and established extensive interests as wool merchants in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. At that time Winchester was still an important center of the wool trade and a staple town. When the English staples were removed to Calais in 1363 the prosperity of Winchester declined rapidly, so that its chief importance thereafter was ecclesiastical. During the city's heyday the Devenishes contrived to acquire a great commercial fortune, which enabled them to become large landowners in Hampshire and Dorset. They were prominent also in municipal politics, for at least four members of the family served as mayor of Winchester, and others as bailiffs and aldermen. It seems probable that this family was the main stem from which Devenishes in the neighboring counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, Dorset, and Sussex derived.

It is impossible to reconstruct from the meager information available what was the line of descent in the earliest generations of these Winchester Devenishes. The following, although they must have been closely related, can only be set down in a rough chronological order:

Nicholas de Davenish. Bailiff of Winchester in 1214, according to a tablet in the Guildhall [*Devenish Family*, 13]; mayor in 1247, according to several sources [*Ibid.*].

Hugh le Devoneis. As clerk of the king's wardrobe at Winchester he received money on May 29, 1228, deposited by Stephen de Lucy from the issues of the bishopric of Durham [*Liberate Rolls, 1226–1240*, 83]; probably identical with a Hugh de Deveneys who on January 5, 1267, received from the king a grant of simple protection until midsummer,

presumably while traveling on royal business [*Patent, 1266–1272*, 23].

William le Deveneys, chaplain, presented by the king in 1241 to a prebend void by the resignation of Thomas le Deveneys, clerk, and in the king's hands because of the voidance of the bishopric of Winchester [*Patent, 1232–1247*, 253]; perhaps identical with William de Davenish, bailiff of Winchester in 1268 [*Devenish Family*, 13].

Ralph le Deveneis. One of several Winchester merchants to whom the king paid £63 in 1250 for cloth bought from them two years earlier [*Liberate Rolls, 1245–1251*, 315].

Simon le Deveneys. Citizen of Winchester, exempted for life by the king in 1253 from service on assizes, juries, or recognitions; from aids, works and carriages; and from inclusion in any tallage on the commonalty of Winchester at more than one-half mark [*Patent, 1247–1258*, 171]. In the same year the king confirmed a lease to Master Richard, king's cook, and Simon le Deveneys, of a lease for fourteen years from Michaelmas (September 29), 1252, of the manor of 'Berneham,' co. Sussex (probably parish of Barnham, H. of Avisford), with a grove called Chelewardesly for repair, building and fuel [*Idem*, 173]. These royal favors were almost certainly granted on Simon's retirement from the king's service.

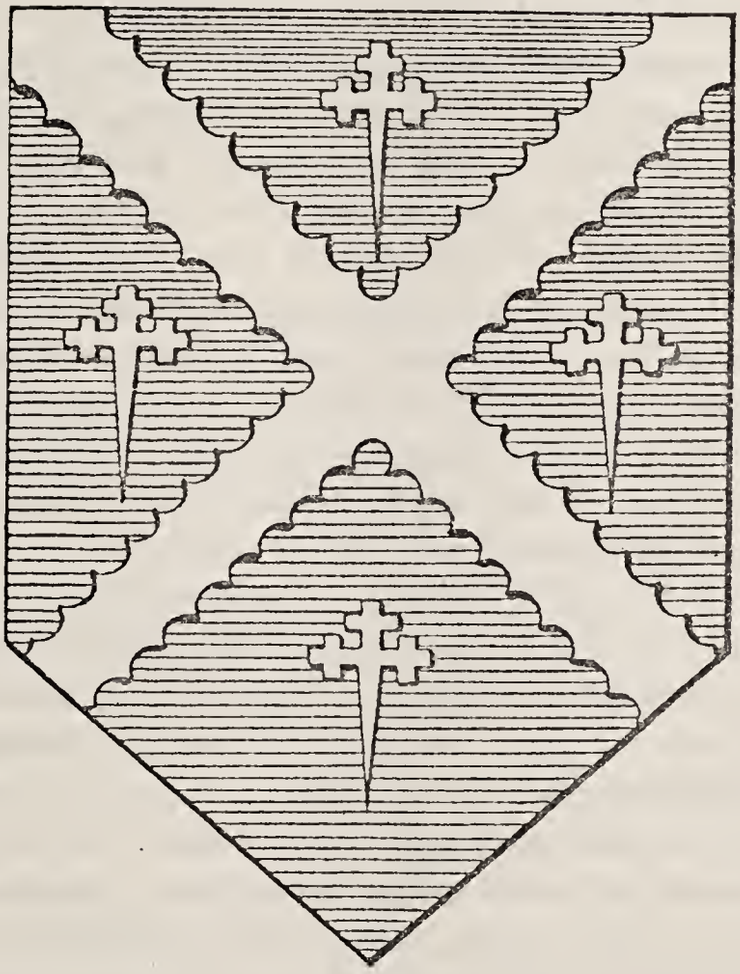
Richard de Devenish. Mayor of Winchester in 1272 [*Devenish Family*, 13]; possibly identical with a Ricardus le Deveneys, admitted to bail in 1261 after being held in the king's prison in Winchester for the death of Thomas Chaumpeneys [*Close, 1259–1261*, 332].

Nicholas le Devenish. According to all available sources, mayor of Winchester in 1283 [*Devenish Family*, 13].

From this point it is possible to indicate a definite line of descent through several generations to the termination of the principal male line.

1 *John le Devenissh* (many forms of the name appear). Probably the son of Nicholas le Devenish, above. A wool merchant of Winchester, whose business must have been extensive, for there remain records of substantial sales to the bishop of Bath and Wells in 1310 [*Reg. De Drokensford*, 61] and to the prior of St. Peter at Bath in 1313 [*Cart. St.*





ARMS OF JOHN LE DEVENISSH OF WINCHESTER

A reproduction of the frontispiece in Thomas Stopher's *St. John's Hospital, Winchester* (1924), where it is captioned "Arms of John Devenish, 1289." The drawing for the original plate was made by Miss Beatrice N. Forder from an old stained-glass window in the vestry of the Hospital chapel, but no assurance as to the date of the window or the accuracy of the arms can be given.



Peter, Bath, 136]; also an acknowledgment in 1325 of a debt owed to him and others [*Close, 1323–1327*, 385].

He was bailiff of Winchester in 1306 [*Devenish Family*, 13], and his signature as "alderman of city" appears in witness to a deed in 1320 [*Selborne Charters*, II, 89]; probably he was alderman over the course of a number of years. He appears to have served at least three terms as mayor: certainly in 1317–1318, when his signature as witness to an inspeximus of the bishop of Winchester confirming the foundation of a chapel in the cemetery of the nuns of St. Mary, Winchester, was followed by the designation "then mayor of Winchester" [*Cart. Winch. Cath.*, 56; *Reg. De Sandale*, 272–275]; also in 1330–1331 according to Chitty's list [*Devenish Family*, 14] and a deed of that date [*Cart. Winch. Cath.*, 73]; in 1312–1313 according to the Guildhall tablet, to Additional MSS. 5711, and Catalogue, St. John's House [*Devenish Family*, 13], and to Milner's list [Milner, *Winchester*, II, 266]; in 1320–1321 according to a deed of that date [*Selborne Charters*, 92], where, however, the designation "mayor of Winchester" may probably be taken in the sense of "sometime mayor;" and in 1326–1327 according to Chitty's list [*Devenish Family*, 14]. In 1326 he was returned as M. P. for Winchester in the parliament at Westminster prorogued December 14 of that year [*Parl. Returns*, I, 77; *Parl. Writs*, II, Pt. I, 362, no. 43; writ de expensis, *Ibid.*, 366, no. 50]; and again in the parliament at Winchester, summoned March 11, 1329–1330 [*Close, 1330–1333*, 137–138; *Parl. Returns*, I, 90]. In 1333 and 1334 he was one of the two royal collectors of custom on wool, hides, and woolfells in Winchester, with custody of the "coket" seal. The Fine Rolls and Close Rolls of those years contain a number of orders from the crown to collectors, in which he is mentioned [*Fine Rolls, 1327–1337*, 345–346, 358, 365, 404; *Close, 1333–1337*, 60, 115]. In 1334 he sent Nicholas le Deveneys, apparently his son, to the Exchequer to render his account of the issues [*Close, 1333–1337*, 205].

On two occasions John le Devenissh seems to have been at odds with the clergy, in each case, however, in disputes involving their secular interests. The abbot of Hyde, in Winchester, complained, *ca.* 1315, that a number of men, including John le Devenissh, broke into the

manor in violation of the king's protection, carried away the abbot's goods, and broke his sluices so that one hundred acres of meadow were flooded. A commission of oyer and terminer was issued by the king, but the result does not appear [*Patent, 1313–1317*, 145]. As the long list of defendants included many responsible burgesses and merchants of Winchester it must be supposed that there was more to the case than appeared in the abbot's complaint.

The second incident was an attempt on the part of John le Devenissh and other merchants in 1327 to prevent the bishop of Winchester from exercising his privileges and collecting his tolls at the annual fair on St. Giles Hill, when for a fortnight the bishop exercised complete control of all trade. The account given of the fair in the order for a trial is of such interest as to deserve full quotation [*Patent, 1327–1330*, 292–293):

"... This fair was held for sixteen days from the eve of St. Giles [*i.e.*, August 31]. About sunrise on the day the bishop's justices of the pavilion (*justiciarii pavilonis*) received from the mayor and bailiffs the keys of the south and west gates, to which they appointed guards, and also the woolbeam. After proclamation prohibiting sales within seven leagues except at the fair, the mayor and bailiffs delivered to the justices the keys and custody of the north and east gates, accompanied them to the pavilion on St. Giles's Hill and then returned home. From that time the justices had the keeping of the city; the cognizance of pleas of trespass, debt and contract for seven leagues round; and the nomination of townsmen or strangers to act as mayor and bailiffs to execute their summons, distraints and attachments, wherein the aldermen were bound to assist in their aldermanries. No merchant could trade or open a stall, and, no pedlar open his pack without paying a fine to the bishop. The justices selected victuallers, bakers, butchers and fishmongers, receiving from them an oath to supply good victuals, and in default to lose their victuals and be fined. They tested measures, balances and weights, burning false ones, and exacting fines. No person not in the Gild Merchant of the city could enter the city with goods after the Nativity of the Virgin without paying a fine. The justices also tasted the wine in the taverns of the city, during the fair. Cordwainers, cobblers, and other craftsmen were forbidden to sell their wares except in the fair, on pain of forfeiture. The bishop received also the fines for breaking the assize of bread and ale, and exacted stated tolls at the gates for firewood, coal, corn, hay, straw and other goods. Goods sent collusively by merchants to citizens or others were forfeited."

These incidents are not to be taken as indicative of a want of piety on the part of John le Devenissh, for he was also the founder of the

Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Winchester. This institution, which is still in existence, must be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of endowed charities in Hampshire. The precise date of the foundation is not, however, quite certain. It is supposed by some to have been built in 932 A.D. by St. Brinstan, Bishop of Winchester, but this extravagant claim seems to derive wholly from a conjecture by Leland, to whom it was apparently suggested solely by his having observed an image of Bishop Brinstan in the chapel of the Hospital when he visited Winchester about 1538 [*Leland's Itinerary*, I, 270; *V. C. H., Hants*, II 200]. Even upon the assumption that an earlier charity existed it must have lapsed, so that the present foundation dates from an endowment by John le Devenissh near the beginning of the fourteenth century. The date is often said to have been about 1275, from the fact that Alderman Trussell's MSS. (written *ca.* 1620) speak of a feast at the Hospital in memory of John le Devenissh, instituted by Roger le Long, "who succeeded John Devenishe in the place" as mayor; and according to Milner's list Roger le Long was mayor in 1275 [*V. C. H., Hants*, II, 200–201; Deverell, 1–3; *Devenish Family*, 14–15]. It can be confidently asserted, however, that this is an error. Trussell puts the date at 1289, but this does not agree with the facts he himself gives, and his chronology throughout is extremely erratic and untrustworthy. He states that in the year of the suppression of the Knights Templars John le Devenissh obtained permission from the king to refound an institution which had been in their hands, as a hospital or almshouse "for the only relief of sick and lame souldyers, poor pilgrims, and necessitated way-faring men, to have their dyett and lodging ther fit and convenient for one night or longer, as their abilities to traveyl gave leave, without any expence or payment therefore." [*Trussell's MSS.*, fol. 103ff.]. A sufficient endowment was established by the founder to provide such accommodations, and the mayor was made custodian to regulate admissions [Milner, *Winchester*, II, 194–195; Woodward, *Hants*, I, 246–249]. Now the date of the suppression of the Templars in England was 1312, and upon closer examination this date will be found to coincide perfectly with the other available data. For it has been shown from original records that John le Devenissh was

active as a merchant and official in Winchester from 1310 until 1334, which makes it improbable that he would have endowed a charity much earlier. Further, it has been shown by Mr. F. J. Baigent, who corrected Trussell's MSS. in the light of the public records, that Roger le Long was mayor not in 1275, as Milner has it, but in 1318–1319 [Furley, 14]; thus, since John le Devenissh has been shown to have occupied that office in 1317–1318, Le Long did indeed succeed him. This dating is corroborated by many other records of Roger le Long's activities, running from 1309 to 1320 [*Close, 1307–1313*, 145, 358; *Patent, 1313–1317*, 145; *Cart. Winch. Cath.*, 112, 145; *Selborne Charters*, 87].

Taking 1312 as the approximate date of the foundation we avoid another error into which the histories have fallen. It was not a son or grandson of the same name, but the founder himself who, in 1332, obtained license from the crown after inquisition *ad quod damnum* to alienate in mortmain to the Hospital 100*s*. of rents in Winchester and Little Somborne. The purpose of this further grant was stated to be "to find a chaplain to celebrate daily in the hospital for the souls of the king's progenitors, kings of England, and of the faithful departed." [*Patent, 1330–1334*, 232].

Trussell also says that in the reign of Henry VI (*i.e.* 1422–1461) Richard Devenishe, "the grandchild of Willm.," increased the endowment in order to provide more frequent performance of divine service in the chapel of the hospital [Milner, *Winchester*, II, 195; Deverell, 2]. Of this Richard, or his grandfather William, we have no other information. Assuming them to be direct descendants of John, it seems possible that William was John's son; but one cannot build with confidence upon Trussell's casual remarks. Many other donors have from time to time added to the endowments, and the Hospital continues today as a worthy charity caring for aged men and women at an annual expenditure of about $30,000. Among these donors was Mark le Faire, mayor in 1408 and in other years, who gave a part of the George Inn, the King's Head, and his own house [Woodward, *Hants*, I, 247, fn. 4]. An even more important gift was that of Ralph Lamb, who made provision in his will, dated August 17, 1558, for the endowment of additional almshouses for the care of needy persons, to be called

"the Alms-folk of Ralph Lamb." [Milner, *Winchester*, II, 225; Woodward, *Hants*, I, 248]. Ralph was kin to the Devenishes and seems to have been an ancestor of Nicholas Rowe (b. 1674, d. 1718), poet-laureate of England, who in 1717 married Anne, daughter of Joseph Devenish of Buckham, Dorset (*Vd.* 1-1-1-5-2 in Chapter V, Section A; p. 201, *infra.*).

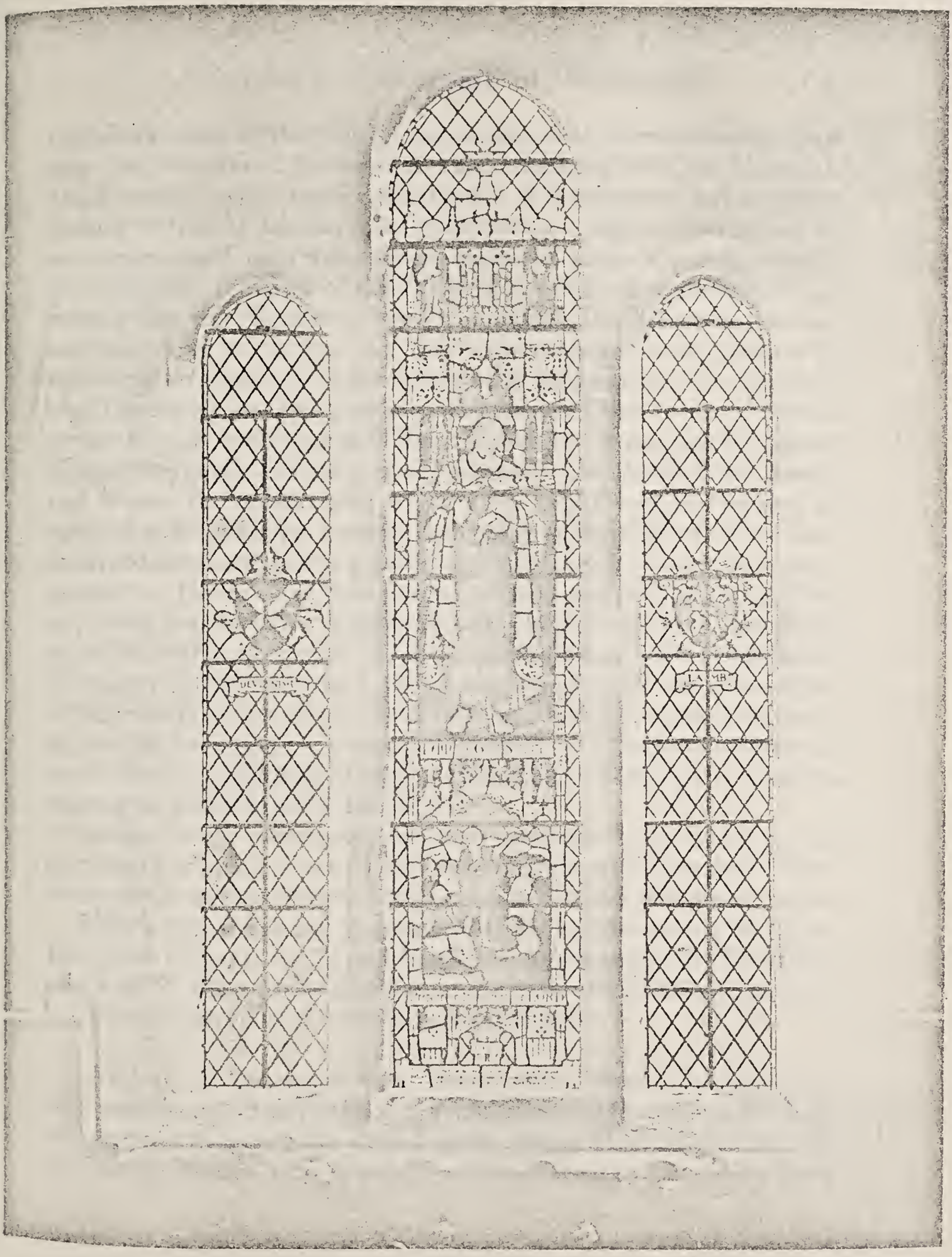
From Trussell's account [fol. 103 v°] it appears that the hall of the Hospital was used for municipal assemblies from an early date. "Yt appeereth," says Trussell, "by the booke of ordinances of this cittie, that in the time of Roger le Long, who succeeded John Devenishe in the place [as mayor], that there was an ordinance made that everye yeer, uppon the next Sonday after Midsomer day (except upon some extraordenarie occation hindered, and that not to bee allowed of but by a generall assemblie), the maior and his brethren, and all the whole corporacion, with their wives, showld meet at this house at supper, whereat over and above the rate sett, the maior for the tyme beeing, and he that was maior the precedent yeere, were to bestowe a couple of ffatt capons, which love-feast or merry meeting was appoynted to revive the memory of the Devenishes. This meeting is observed to this daye." In the Black Book of Winchester there are also references to assemblies held at the Hospital at least as early as 1466 at which ordinances were enacted. An order was made during the mayoralty of Mark le Faire in 1408 that the House of St. John the Baptist should be rebuilt and covered with lead within the year, partly with funds secured from voluntary contributions [Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 6036, fol. 3 v°, 61; cited in Woodward, *Hants*, I, 247, fn. 7]. Possibly these municipal uses were a factor in leading Henry VIII, into whose hands the Hospital fell at the dissolution, to grant it to the corporation as a public hall for municipal elections and other assemblies, and thus incidentally to avoid suppression of the charity. In 1588 a charter of Elizabeth, describing the foundation as a charitable institution, then and always theretofore in the custody of the mayor and commonalty of Winchester, confirmed the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty as "founders" and "keepers" [*Idem*, I, 248]. The charity was administered under this charter until 1829, when municipal control was transferred to trustees

appointed by the Court of Chancery following a suit against the corporation for alleged mismanagement and misapplication of various charitable trusts.

In 1929 a stained-glass window was placed in the chapel of St. John's House as a memorial to John le Devenissh and Ralph Lamb, the cost having been contributed by Devenishes living in England, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Australia. A handsome pulpit was presented in 1927 by Miss Frances Fitzgerald Devenish, of Newcastle, county Down, Ireland.

No official record of arms borne by John le Devenissh has been found. However, those shown in this book (opposite p. 58) are derived from a source of sufficient interest and authority to deserve reproduction. They have been copied from a plate in Thomas Stopher's *St. John's Hospital, Winchester—Some Notes of the History of the Hospital in the Last Half-Century* (Winchester, 1924). From information supplied by Mr. William Howard Forder, a former alderman of Winchester and for thirty years a trustee of St. John's Hospital, we know that the drawing for the original plate was the work of his daughter, Miss Beatrice N. Forder, who took the arms from a window in the vestry of the chapel attached to the Hospital. On a scroll beneath the shield was the name "Devenish," but it does not appear from Mr. Forder's statement that the window furnished any direct authority for the caption "Arms of John Devenish, 1289," which was placed upon the plate.

With the accuracy of the date, which is of course intended as the date of the founding of the Hospital, we have already dealt. On the other hand, we possess no data which enable us to examine critically the assumption that the arms shown in the window were indeed the arms of John Devenish of Winchester. It must be noted that the plate shows *azure, a saltire engrailed argent between four cross-crosslets fitchy argent*, whereas Mr. Henry Weston Devenish (without citing any authority) gives the arms of Nicholas, supposedly the son of John le Devenissh, as *vert, a saltire engrailed argent between four cross-crosslets fitchy or* [*Devenish Family*, 11]. That the arms in the window were in-



DEVENISH AND LAMB MEMORIAL WINDOW, ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, WINCHESTER

The stained-glass window, placed in the Hospital chapel in 1929 as a memorial to John le Devenissh, the founder, and Ralph Lamb, a later benefactor, was the gift of Devenishes then living in England, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. From a photograph by H. W. Salmon, Winchester.



tended as those of the Winchester family is of course certain, since only the Winchester Devenishes were connected with the Hospital. Much would depend upon the antiquity of the window, but we know nothing of this. If it is not older than, perhaps, eighteenth century or even seventeenth then there is some probability that the designer may have confused the arms of the Devenish families then prominent, assuming that the Winchester arms were identical. Against such an assumption may be put the fact that expert designers and glaziers of heraldic glass must have been available in England, and the Hospital would probably have employed such persons. There is also a certain persuasiveness in the fact that the arms shown are not precisely those of later Devenish families, yet are so nearly like those of the Sussex and Dorset Devenishes that these latter might well be the sort of variants collateral lines sometimes develop in arms. Devenish of Lidlinch, Dorset, bore: *azure, a saltire engrailed argent between four cross-crosslets or.* Devenish of Horselunges, Sussex, and of Upsydling, Dorset, bore: *vert, a saltire engrailed or between four cross-crosslets fitchy argent.* It will be seen that the arms attributed to John Devenish of Winchester differ from the Lidlinch arms only in the form and color of the cross-crosslets; from the Horselunges and Upsydling arms only in that the background is azure rather than vert. Such an identity of arms clearly establishes a family relationship, although it conveys nothing as to the lines of descent.

In view of the circumstances stated the authors have felt that the plate is of such interest as to warrant its reproduction, but they do not vouch for its authenticity as a representation of the Winchester arms.

John le Devenissh was probably the father of three sons, Nicholas, John, and Thomas; and of two daughters, Agnes and Joan. The designation of Nicholas as the first son on the basis of his having been heir is arbitrary, for John entered a monastic order.

1-1 *Nicholas le Devenyssh* (also many other forms). A prominent wool merchant and city official of Winchester. Of his private business transactions there is little record, other than a bond by the prior of St. Peter at Bath in 1321 to pay him £260 silver [*Cart. St. Peter, Bath,*

165], and acknowledgments of debt to him by persons in Oxfordshire, Sussex, and elsewhere [*Close, 1339–1341*, 630, 653; *1346–1349*, 486]. He seems as early as 1307 to have been manucaptor for Johannes le Poer, burgess returned to parliament for Andover [*Parl. Writs*, II, Pt. I, p. 13, no. 29]. We have seen that in 1334 he was deputed by his father to present the latter's account of customs receipts at the Exchequer [*Close, 1333–1337*, 205], and he was again concerned in the collection of customs in 1336 [*Patent, 1334–1338*, 298]. In that year he and other merchants were charged with having broken open chests of Hugh Sampson, a deceased collector of customs, which had been sealed by bailiffs, in order to satisfy debts owed to them [*Idem*, 297–298]. In 1337, and for several years thereafter, he was heavily involved in buying wool for the king. Several merchants were designated for each county concerned and these were authorized to buy on the king's account a certain number of sacks of wool at a stipulated price. These they sold overseas, paying the proceeds to the king according to the sale. Private exports were prohibited until the king's wool had been sold. The king undertook to repay the purchase price and apparently allowed also an export subsidy [*Close, 1337–1339*, 148–150, 268–270; *Patent, 1334–1338*, 481]. But the process of collecting what the king owed him proved a tedious one for Nicholas. He had a royal order in 1338 directed to the collectors of custom in Southampton to pay him some £357, but this was vacated and a like order to the collectors in London was substituted [*Close, 1337–1339*, 434]. Then on August 3, 1339, as a special privilege granted because he had been elected mayor of Winchester and was busily engaged in fortifying the city, he was allowed to export during the prohibited period so much of his own wool as the custom and subsidy on would equal his claim against the king [*Idem, 1339–1341*, 47]. In October this privilege was extended because of his services in Winchester to cover an additional twenty sacks [*Idem, 1339–1341*, 54]. Yet in 1340, after further wool buying for the king [*Idem, 1339–1341*, 388–389], it appeared that the original claim had not yet been satisfied and the collector of the subsidy of the ninth was directed to pay the amount [*Idem, 1339–1341*, 438]. Some confusion had also arisen because the Southampton

merchants had a special agreement permitting them to render their accounts overseas to the king's agents, Wm. de la Pole and Reginald Conductu, rather than at the Exchequer [*Idem*, *1339–1341*, 234]. Again in 1341 there was a royal order to the collector of the ninth to pay the original £357, plus a further sum for 100 sacks delivered to the Duke of Brabant in that year by the king's order [*Idem 1339–1341*, 47, 55; *Patent*, *1340–1343*, 162].

Nicholas le Devenyssh was mayor of Winchester in 1338–1339 and 1339–1340, and according to most sources in 1325–1326 also [*Devenish Family*, 13–14; Milner, *Winchester*, II, 266; *Selborne Charters*, 92, 93]. French raiders had destroyed Portsmouth in 1337 and Southampton in 1338 without meeting substantial resistance, and it was at the moment when the citizens of Winchester had been shocked into a realization of the defenselessness of their city that Nicholas le Devenyssh was elected to office. He had been summoned with other leading men of the realm in February, 1338 to meet with the king and council in London to advise on the defense of the realm [*Close*, *1337–1339*, 384], and in October of that year was commissioned by the king to assess and levy in Winchester as much money as would be required to repair the city walls [*Patent*, *1338–1340*, 180]. In the following year he was directed, with several others, to arrest certain suspected persons [*Idem*, 358], and two royal commissions were issued, one to Nicholas as mayor, to survey and strengthen the walls and to organize the men of Winchester for the defense of the city [Rymer's *Foedera*, II, Pt. II, 1077; *Patent*, *1338–1340*, 381], the other to the sheriff, bailiffs, and other officials of the county to provide carriage for timber and other supplies necessary to fortify the city [*Patent*, *1338–1340*, 212]. So taken up with his task in Winchester was Nicholas that he either ignored the king's order to be before the king and council in London, or put off buying wool for the king, for a royal order was issued on November 28, 1338 that he present himself before king and council on the morrow of St. Thomas (December 22) under pain of forfeiture, because he had refused to obey divers orders of the king. If he refused to come, the Sheriff of Southampton was directed to bring him [*Close*, *1337–1339*, 621]. But Nicholas was able to explain his conduct satis-

factorily, for the order to the sheriff was superseded on December 14 because Nicholas was then mayor of Winchester and engaged in the munition and defense of the city against hostile attacks [*Idem*, 579]. He was also called before the king and council in 1340 "to consult on difficult and urgent matters" [Rymer's *Foedera*, II, Pt. II, 1114], and again in 1345 [*Close, 1343–1346*, 647]. In 1343 he was named with other prominent men of Winchester in a writ of aid to help the aged mayor rule the city during the war, with power to arrest and imprison contrariants [*Patent, 1340–1343*, 580].

Nicholas le Devenyssh became a substantial landholder, and we are fortunate in having most of the records necessary to locate his properties. These included the manors of Westbury, Emsworth, Greatham, and Sutton Scotney in Hampshire [See generally, *V. C. H., Hants*, II, 506; III, 69, 137, 456]; and the manor of Westchelborough in Dorset [See Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 500–501]. Westbury, which lies in East Meon Hundred, about twelve miles southeast of Winchester, was acquired from the heirs of Nicholas de Overton in 1342 [Feet of Fines, Hants, Hil., 16 Edw. III]. Six months later it was settled by a fine upon Nicholas and Edith, his wife, with remainder to Thomas, son and heir of Nicholas, and his wife Matilda [*Idem*, Mich., 16 Edw. III]. Emsworth, in Bosmere Hundred, on the Sussex border in the southeast corner of Hampshire; and Greatham, in Alton Hundred, about twenty miles east of Winchester, were both acquired from John Bardolf in 1342 [*Idem*, Easter, 16 Edw. III, 23]. We have also a record that in 1350 Henry Romyn held of Nicholas le Devenyssh various parts of a manor in La Wade, including land, a messuage, garden, dovecote, mill, meadow, wood and rents, for which he paid 6*s*. yearly and made suit at Nicholas's court of Emsworth [*Inqs. Post Mortem*, IX, 147]. Sutton Scotney, in Buddlesgate Hundred, about seven miles north of Winchester, was purchased in 1343. It had been held by Hugh de Hastings, who obtained license in that year to grant it to Nicholas le Devenish for life, with remainders successively to Thomas, son of Nicholas; Matilda, wife of Thomas; the heirs of the body of Thomas; and failing these to the right heirs of Nicholas [*Patent, 1343–1345*, 128; *Calendarium Inquisitionum*, II, 114]. In 1346

Nicholas was holding the half-fee in Sutton which had belonged to Edmund de Sutton [*Feudal Aids*, II, 326]. Westchelborough, in Tollerford Hundred, co. Dorset, is about seven or eight miles from Sydling, where later Devenishes lived for some generations. The manor belonged to the Fitz-Pains, from whom it was held by the Basings. In 1341 John de Basing by a fine granted it with the advowson of the church to Nicholas le Devenyssh and his heirs [*Dorset Fines, 1327–1485*, 48]. The manor was settled by a fine in 1342 upon Nicholas and Edith, his wife; remainder to John de Edington and Agnes, daughter of Nicholas, and the heirs of the bodies of John and Agnes; if none, then to Thomas, son of Nicholas, and Matilda his wife, and the heirs of the body of Thomas; if none, then to the right heirs of Nicholas [*Dorset Fines, 1327–1485*, 51]. As patron Nicholas presented four rectors, whose names are given by Hutchins [Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 501]. We know also that he owned tenements in the city of Winchester [*Patent*, 1350–1354, 368, 370], but have no information about them.

A deed dated 4 April 1345 and witnessed by Nicholas le Devenyssh presents difficulties. It conveyed to "John le Devenyssh and 'Sire' Thomas his son and heir" the mesne services of the manor of Horsebridge in King's Somborne [*Hastings MSS.*, I, 217]. This can hardly have been John, the brother of Nicholas le Devenyssh, for that John (1-3) was a priest and had no children. Nicholas was succeeded by a son Thomas (1-1-1), and we do not know whether there were other children. Thomas did have a son John (1-1-1-1), but he was not born until *ca.* 1363. If the contents of the deed have been correctly reported it would appear that it must refer to members of the family not in the direct line of descent presented here. It is unfortunate that we have no other information about them.

Nicholas le Devenyssh died on September 9, 1350. Inquisitions post mortem were held at Dorchester and Winchester, which stated the facts as to his holdings substantially as they have been given, and declared his son Thomas (1-1-1), aged 17 in 1352, to be heir [*Inqs. Post Mortem*, IX, 384–385]. The escheators of Southampton and Dorset were ordered to take possession of and preserve his properties [*Fine Rolls, 1347–1356*, 258, 286], but these orders were presently remanded

when it became known that Nicholas had not held in chief [*Close, 1349–1354*, 228, 300]. He was survived by his wife Edith as well as by his son. Edith had some property of her own, in the manor of Warblington, which was part of the inheritance of herself and her sister Margaret, wife of John de Montacute [*Inqs. Post Mortem*, XI, 189]. Warblington is very near Emsworth. Of the daughter, Agnes (1-1-2), we hear nothing further.

1-3 *John le Devenish* (various forms). A Benedictine monk, probably the son of John le Devenissh (1), who became bishop-elect of the see of Winchester, and abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. He seems to have had a distinguished ecclesiastical career at St. Swithun's, cathedral church of Winchester. As precentor, *ca.* 1334, he conveyed to Bishop Adam of Orlton the views of the prior and chapter of St. Swithun's with respect to a license of appropriation of the church of North Stoneham granted to Hyde Abbey by Edward III. The bishop acknowledged receipt of "the information discreetly conveyed to him by their brother John le Devenisshe." [*Cart. Winch. Cath.*, 120]. He occupied chambers in the episcopal palace at Farnham Manor which were later marked with his name [Robo, *Farnham*, 143].

When Adam of Orlton died in 1345 the prior and chapter elected John le Devenish as bishop. Apparently they obtained license from Lionel, son of Edward III, to proceed with the election; but the king having returned from France at once revoked the license [*Chron. R. de Avesbury*, 172–173]. This was not from ill-will toward John le Devenish, but because Edward had designed the see of Winchester for William de Edington, an able ecclesiastic who was then his treasurer [Milner, *Winchester*, I, 288]. Nevertheless, the election took place in regular canonical form and John, as bishop-elect proceeded to the apostolic see to obtain papal confirmation. Angry at having his wishes ignored, the king imposed a penalty of £2000 silver upon the prior and chapter [*Chron. R. de Avesbury*, 172–173), but later pardoned them [*Patent, 1343–1345*, 569]. Unable to nullify the election he sent special letters of petition to Pope Clement VI in favor of William de Edington, and William Thorne insinuates that he also sent money to the

pope [*Chron. Thorne*, 504–505]. In any case Clement was persuaded to vacate the election of John le Devenish in favor of William de Edington. As some compensation the pope reserved for John le Devenish the appointment as abbot of the first priory of his order where a vacancy should occur [*Papal Registers: Letters, 1343–1362*, 187]. Meanwhile John remained in Avignon as a papal chaplain, and was granted a portable altar [*Idem*, 235].

The event proved the unwisdom of the papal reservation. The first vacancy to occur was at the Abbey of St. Augustine, Canterbury. The chapter at once applied to the king for license to elect an abbot, and having received it, chose one of their own number, William Kenington. But Clement kept his word to John le Devenish by annulling this election and appointing him abbot in June, 1347 [*Idem*, 240]. The result might have been foreseen. The brethren of St. Augustine's resented having a stranger thrust upon them, and applied to the king. Edward then wrote a detailed letter to Pope Clement, requesting that despite his inability to reach the apostolic see because of the war, William Kenington should be confirmed as abbot. If the letter is correctly quoted by Thorne, the king's tone revealed much personal bitterness against John le Devenish. "And this [John's appointment] we take all the more grievously to heart," said Edward, "for that the aforesaid monk has shamelessly let his tongue loose to utter words of abuse—not to mention worse things—against us, by reason whereof, even if he had been otherwise canonically elected, we should not be bound to release to the same the 'temporals' of the said monastery." [*Chron. Thorne*, 506; *cf.* "Annales S. Augustini Cantuar.," cataloged in Corpus Christi MSS., II, 88]. Nevertheless, Clement persisted in filling the vacancy by papal "provision," whereupon Edward categorically rejected the appointment [*Patent, 1345–1348*, 142], and instructed the abbey chapter, under penalty of forfeiture of all their property, not to permit John le Devenish to enter the abbey or "have any administration or disposal whatever of the lands and tenements, goods or chattels aforesaid, without our licence or our special orders." [*Chron. Thorne*, 507–508]. An impossible situation was thus created, for John had the ecclesiastical authority without any physical control.

He returned to England and was in fact excluded from his "temporals" as the king had ordered. Consequently he was forced to live at Natyngdon and to leave the actual conduct of the abbey to William Kenington, whom he made prior [*Idem*, 508]. Several papal letters of instruction or authorization in 1347 and 1348 show that he was regarded by the papal see as at least formally in charge of the abbey [*Papal Registers: Letters, 1342–1362*, 246, 250, 251, 263], and Clement directly and through the intercession of the archbishop of Canterbury appealed to the king to remove the obstacles he had put in the way of John's exercise of the normal privileges of his office [*Idem*, 34, 38]. Finally, in 1348, to put an end to the impasse, Edward agreed that if John could persuade the pope to alter the style of his appointment so as to show promotion through canonical election rather than apostolic provision, he would grant him the "temporals." So John returned to Avignon but found Clement adamant; according to Thorne the pope declared he would rather resign his pontificate than cancel his decree in such a way. Worn out with these difficulties John le Devenish died in Avignon on June 23, 1348, and was buried there with great ceremony in the church of the Friars Minor, in the entrance of the church towards the right [*Chron. Thorne*, 556–557].

The Papal Registers for the years 1346 and 1347 show a number of petitions by John le Devenish, in some of which he was designated as "formerly bishop elect of Winchester," in others as abbot of St. Augustine's. These petitions included requests that his "sister, Agnes de Cormayls, lady of the manor of Schottesden, in the diocese of Winchester," be permitted to celebrate divine services in her own chapel; that his proctor be granted a benefice in the gift of the abbot and convent of Hyde; that plenary remission for himself, his brother Nicholas, and others be granted; that the convent of St. Augustine's be given letters conservatory in perpetuity and William de Kenington, who was elected abbot, be given a priory in the province; that "his brother, Thomas Devenish (de Venis)" be given a canonry of Salisbury, with expectation of a prebend, notwithstanding he already had the church of Eston and a canonry of Wherwell, with expectation of a prebend; that several other clerks be granted scholarships, benefices,

and canonries; and that plenary remission be allowed several Winchester friends and relatives, including William Mucholdever and Joan his wife, and Agnes Cormayls her sister. These petitions were all granted in whole or in part as circumstances permitted [*Papal Registers: Petitions*, I, 117–118, 335]. They are particularly interesting in that they contain the only definite references found to the third brother, Thomas, and the two sisters, Agnes wife of De Cormayls, and Joan, wife of William Mucholdever.

It is of course apparent from this history that John le Devenish was an able churchman who became the unfortunate victim of a clash not merely between two strong wills, but between two spheres of authority each jealous of the prerogatives of the other. It is a characteristic example of the medieval conflict between civil and clerical authority.

1-5 *Thomas le Devenish.* Vicar of Eston. Made canon of Wherwell, 1345, with expectation of a prebend. In 1347, after petition to the Pope by his brother, John le Devenish, he was made canon of Salisbury, with expectation of a prebend. [*Vd. supra*, 1-3; also *infra*, Section G.)

1-2 *Agnes le Devenish*, wife of ..... de Cormayls, lady of the manor of Schottesden, in the diocese of Winchester (*Vd. supra*, 1-3). She may have married, secondly, William Randolph, of Wiltshire (*Vd. infra*, Section G).

1-4 *Joan le Devenish*, wife of William Mucholdever, burgess of Winchester.

1-1-1 *Thomas le Devenish.* Son and heir of Nicholas le Devenyssh and his wife, Edith; he was stated to have been seventeen years of age in 1352 [*Inqs. Post Mortem*, IX, 385], but this seems improbable, for he was mentioned with his wife Matilda as remainderman of his father's estates in fines dated nine and ten years earlier. He can hardly have been married at the age of ten. In 1355 a timber house was removed

from the episcopal manor of Farnham to Thomas's manor of Sutton Scotney, at a cost to the Bishop of Winchester of £7 10*s*. We have no indication why this was done [Robo, *Farnham*, 36]. In 1358 the king granted Thomas exemption from being put on assizes, juries or recognitions, or appointment as mayor or other officer against his will [*Patent, 1358–1361*, 49]. Since he must then have been a young man it may be that the exemption was given on account of ill health, or perhaps in recognition of his father's services. In 1361 he obtained license to grant unspecified property to the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, in Winchester, to support the establishment and provide for daily services for the good estate of Thomas, for the souls of his parents and of John Devenish (his uncle?), and Maud (probably a variant of Matilda), wife of Thomas [*Idem, 1361–1364*, 109; *Rot. Chart. et Inq. a. q. d.*, 332]. Records of a recognizance of £70 to the church of Lichfield in 1366 [*Close, 1364–1368*, 302] and his signature as witness to a quitclaim by John Fauconer to Bishop Wykeham in 1373 [*Idem, 1369–1374*, 551], have been preserved. He died in 1373, being survived by Elizabeth, apparently his second wife, and three minor children: John (1-1-1-1), Thomas (1-1-1-3), and Nichole, or Nichola (1-1-1-2).

The inquisition post mortem listed his holdings as Sutton Scotney, Greatham, Aulton, Westbury, Emsworth, and Basing, all in Hampshire; and West-Chelborough in Dorset [*Calendarium Inquisitionum*, II, 327; *Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, XV, 265–267]. Included in a Winchester account of ground rent arrears as of 1362, due to the second great pestilence, is "one shop belonging to Thomas Devenish which paid 12*d*." [*V. C. H., Hants*, V, 39]. Probably he held other tenements in the city also. The escheators of Southampton and Dorset were ordered to take the estates into their possession on the ground that Thomas held in chief [*Fine Rolls, 1368–1377*, 238], though this could not have been the case except perhaps for Sutton Scotney. The mistake was discovered by the inquisitions post mortem, after which the escheators were directed to deliver Greatham, Westbury, and Emsworth in dower to Thomas's widow, Elizabeth, with any issues taken [*Close, 1369–1374*, 513]. She was required, however, to take oath not to marry without the king's license or to assign her dower [*Idem*, 511–

512], and this prohibition was not removed until 1376, when license was granted her to marry whomsoever of the king's liege freemen she wished [*Patent, 1374–1377*, 399]. She married William Marshal between 1376 and 1386 [*Reg. Wykeham*, I, 63, 80]. While the estates were in the escheators' hands the king granted wardship in two-thirds of the lands, including apparently Sutton Scotney and West-Chelborough, to John de Foxle, Kt., and Stephen Hayme [*Patent, 1370–1374*, 319; *Close, 1369–1374*, 511]. According to Hutchins the manor of West-Chelborough reverted after the failure of the Devenish line to the Fitz-Pains [Hutchins, *Dorset*, I, 500].

1-1-2 *Agnes*, daughter of Nicholas le Devenish, married John de Edington. After the life estates of Nicholas and his wife Edith, the remainder in the manor of West-Chelborough was to pass to John and Agnes and the heirs of her body; if none then to her brother Thomas and his heirs. Since the manor was in Thomas's hands at his death in 1373 Agnes must have died without issue at an earlier date.

1-1-1-1 *John le Devenish.* Son and heir of Thomas le Devenish (1-1-1), he was ten years old at the time of his father's death in 1373 [Inq. p. m. 47 Edw. III, 1st nos., No. 10]. He died soon afterwards, while his father's estates were still held in dower by his widow, Elizabeth. His heir was his brother, Thomas (1-1-1-3), also a minor.

1-1-1-3 *Thomas le Devenish.* Second son of Thomas le Devenish (1-1-1). Like his elder brother he died while yet a minor, in 1382, leaving a sister and heir Nichola [Inq. p. m., Ric. II, no. 19; *Calendarium Inquisitionum*, III, 36].

1-1-1-2 *Nichole*, or *Nichola*, daughter of Thomas le Devenish (1-1-1). Following the death of her brothers John and Thomas she became heiress of her father's estate, which the escheators were ordered to deliver to her in 1382 [*Fine Rolls, 1377–1383*, 307]. She married first, Sir John Englefield of Warwickshire; second, John Golafre of Blakesley, Northamptonshire. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas le Devenish, held

the manors of Greatham, Westbury, Emsworth, and Sutton Scotney in dower, but remarried; hence, in 1386 they were dealt with by a fine to which John Englefield and Nichola were parties [Feet of Fines, Hants, Hil., 9 Ric. II]. In 1403 Nichola, then Englefield's widow, was in possession of Greatham as tenant for life [*Reg. Wykeham*, I, 240], and in 1404 John Golafre and Nichola settled the estate upon themselves for life, with remainder of Sutton Scotney to William Englefield, and of Greatham to Philip Englefield and Ismania his wife and their issue; probably these Englefields were Nichola's sons by her first marriage. Thereafter the ultimate remainders were to the right heirs of John Golafre and Nichola. They seem, however, to have had no issue. The several manors descended to John Skilling and Elizabeth, wife of Richard Norton, probably distant kinsmen of Nichola. Greatham, Westbury, and Emsworth were conveyed by them to the Fauconer family; Sutton Scotney to the prior and convent of the Blessed Mary of Southwick [*V. C. H.*, *Hants*, II, 506; III, 456].

* * * * *

It seems clear that the male line descending from Nicholas le Devenyssh ended when the two sons of Thomas le Devenish died as minor children, and the estates acquired by Nicholas passed out of the family. But we know from scattered records that members of the Devenish family continued to live in Winchester at least until the middle of the sixteenth century, for a return of 1546 in the Augmentation Office indicated that a part of the holdings of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist were in litigation between the mayor of Winchester and the heirs of John le Devenissh the founder, the suit having then continued for seven years [Deverell, 3–4]. It is possible that these heirs were descended from a son of John le Devenissh not known to us, but more likely that they derived from some other of the early Devenishes mentioned above, whose relationship to John le Devenissh is not known.

We have a little information about Winchester Devenishes of the intervening period, but no connected pedigree. There was a John Devenish who was mayor of Winchester in 1377, according to the Guildhall tablet, the list in Add. MSS. 5711, and Catalogue, St. John's

House [*Devenish Family*, 13], and Milner's list [Milner, *Winchester*, II, 266]. He cannot have been the son of Thomas le Devenish, since that John died while a boy. He may have been identical with the John Devenish who, with John de Wyke, John Halewel, chaplain, and Thomas Matthias, were deforciants in a Dorset fine of 1393 whereby the manor of Thornhull, Dorset, was settled on Ralph de Thornhull and his heirs [*Dorset Fines, 1327–1485*, 222]. In the preceding year Ralph de Thornhull had quitclaimed the manor to them [*Close, 1389–1392*, 539]. Since it belonged to the Thornhull family from a period before the Conquest until about the end of the eighteenth century [Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 451–453], the transaction must have been a mere fictitious composition to settle the descent of the manor, accomplished by a foeffment in trust to re-enfeoff the grantor. Yet the 100 marks which Ralph de Thornhull gave the deforciants as consideration seem excessive recompense for a mere accommodation. A Winchester merchant named Henry Devenish is mentioned in connection with export of short cloths early in the fifteenth century [*V. C. H., Hants*, V, 482, no. 67, citing K. R. Customs Accts., bdle. 139, no. 9]. In consideration of losses through Spanish depredations, a royal grant was made in 1404 to Henry Devenish of Romsey, probably the same man, of a ship called *le Faucon* [*Patent, 1401–1405*, 457]. Perhaps he was connected with John Devenissche, master of a vessel called "le Nicole" or "William Nicolle," of Southampton, the lading records of which are preserved in the Southampton Port Books for 1428 [*Southampton Port Books, 1427–1430*, 62, 66, 67]. The name of the vessel suggests that it may have been named for a member or members of the Winchester family. In 1414–1415 William Devenyshe was a warden of the light of the Brotherhood of St. John Baptist in Winchester. This organization then consisted of 145 members, each of whom contributed one shilling to the chaplain's salary, and the duties of the wardens included arrangements for the annual feast on the nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24) which Mayor Roger le Long instituted in 1319. The menu in 1415 included beef, pork, mutton, veal, lambs, geese, sucking pigs, and venison [*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 6th Rept., 601a]. This William Devenyshe, or perhaps his father, may have been the William whose

grandson Richard, according to Alderman Trussell's MSS., increased the endowment of the chapel of the Hospital of St. John *temp.* Henry VI (1422–1461) [Deverell, 2; Milner, *Winchester*, II, 195]. Mr. Henry Weston Devenish also mentions a William Devenish as being secular chaplain of the Hospital chapel in 1459 [*Devenish Family*, 10]. Finally, there was a John Devenisshe who is mentioned in the obedientiary rolls of St. Swithun's, Winchester, in 1471 and 1476–1477 [*Compotus, St. Swithun's, Winch.*, 105, 451]; he may be identical with a John Devenesshe who failed to appear before the Hundred court of Basingstoke in 1485 to answer a plea of debt [Baigent and Millard, *Basingstoke*, 307].

There was a John Devenish of South Chardford, respondent in a cause of subtraction of tithe promoted by the prior of Breamore, who was certified as an excommunicate in 1386 [*Reg. Wykeham*, II, 392]; the location suggests he may have been related to Devenishes in the Salisbury area of Wiltshire. Perhaps this was true also of Richard Devenyssh, "husbondman" of Langstoke, who was fined in 1424 for not appearing before the king's justices to answer a plea of debt [*Patent, 1422–1429*, 151].

G. Devenish in Wiltshire

In Wiltshire there are Devenish records from the early years of the thirteenth century. Mention has already been made of Galfridus le Devoniensis, canon of Salisbury. In 1222 he attested a deed recognizing certain churches as exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction [*Reg. S. Osmundi*, I, 39], and was present in 1225 at the first service in the new cathedral of Salisbury, around which the present city, as distinguished from 'Old Sarum,' was built [*Idem*, II, 38]. His attestation of a deed in 1226, and his apologies for absence when the occasion of a subsidy for the king was considered in the same year, have been preserved [*Idem*, II, 25, 61]. There is, finally, a record showing that in 1226 he also held a prebend in Torleton, Devonshire [*Idem*, II, 74].

It is not clear whether this Galfridus, or Geoffrey, was a native of Wiltshire, but it seems not improbable, for other Devenishes certainly lived in the vicinity of Salisbury. Information about them is unfortu-

nately rather meager. In the Hundred Rolls (*ca.* 1275) is a jury finding, from an inquisition held in Salisbury, that Robertus le Deveneys, had crossed the sea at Lymington with two sacks of wool in a time of prohibition [*Rot. Hund.*, II, 267]. In 1279 a Robert le Deveneys, with his wife Amice, granted land in Overtoneacre to Agnes de Sarum [*Wiltshire Fines*, 11]. Perhaps it was this same Robert, but if so with a second wife Isolda, who sought in 1293 to replevy their lands in Salisbury, which had been forfeited to the crown because of their default in an action against Robert le Tyler. The king referred the replevin to his justices, but we have no record of their action [*Close, 1288–1296*, 327]. There was a Walter le Deveneys who served as a juror in 1306 in an inquisition post mortem at 'Blackwelle,' probably the modern Blaxwell Farm, in Frustfield Hundred, just south-east of Salisbury [*Wiltshire Inqs. P. M.*, II, 327]. In the same area, a few years later, lived a John Deveneye (also Devenays, Devenysh, Devenyshe), who, if all the entries found can be taken to refer to the same man, served as a juror from the Hundred of Frustfield in an inquisition at Salisbury in 1324 in the court of the collectors of scutage [*Feudal Aids*, V, 215], and in inquisitions post mortem at Downton in 1338 [*Wiltshire Inqs. P. M.*, III, 129], at Wokyngham in 1345 [*Idem*, III, 167], at 'Blakereswelle' (probably Blaxwell Farm) in 1358 [*Idem*, III, 250], and at Salisbury in 1361 [*Idem*, III, 266, 270].

It may well be that this John Deueneye was identical with a John le Deveneys, of Wilton, who is mentioned in an inquisition ad quod damnum of 1349. It there appears that the jury recommended that William Randolf be allowed to enfeoff Thomas le Deveneys, clerk, John in the Hurne, clerk, and Adam Gowyne with a messuage in 'New Sarum' (Salisbury) and rents amounting to 40*s.* in 'Lanerkestoke' (Laverstock), 'Wynterbourneford' (Ford), and 'Alwardebury' (Alderbury), for the purpose of a re-enfeoffment in tail to himself and Agnes, daughter of John le Deveneys, with contingent remainder to the Priory of Ivy Church to find a chaplain to celebrate daily there for the souls of William and Agnes [*Wiltshire Inqs. P. M.*, III, 215–216]. The natural conclusion is that this settlement was made by William at the time of, or at least in view of, his marriage to Agnes. From an inquisi-

tion post mortem in 1361 it appears that William died without issue [*Idem*, III, 294].

The Thomas le Deveneys, clerk, whose participation in this transaction as feoffee in trust to re-enfeoff suggests the possibility that he was related to John le Deveneys, may well have been the Thomas le Devenish of Winchester who was granted a canonry at Salisbury in 1347. In 1345 he was given a canonry at Wherwell, with reservation of a prebend, notwithstanding he had the church of Eston, in the diocese of Winchester. Then in 1347, on the petition of his brother, John le Devenish, abbot of St. Augustine's, he received the canonry at Salisbury despite his having the church of Eston, canonry of Wherwell, and expectation of a prebend [*Papal Registers: Letters* III, 201, 257; *Idem: Petitions*, I, 335]. If this is the correct identification then John le Deveneys of Wilton could have been John le Devenyssh of Winchester, father of Nicholas, John the abbot, and Thomas the canon, for we know he had a daughter Agnes. In 1347 she was described by her brother John as "Agnes de Cormayls, lady of the manor of Schottesden, in the diocese of Winchester" [*Idem: Petitions*, I, 117], but it may well be that she married, secondly, William Randolf. These tempting identifications cannot be fully established, but if they are not correct the coincidences of name and relationship are remarkable. One wonders whether the Galfridus le Devoniensis who was canon of Salisbury a century earlier may have belonged to the same family, but evidence is lacking.

From the standpoint of geographical proximity in the Salisbury plain all the Wiltshire Devenishes so far mentioned might easily have been related. But there were also Devenishes in other parts of the county, especially in the northwest, near the Gloucester and Somerset borders. An early record (1232) describes a gift by Henry de Bret to the prior and canons of Bradenstok (Bradenstoke-cum-Clack) of a rent in Malmesbury, burgage of Westport, which Gregory le Deveneis once held [*Charter Rolls, 1226–1257*, 162]. In 1235 Alexander le Deveneis and William le Deveneis were held with five others in the prison of Potterne for the death of two men, and the sheriff of Wilts was directed to release on bail any of them who could find twelve bailors of good

standing [*Close, 1234–1237*, 70]; later the charges were dropped and a peaceful settlement was made [*Idem*, 126]. An attempt was made in 1299 to replevy land of Walter le Deveneys in 'Whitchirche,' which had been taken into the king's hands because of his default in a suit by John le Spescer of New Sarum [*Idem, 1296–1302*, 494]. The editors of the Close Rolls have assumed 'Whitchirche' to be Whitchurch, Hampshire; but in view of the context Whitchurch Farm, Hundred of Malmesbury, Wiltshire may be more appropriate. No other information about these men has been found.

In the following century there was a Thomas Devenyshe, who with his wife Matilda, was named a remainderman in a grant, dated 1357, by the abbess and convent of Romsey, of two messuages and land in Edington and Tinhead, Whorwellsdown Hundred [*Ancient Deeds*, II, 436; no. B 3747]. This man was no doubt identical with the Thomas le Devenisse who paid rent to William Drugun of Heywood, Westbury Hundred, for a tenement in Heywood [*Idem*, IV, 344; no. A8673], for that is only a few miles from Edington and Tinhead. The only other Wiltshire Devenish records of the fourteenth century list a Robert Devenyssh (also -ysshe, -issh, -isshe) as a juror in inquisitions post mortem at Marlborough in 1349 and 1376 [*Wiltshire Inqs. P. M.*, III, 202, 217, 295], at a place not named, in 1355 [*Idem*, III, 240], at Salisbury and Wilton in 1369 [*Idem*, III, 350, 355], at Wootton Bassett in 1370 [*Idem*, III, 361], and at Chippenham in 1374 [*Idem*, III, 381]; also as one of a commission including the sheriff and the escheator of Wilts, and one other, to inquire concerning waste, destruction, and various defects in the alien priory of Abury (near Edington), which had fallen into the king's hands because of the war with France [*Patent, 1385–1389*, 165; also cited in *The Ancestor*, XI, 62]. It will be noted that these inquisitions were held in widely separated parts of the county, which suggests that if they all refer to the same man, he must have been a landholder of some prominence in Wiltshire. This would seem to be borne out by his appointment with the sheriff, the escheator, and one other, to inquire into the affairs of Abury.

In the fifteenth century there was a John Devenysshe of Chippenham, clerk, who seems to have been a tenant in chief and was referred

to in one deed as *dominus*. Unfortunately we have only references to him in deeds executed by his tenants, which convey only the information that he held the reversion [*Tropenell Cartulary*, I, 107–110]. The only other record in the fifteenth century is of a fine imposed in 1425 upon John Devenyssh of Littleton Drew, Dunlow Hundred, 'husbondman,' because he failed to appear before the justices to answer a charge of trespass brought by a clerk [*Patent, 1422–1429*, 250]. A sixteenth century John Devynyshe, who was a canon of Bradenstock, was in 1521 elected as prior of St. Margaret, Poughley, Berkshire [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, III, Pt. 2, 723].

H. Devenish in London

From an early period there were Devenishes in London, for the most part artisans or tradesmen, especially tailors. Some established prosperous businesses and in later life bought estates in neighboring counties. Unfortunately little information remains about most of them, so that it is impossible to trace family lines. There is also a probability that from time to time Devenishes from rural areas migrated to the metropolis, and these movements cannot now be traced. In so far as their wards or parishes are mentioned they seem to have been so dispersed throughout the city that no help is obtained in connecting them. Little can now be done but to list chronologically the individuals about whom we have some information.

1263 Robert of Morton, *Willielmus Deveneys* and his wife Agnes, gave one-half mark for the issuance of a capias in the court of Henry of Bratton [*Rot. Finium in Turri Lond.*, 404].

1294 *Richard Deneneys*, tailor [*London Ltr. Bk.*, A, 193]; 1299, his widow Christina [*Idem*, C, 45].

1305 *Richard Devenys*, armorer, acknowledged a debt [*London Ltr. Bk.*, B, 156]; same in 1309–1310 [*Idem*, B, 229]; apparently he was an alderman or other public officer in 1311, as payment of a debt was acknowledged before him [*Idem*, B, 251]. In 1312 *William*, son of Richard Deveneys, aged 8, was assigned to a guardian [*Idem*, D, 300–301], but it is not clear whether the father was Richard Deveneys, the armorer. Certainly there was a Richard Deveneys alive after 1312; he is mentioned as manucaptor, with *John Deveneys*, for Walter of Wenlock in 1314 [*Y. B.*, 7 *Edw. II* (Selden Soc.), 186], as juror in 1321 [*London Ltr. Bk.*, E, 157], as witness to a contract in 1323 [*Idem*, 304].

1307 *Michael le Deneneys*, tailor, perhaps a son of Richard. Will dated 1307, disposing of a messuage in St. Laurence parish; survivors, wife Avice, son *Henry*, daughters *Johanna* and *Alice*, an unborn child [*London Wills*, I, 199].

1307 *John Deveneys* was sued by John de Frysingfeld, knight, on a charge of failing to pay over money to plaintiff's creditors as his servant, despite his having received cash and having obtained plaintiff's manor in a suit on a bond. Deveneys pleaded payment of plaintiff's creditors to the extent of his liability, and that he was not plaintiff's servant but had recovered on a bond given for money, victuals, hay, and corn he delivered to plaintiff. Suit was dropped [*London Mayor's Ct. Rolls*, 259–260].

ca. 1312 *Nicholas Deveneys*, admitted to freedom of tailors' guild on completing apprenticeship [*London Ltr. Bk.*, D, 153–154].

1328 *William Deveneys*, probably the son of Richard Devenys the armorer, was admitted to the guild of tailors and linen-armorers [*Idem*, E, 234]; member of a jury, 1337 [*Idem*, *E*, 290].

1338 *Robert Devenysshe* an archer, *John le Devenisshe* commander of a vintaine of archers, mustered in London for service in Gascony in aid of the King's war with France [*London Ltr. Bk.*, F, 11, 13, 26].

ca. 1340 *John Devenych* (also *-eys*, *-isshe*), tailor, was elected to freedom of the city, and hence to guild privileges [*Idem*, F, 53]; served on a jury in an inquisition post mortem, 1342 [*Idem*, F, 76]; twice assessed in aid of the King's war with France, 1346 [*Idem*, F, 147, 152]; papal indult in 1350 to him and Margery de Blanketre, his wife, to choose confessors [*Papal Registers: Letters, 1342–1362*, 377].

1340 *William de Deveneshire* was a member of a jury [*London Ltr. Bk.*, F, 251–252]; his sons *Robert* (aged 7 in 1354) and *Adam* (aged 11 in 1358) were placed under guardianship of Ralph Makenheved, goldsmith [*Idem*, G, 35, 110]. *Maurice de Devenisshire* and other cordwainers were charged in 1349 with monopoly practices in forming a confederation to raise the price of shoes [*London P. and M. Rolls, 1323–1364*, 229].

1344–1345 *William Devenysshe* was sued for conspiring with others to have a man falsely charged with a crime [*Y. B., 18 and 19 Edw. III* (*Rolls Series*), 566–568]; in 1346 a William Devenish was pardoned for felonies, robberies, and trespasses because of good service in the war [*Patent, 1345–1348*, 158].

ca. 1355–1373 *John Devenyssh*, citizen and skinner: 1355, surety for guardian of Nicholas Merwe [*London Ltr. Bk.*, G, 40–41]; 1365, appointed guardian of Nicholas Merwe; 1369, Nicholas of age, and John Devenyssh rendered his accounts and was discharged [*Idem*, G, 202]; 1359, acknowledged a private debt [*Close, 1354–1360*, 657]; 1359, acknowledged a debt to the king (cancelled on payment) [*Idem*, 661]; 1362, acknowledged debts [*Idem, 1360–1364*, 386, 539]; 1363, acquired quitrent of lands in London and Redleghe, county

Kent, from Robert Turk [*Idem*, 555]; 1365, royal order to sheriff of Southampton to stay execution of the king's writ ordering delivery to John Devenyssh of lands, goods, and chattels in Surrey and Cheshire [*Idem*, *1364–1368*, 97]; 1365, employed a tawyer who was fined for a statutory offense [*London P. and M. Rolls*, *1364–1381*, 31]; 1365, fined for infringement of a guild regulation [*London Ltr. Bk.*, G, 200]; 1365–1366, recovered a judgment on a note due him [*Idem*, *G*, 193; *London P. and M. Rolls*, *1364–1381*, 51]; 1366, acknowledged a debt [*Close*, *1364–1368*, 211]; 1366, Joan Blaunche, wife of John Devenyssh, charged by Richard Moriz with bigamy in that she was married to Moriz earlier, and John and Joan were laid under sentence of excommunication after hearings before papal auditors, but later were absolved on showing that Moriz presented false and suborned witnesses, and forged documents, hoping to extort money from Devenyssh [*Papal Registers: Letters*, *1362–1404*, 70–71]; 1368, transferred profits of certain lands for payment of a moiety [*Close*, *1364–1368*, 469]; died within a few years thereafter, for in 1373 his widow Joan acquired certain property and disposed of other lands and rents [*Idem*, *1369–1374*, 545, 551].

1391–1405 *John Devenyssh* had two sons, *John* and *Bartholomew*, who came of age in 1391 and 1393 respectively after spending their minorities under guardianship [*London Ltr. Bk.*, H, 188–189, 362]. Both were mainpernors in 1401 [*Close*, *1399–1402*, 322, 482]. In 1404 John was one of several trustees to transfer title of a manor in Kent [*Close*, *1402–1405*, 307], and sold London shops and tenements which his father had held [*Idem*, 381]; in 1394 he had brought an action to evict a tenant from one of these shops [*London P. and M. Rolls*, *1381–1412*, 224]; in 1405 he was a mainpernor with William Devenyssh of Kent [*Close*, *1402–1405*, 516]. Bartholomew Devenyssh became a mercer, and was a mainpernor twice in 1405, once in Kent [*Idem*, *1402–1405*, 482; *1405–1409*, 67].

1365 *Elias Devenysshe*, leased a shop in the parish of St. Michael atte Corne [*London P. and M. Rolls*, *1364–1381*, 48].

1369 *Walter Devenisshe* was a member of an armed force sent from London to the defense of Calais [*London Ltr. Bk.*, G, 244].

1374 Will of *Thomas Devenissh*, 'lyndraper,' son of *Adam Devenissh* and Constance; he held shops in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, which he inherited from his father; burial in the churchyard of St. Mary de Abbechurch; bequests chiefly for pious uses [*London Wills*, II, 168].

1378 *John Devenysshe* sworn as master of the Barber's mistery [*London Ltr. Bk.*, H, 76–77].

1381 *Thomas Devenyssh*, mainpernor for Isabel Excestre [*Close*, *1377–1381*, 507].

1381 *John Devenissh*, shearman, mainprised to keep the peace and not to engage in covins [*London P. and M. Rolls*, *1323–1364*, 310]; 1393, served on jury to value goods on a foreign attachment taken by default [*Idem*, *1381–1412*, 200].

1383 *Robert Devenyssh* prosecuted a man for leaving his service before the end of an agreed term [*Close, 1381–1385*, 296].

1385 *John Devenyshe*, Algate Ward, called by mayor and aldermen into a council to take ships to meet a rumored French invasion [*London Ltr. Bk.*, H, 269]; 1388, on Common Council of London [*Idem*, H, 332–333], on jury to determine age of an heiress in Algate Ward [*Idem*, H, 339].

1391 *Adam Devenyssh*, 'taillour,' a creditor of Maud, wife of John Stokyngbury, 'fisshemonger,' who obtained a writ of supersedeas and order to set her free if imprisoned on suit of creditors [*Close, 1389–1392*, 496].

1398 *Robert Devenyssh* and others were sued for trespass by John Dounton, Westminster [*Patent, 1396–1399*, 392].

1402 *Hugh Devenyshe*, tailor, a mainpernor [*Idem, 1399–1402*, 545].

1402 *Gilbert Devenysshe*, citizen and skinner, sued on a debt [*Idem, 1402–1405*, 116]; 1426, discharged from service on juries because of increasing old age [*London Ltr. Bk.*, K, 38].

1404 Revocation of royal protection granted to *John Devenyssh*, clerk, for travel in Picardy on the king's service, because the sheriff certified he delayed in London [*Patent, 1401–1405*, 389].

1407 *John Devenyssche* "of co. Devon," London tailor, discharged from service on juries because of increasing old age [*London Ltr. Bk.*, I, 56]; 1410, required to pay rent to chapel of St. Stephen [*Patent, 1408–1413*, 246].

1417 *William Devenissh* and other 'yeoman tailors' of the mistery of tailors petitioned the mayor and aldermen to be allowed to meet annually on the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist (29 August), in the Church of St. John of Jerusalem, near Smithfield, according to their custom. Because of previous disturbances by servingmen or journeymen of the mistery they were ordered not to meet thereafter except in presence of the masters of the mistery, and to observe the ordinances against disturbance of the peace [*London Ltr. Bk.*, I, 187–188; Clode, *Hist. Merchant Taylors*, I, 63, *Mems. Merchant Taylors*, 516].

1439 *Richard Devenyssh* witnessed a grant made by John Benham of 'Spene Mille,' Berkshire, of all his goods and chattels in London and Berkshire [*Close, 1435–1441*, 279].

I. Miscellaneous Devenish Records

In addition to the Devenish families in the counties already discussed there were a few others scattered about northern and southeastern England, for which occasional records exist. These need be given only briefly, for in the imperfect state of our present information they cannot be connected with the families which have thus far been mentioned. We may begin with the counties surrounding London.

In Essex, there was a Johannes le Deueneis who was amerced in

1241 for the Fortieth, or lenten offering, but no specific location is stated [*Pipe, 26 Hen. III*, 236]. Margaret, widow of Geoffrey Daveneye, and his son John, then in the wardship of the king, lived in the Honour of Relegh, county Essex, in 1242 [*Liberate Rolls, 1240–1245*, 138]. From sometime after 1387 until 1408, when he resigned, Robert Devenish was rector at Lees Parva (Little Leighs, Essex) [Newcourt, II, 387]. At some time between 1450 and 1492 Richard Devenish was rector of Lawford, deanery and Hundred of Tendring, Essex [*Idem*, 374]. Little Leighs is near Great Waltham, where a William Davenyssh held land about 1440 [*Patent, 1441–1446*, 254]. In 1450 John Davenyssh the elder and John Davenyssh the younger, of Great Waltham, among others, received pardon for conspiring against the king as followers of John Mortimer [*Patent, 1446–1452*, 371]. The sheriff of Essex was ordered in 1565 to have John Devenyshe, and Richard Devenyshe, laborers, before the justices at the next assizes to answer some minor charge [*Essex MSS.*, 473].

In the neighboring county of Suffolk there were two Devenishes mentioned in the Hundred Rolls (*ca.* 1275). Reginald le Deveneys was charged with killing a man while collecting tithes in the service of Reginald de Paveli, and Richard Deveneis is mentioned as having been killed by a man who was held not at fault [*Rot. Hund.*, II, 175, 173]. In 1318 Willielmus Deveney, headman of a detachment of troops furnished by the town of Ipswich, was allowed to return home with his men [*Parl. Writs*, II, Pt. I, 510]. Richard Devenyssh of East Berkholt, county Suffolk, was fined for non-appearance in court in 1465 [*Patent, 1461–1467*, 416], and in the following year received pardon of outlawry [Copinger, *Co. Suffolk*, I, 183]. It should be noted that East Berkholt, Suffolk, is only a few miles from Lawford, county Essex.

We know of three fifteenth-century Devenishes in Hertford. Johannes Denyssch was received as a novice into the monastery of St. Albans in 1428 [*Annales S. Albani*, I, 68]. William Devenyssh of Weston by Baldok, and Robert Devenyssh of Norton, both husbandmen, were fined for not appearing to answer charges of debt in 1462 and 1488, respectively [*Patent, 1461–1467*, 172; *1485–1494*, 247].

In Mentmore, Buckingham, a Richard Devonens held land in 1203

[*Curia Regis Rolls, 1201–1203*, 158]; he may well be identical with a Richard Devoniensis who was involved in a property suit in the same year [*Idem, 1203–1205*, 20]. In 1227 William le Deveneis and his son Thomas held land in Stony Stratford and Wolverton, Buckinghamshire, which was then the object of litigation. William was referred to as the son of Stephen Albus, original grantee of the land [*Bedford Eyre Roll, 1227*, 98–99]. In 1241 John le Deveneys was deputized to render accounts for Robert de la Haye, sheriff of Bucks and Bedford [*Idem*, 141; *Close, 1237–1242*, 288; Madox, *Exchequer*, II, 177]. The Hundred Rolls mention a John Devenist, who held one and one-half acres in the royal domain in the Hundred of Brehull [*Rot. Hund.*, I, 35].

The few Devenishes mentioned in Berkshire records may well have been natives of other counties. In 1256 Girardus le Careter and others were imprisoned in the king's prison at Reading for killing Ralph le Deveneys, who may therefore have lived near there [*Close*, IX, 316]. In 1328 the Abbot of Abingdon complained that a large band of men, including John Devenissh, tailor, had beseiged the Abbey "in warlike manner" [*Patent, 1327–1330*, 288]. The accounts of the same Abbey for 1383–1384 show payments made to John Deuenysh and another for work and supplies in construction of a dovecote on a property owned by the Abbey [*Accts., Abingdon Abbey*, 41]. Since Abingdon lies on the border of Oxfordshire, these men may have been connected with one of the Oxford families. It will also be recalled that a tailor named John Devenych lived in London about 1340. Not until the sixteenth century are there further records. In 1521 John Devynyshe, canon of Bradenstock, was elected prior of the Priory of Poughley. He was described as "a fit person, of good fame, a priest of the order of St. Augustine, of lawful age, legitimate, grave and learned" [*Ltrs and Papers*, Hen. VIII, III, Pt. II, 723; *V. C. H., Berks*, II, 85–86]. He was the last prior, for Henry VIII dissolved the priory and disposed of its property [*Idem*, V, 286]. Poughley is near the Wiltshire border, and John Devynyshe evidently came from northwestern Wilts. Finally, we find a Thomas Deuenysche or Jeuenyshe listed for the year 1528 in an index of wills probated in the court of the Archdeacon of Berkshire [*Berkshire Wills, 1508–1652*, 53].

It is probable that the Devenishes found in Surrey records of the fifteenth century belonged to the well-known Sussex family which will be traced in a later chapter. There are, however, a few thirteenth century items which may be noted here. A Roger le Deveneis was canon of Merton in 1241–1242 [*Pipe, 26 Hen. III*, 131]. In 1247 Geoffrey le Deveneys and his wife Margery were deforciants in a fine made by Geoffrey de Newcastle for property in Hactede [*Surrey Fines*, 29]. William de Deveneys was attorney for a deforciant in a Southwark fine in 1278 [*Idem*, 51]. In 1343 Thomas de Derteford and William Deveneys were detained in the Tower of London upon a charge of counterfeiting in Surrey and Sussex. During the course of six months several commissions of oyer and terminer were issued, but we hear nothing of the outcome [*Patent, 1343–1345*, 85, 96, 175]. In 1385 William Devenysshe "of Surrey" was mainpernor for persons sued for trespass in Buckingham [*Close, 1381–1385*, 616]. These places are very close to London.

We have already seen that John Devenish, citizen and skinner of London, acquired property in Redlegh, Kent, and appeared to have family connections in Kent. There were, in fact, Devenishes in that county at an early date. According to the Hundred Rolls a Robert Deveneys, acting as a servant or deputy of Richard de Clifford, escheator for Kent, extorted money from persons in the hundreds of Toltynter and Shamele [*Rot. Hund.*, I, 221]. In 1298–1299 William Martin complained that his ship carrying armor and other goods, had been in jeopardy off Tanet, county Kent, and had cast the cargo ashore, where a number of men, including Stephen Deveneys, Matthew Devenyshe (elsewhere Michael Denshe), and Henry Devenyshe (elsewhere Henry Denshe), seized it [*Patent, 1292–1301*, 380, 486]. In 1415 a ruinous messuage in 'Spechehouslane,' Canterbury, was committed to Thomas Devenessh for the duration of the escheator's custody of it [*Fine Rolls, 1413–1422*, 91]. There was also a Devenish family in New Romney. Henry Devenissh was paid 4*d*. in 1478 for watching at the time of the "play of Lyd" there [*New Romney MSS.*, 546]. In 1550 Ralph Devonishe purchased a bell frame, gists, and paving tile from the dismantled St. Martin's Church, New Romney [*Archaeol-*

ogia Cantiana, XX, 155–160, at 157, 158, 160]; his will was probated in 1552 [*Canterbury Wills*, I, 144]. The William Devenisshe who became prebendary of Christchurch Cathedral, Canterbury, in 1544, probably belonged to the Sussex family, and will therefore be mentioned later.

According to Thomas Habington, the Worcestershire antiquary, there was at the time he wrote (*ca.* 1600–1647) a monument in Great Malvern Church to Nicholas Devenish [Habington, *Worcestershire*, II, 184; same in Habington, *Antiquities*, 209]. We have no other information about this Devenish, but from the arms displayed it seems probable that he derived from the Sussex family, which will be discussed in Chapter IV.

Turning to the northern counties, we find only a few rather scattered Devenish records, and some of the persons mentioned were evidently not natives of those areas. A Robert Devenysh was rector of Little Moulton, county Norfolk, in 1408 [Bardsley, *Dictionary of Surnames*, *sub. nom.* Devenish]. In 1205 Robert le Deueneis was assessed half a mark for a disseisin in Lincolnshire [*Pipe*, n.s., XIX, 214]. Roger le Deveneys, rector of Kirkby upon Bain, Lincolnshire, died about 1260 [*Rot. Ric. Gravesend*, 6]. In 1297 Thomas Deveneys and others were charged with trespass at the Nottingham assizes, but could not be found [*Coram Rege Roll*, 80]. A William Deveneys was witness to an acknowledgment of payment of debt in Nottingham in 1334 [*Close*, *1333–1337*, 325]. In Leicestershire John le Deveneis was vouched to warranty by Hugo de Albiniaco (D'Aubeney) in 1235 in a suit involving the impeding of a right of chase [*Idem*, *1234–1237*, 179]. Under the circumstances Deveneis must almost certainly have been a neighboring landholder. A Roger de Deuenesire appeared in the tallage roll of the borough of Leicester in 1318 [*Leicester Borough Records*, II, 312]. A deed preserved in the cartulary of the Priory of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, shows "Magister Ricardus le Deveneis" as witness to a grant of the church of Bradbourne, Derbyshire; it is not clear to which county the witness belonged [*Cart. Dunstable*, 132]. In Staffordshire a John Devenyssh was granted a prebend in the collegiate church of Wolverhampton in 1391 [*Patent*, *1388–1389*, 427].

There are several items from Durham and Yorkshire. Thomas

Devenys appeared in 1278 in the roll of the receipts of the Abbey of Durham [*Durham Acct. Rolls*, II, 489]. In an undated grant by the Prior and Convent of Durham "Magister Hugo le Deveneys" appeared as a witness [*Durham Priory Deeds*, 17, fn. 1]. In 1284 the Archbishop of York, William Wickwane, issued an episcopal letter on behalf of the Hospital of St. Anthony in the diocese of Vienne, soliciting gifts to be sent to Brother Gervasius, "called le Devenes," as representative of the Hospital [*Reg. Wickwane*, 284]. Willelmus Deveneys of Grindale, parish of Bridlington, Wappentake of Dickering, Yorkshire, paid a second tithe, or ninth, of 22*d.* in 1297 [*Yorkshire Subsidy*, 140]. In the following year a man of the same name was involved in a suit over a messuage and bovate of land in Hundmanby; his daughter Alice is also mentioned [*Westm. Pleas*, 240]. Records of the city of York show the following were admitted as freemen: Petrus Devenys (1325) and Thomas Devenys (1337), both tailors; Rogerus Devonys (1343), "waterleder" [*York Freemen*, I, 23, 32, 38]. Peter Devenissh "of co. York" was a mainpernor in 1322 for a man imprisoned as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster [*Parl. Writs*, II, Pt. II, 209; *Fine Rolls, 1319–1327*, 165]. A Somerset fine of 1334–1335 dealt with half a carucate of land in the "vill of Stonyeston at York" which Robert Devenissh was said to have held for life [*Somerset Fines*, 175]. The circumstance of course suggests that he may have been a Somerset man. In 1364 John Devenysson, chaplain, and others, were accused of carrying away the goods of a woman in Aldborough, West Riding; all seem to have lived in that vicinity [*Patent, 1364–1367*, 66].

There are a few records of Devenishes whose professional pursuits were such as to take them overseas, and whose origins are not stated. In 1304 Hugh de Strobby, of London, acknowledged before the chamberlain a debt to Bernard Davenays, merchant of Gascony [*London Ltr. Bk.*, B, 150]. About 1325 John Deveneys, clerk, was in the service of Adam de Lymbergh, constable of Bordeaux [*Rotuli Parl., 1279–1373*, 200–201]. In 1404 royal protection was given Walter Devenyssh and another, who were going to Ireland to buy fourteen goshawks and tercelets for the king's brother Henry, Bishop of Lincoln [*Patent, 1401–1405*, 367]. John Devenyssh, perhaps the founder of the Sussex

family, had a writ *de intendendo* in 1407, when John Tiptoft, chief butler of the royal household, appointed him deputy in the port of Lenn (Lynn Regis, Norfolk) [*Idem*, *1405–1408*, 347]; in the same year he was commissioned to take wines for the expenses of the household and carriage for the same [*Idem*, 355]. It may have been the same John Devenyssh who was appointed deputy in the ports of Topsham, Teignmouth, Minehead, and Bridgewater in 1435 [*Idem*, *1429–1436*, 490]. There was also a William Devenyssh, who was commissioned in 1421 to take geese, hens, poults and other necessaries for the office of the king's brother John, Duke of Bedford, Keeper of England [*Idem*, *1416–1423*, 397]. The Duke became regent of France during the minority of Henry VI, who succeeded in 1422, but we do not know whether William Devenyssh continued in his service. Finally, we have some records about a Captain Devenish, who returned from Boulogne to London with his troops in 1550, and was ordered to take them into Essex for dispersement [*A. P. C.*, *1550–1552*, 81, 88, 90]. In 1551 he was directed to put himself in readiness to go into Ireland, and to take up one hundred soldiers for that purpose [*Idem*, 261, 263].

Finally, there are a few records which do not contain sufficient information to permit location of the Devenishes mentioned:

1231 The king pardoned Hugo de Kinardesle for the death of *John le Deveneis* after an inquisition which established that the killing was a mishap and not premeditated [*Patent*, *1225–1232*, 456]. Hugo was constable of castles Grosmont, White Castle, and Skenfrith, county Monmouth [*Idem*, 502].

1244 *Robert le Deveneis* and another began a judicial action against William D'Evreux for unjust detention of a deed [*Close*, *1242–1247*, 85].

1267 Simple protection was granted by the crown to *Hugh de Deveneys* until midsummer [*Patent*, *1266–1272*, 23], presumably because he was going overseas.

1297 An action in trespass was brought against *John de Deveneschyre* at Warwick. He was not present, and the sheriff was directed to apprehend him for trial [*Coram Rege Roll*, *1297*, 16].

1298 Adam, son of Adam atte Ayk of Brende, was pardoned for the death of *Walter de Deveneshire* [*Patent*, *1292–1301*, 374].

1301 *Ricardus Devenys* was one of six manucaptors for John, son of Richard Taylor (Cissoris), held in connection with the robbery of the Treasury in 1301 [*Ancient Exch. Kalendars*, I, 297].

1301 Richard le Molineux, of Crosseby, member of parliament for Lancashire, sought to replevy lands of *Walter le Deveneys* at Whitchurch, taken for default 27 June 1301 [*Hornyold-Strickland*, 70].

1327 The bailiffs of the town of Windsor were pardoned for the escape of a number of persons imprisoned there by the late king, including *Walter le Devenissh* [*Patent, 1327–1330*, 57].

1331 *John Deveneys* was appointed attorney in England for John le Long, who was going to Ireland [*Idem, 1330–1334*, 87]. This may have been a Winchester Devenish, for the Le Longs were a prominent merchant family in that city.

1338 *William Deveneys* was a witness to a deed of enrolment of release [*Close, 1337–1339*, 384].

1346 *William Devenish*, charged with felonies, robberies, and trespasses, was pardoned because of his military services to the king [*Patent, 1345–1348*, 158].

1377 Royal order to the constable of the Tower of London to deliver *Philip Devenissh* and another into the custody of the keeper of the Marshalsea prison [*Close, 1377–1381*, 92].

1398 *Robert Devenyssh* and others were sued in a trespass action by John Dounton [*Patent, 1396–1399*, 392].

J. Conclusion

The records presented speak so plainly for themselves, both as to the information contained in them and as to limitations upon our information, that little can be added by way of analysis or summary. It may, however, be useful to make certain observations at this point which are suggested by these data when considered in their entirety.

First, it seems clear, as suggested earlier, that the number and wide distribution of Devenishes even in the early part of the thirteenth century necessitate the rejection of any theory of a common Norman ancestor. This will become still clearer in the light of the evidence presented in the following chapter, from which it appears that there was an early and rather widespread distribution of Devenishes in Ireland also. The natural conclusion is that these ancient landed families (leaving out of account the many persons who may have assumed the name at a late period because of Devonshire origin) must have been Saxon or Celtic gentry.

This conclusion is not seriously disturbed by the fact that these families included so many officials and clerics. The royal officers were for the most part rather minor household functionaries, and the munic-

ipal and county officers seem to have been chosen because of their position in the commercial world or as holders of estates. Of the many clerics there appears to be none who received any marked preferment because of royal favor; almost all seem to have begun as local rectors or members of monastic orders and to have advanced upon their personal merits. On the whole these circumstances are entirely consistent with the character of well-established Saxon gentry—in fact, just what we should expect.

Although it cannot be conclusively demonstrated, it seems quite probable that the original situs of the principal Devenish families was southwest England. There the records are much more numerous and there are a good many instances of inter-county connections. If the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Hants, Berks, and Oxford be taken as a unit, and geographically they do form a compact unit, the area would be scarcely more than 100 miles in length from north to south or in breadth from east to west. When we consider the number of Devenish records found in this small space, and that virtually all the other records are from counties immediately adjoining these, we must conclude that interconnections between many of these families were not only probable but almost inevitable. Nor are connections with Ireland any less probable, for there were concentrations of Devenishes at Gloucester, Bristol, and Winchester, all natural outlets for trade with Ireland, and we know that many Devenishes engaged in commerce. Further consideration of the relations between English and Irish Devenishes may be deferred, however, until the next chapter, when more detailed information can be presented.

Perhaps the strongest impression gained from these records is of the great diversity of interests and activities among these medieval Devenishes. For anyone whose historical sense enables him to read a little between the lines there is a remarkably complete picture of medieval life: clergymen in local rectories, in monastic orders, in cathedral chapters; tradesmen and artisans in London, great merchants in Winchester and Bristol, guild officers and municipal dignitaries; household retainers of the king, customs officials, tax collectors, sheriffs, members of Parliament; military men and sea captains; landed

gentry and husbandmen; all are there, even if seen only in glimpses. Throughout these records there is an air of energy and accomplishment, evidently of men actively connected with the life and work of their period. That they possessed a continuing legacy of character and ability is clear, for throughout the period there were men of learning and piety; successful, even spectacularly successful, men of business; men who were raised by their fellows to positions of responsibility and trust; and men who performed great public service. Although they were not among the lords of the realm, their local achievements were so frequently impressive that they were often called into wider spheres of service.

Chapter III

Devenish in Medieval Ireland

(to *ca.* 1500)

INQUIRY into the early history of Devenish families in Ireland is so closely conditioned by the character and state of the public records now available that a preliminary word about the sources from which information can be drawn may prove helpful. It will be seen that we have a considerable body of data about Devenishes in and near Dublin and in areas, especially Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Kildare, which were under the feudal lordship of the Butlers or Marshals. This information is especially full for the brief period comprising the last quarter of the thirteenth and the first quarter of the fourteenth century, a circumstance partly attributable to the character of the sources.

A. Irish Public Records

For the city of Dublin we are fortunate to have in published form a large collection of the earliest municipal documents, which has yielded many useful items. Sir William le Deveneys, of Dublin and Thorncastle, attained prominence near the end of the thirteenth century as a royal official in Ireland, holding successively the posts of Remembrancer and Engrosser of the Exchequer, Prothonotary, Marshal, Keeper of the Royal Demesne Lands, itinerant Justice, Justice of the Bench, and finally Chief Justice, positions which necessarily brought his name frequently into the public records. Several other contemporary Devenishes were also public officials. Thanks to the comprehensive *Calendar of Documents Relating to Ireland* compiled by Sweetman it is possible to obtain fairly complete data about these individuals in convenient form. Unfortunately this calendar was continued only to the year 1307, and there is no comparable body of published information

for the period 1307–1509. The account is then resumed on a somewhat different basis in the *Calendar of State Papers Relating to Ireland.*

For the feudal holdings of the Butler or Ormond family we now have a large body of deeds, charters, rent-rolls, and similar materials relating to feudal land tenures, which have been made available since 1930 through the excellent publication program of the Irish Manuscripts Commission. From these it is clear that many Devenishes were tenants or sub-tenants on the Ormond estates in Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Kildare. In the absence of other types of records this information supplies only a bare skeleton from which relationships and descent can seldom be determined. The only considerable body of printed material of a different sort is the *Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls or Proceedings in the Court of the Justiciar of Ireland*, for the period 1295–1307, which of course relates to all parts of Ireland where the king's writ then prevailed. Although these rolls contain many Devenish items, they are difficult to associate with individuals about whom we have other information.

Whatever the limitations of these materials they are certainly much fuller than anything available for a period of about two centuries after the first quarter of the fourteenth century. The hiatus in our information about Irish Devenishes during this period is so marked that it is not at present possible to trace the connections of any thirteenth and fourteenth century Devenishes with later families. That such connections did exist is almost certain, but there appears to be little possibility of obtaining further information about them unless from local records not now available to the authors. Even the publication of indexes and calendars of the public records is in an incomplete and fragmentary condition which compares unfavorably with that of the English records.

Although the Devenish record begins again in the sixteenth century, and direct lines of descent can be traced from that period to the present, there are many doubtful points about which further information would be helpful. Whether some of the remaining questions can ever be cleared up is doubtful, in view of the unfortunate destruction in 1922 of many irreplaceable manuscripts and records stored in the

Four Courts. This building was the repository not only of the general public records but of many church registers sent there for safekeeping, and of thousands of wills proved in consistorial and prerogative courts. The consistorial courts probated wills conveying property substantially within the boundaries of one diocese, whereas wills affecting property in two or more dioceses were proved in the prerogative courts. Formerly the consistorial or diocesan records were retained in the cathedral cities of the several dioceses, and the prerogative court records either at the judges' residences or in the Chapter House of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. A natural tendency toward centralization of all public records led to the transfer of most of these documents to the Four Courts. Members of the Irish Republican Army occupied this building during the civil war in 1922, and were there besieged by the forces of the Irish Free State Provisional Government. On June 28 the Republicans surrendered the building but left behind them mines which exploded under the central hall, so that the archives of centuries were scattered to the winds. Thousands of wills and many general records, including early pipe rolls, were thus destroyed. The building was later restored, and many books and papers, including some indexes of lost documents, were recovered, but it will never be possible to repair fully the gaps left in Irish genealogical data.

Where these gaps occur reliance must of course be placed upon such information as can be obtained in other quarters. Some manuscript books of pedigrees are in the possession of Trinity College Library. For the period since 1708 wills dealing with real estate were registered in the Office of the Registry of Deeds, in Dublin. In the Record Office are the Phillips MSS., which include a copy of an index of Elphin, county Roscommon, diocesan wills made for Sir William Betham. Finally, the Office of Arms, in Dublin, contained many pedigrees and records, including (1) manuscripts dealing with Roscommon families of English origin, principally Irwins and the families with which they intermarried, bequeathed by Sir Alfred Irwin to the Office of Arms; and (2) thirty-four folio volumes of pedigrees based upon the prerogative wills of the period 1536–1800, which Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, began to compile in 1808. The Office of

Arms has been abolished by the Government of Eire, but it is probable that virtually all pertinent information in the records there was included in the heralds' reports and special investigations mentioned in the Introduction.

* * * * *

It is perhaps possible that a few early records of Irish Devenishes may refer to persons of the pre-Norman Celtic stock. Members of the Norman-English community of feudal lords, officials, and traders founded in the reign of Henry II must have been familiar with the name Deueneis or Deveneys and might therefore have used it in their records as a transliteration of a similar Celtic name. It will be recalled that Devenish Island, in Lough Erne, was originally called, not Devenish, but *Daimh-inis*, so that a similar metamorphosis of a family name is not inconceivable. But against this must be put the fact that all the early Devenishes of whom we have records lived in or near the English trading communities or feudal capitals, and that the great majority were either royal officials, merchants, or tenants of Anglo-Norman barons. Further, it will be seen that the number of Devenishes of obviously English stock present in Ireland as early as the second half of the thirteenth century was quite sufficient, even without subsequent reinforcement by immigrants, to provide ancestry for all the later Irish Devenishes about whom we have any information. These later Devenishes, like their probable forebears, were centered in the areas first reduced and settled by the English, *i.e.*, in the East, midlands, and South. We may therefore be reasonably certain that with a very few possible exceptions we are dealing with families of English stock first transplanted to Ireland during the Norman settlements of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The largest concentrations of early Irish Devenishes were in the city of Dublin or nearby areas of county Dublin; in Strongbow's 'Land of Leinster,' which passed to William the Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and was later partitioned; and in the feudal domains of Theobald Walter, Prince John's honorary 'botiller,' whose descendants acquired the family name Le Botiller, or Butler, and the title Earl of Ormond. Theobald Walter's estates were in north Tipperary, the manor of

Arklow in Wicklow, the manor of Gowran in Kilkenny, and the manor of Tullow in Carlow. Later Butlers acquired additional properties in south Tipperary, and in counties Kilkenny, Kildare, Dublin, and Cork, sometimes from successors of the Marshal family. In many of these areas there were Devenish tenants. It is not now possible to determine where the first Devenishes settled, nor whether families in these different localities were related. We do know that there were Devenishes in the city of Dublin in the last quarter of the twelfth century, apparently members of the guild merchant, whereas Devenishes appear in Marshal and Butler records in the last quarter of the thirteenth century. It is therefore possible that early Dublin Devenishes obtained grants of land from these families, but the records contain no positive ground for such a conclusion. Consequently there appears to be no special advantage in adopting any particular order of presentation, and that chosen is not intended as necessarily chronological in sequence.

B. Devenish in County Dublin

1. The earliest Devenishes in the city of Dublin

When Henry II visited Ireland in 1171–1172 to assure the crown of the fruits of Strongbow's conquest and to receive the submission of the Celtic chieftains, he proceeded overland slowly from Waterford to Dublin and there gave the latter city its first civic charter. This document, confirmed by John in 1185, reserved Dublin as a royal city and granted it to the citizens of Bristol with all liberties and free customs which they were wont to enjoy at Bristol and throughout the realm. At this time Dublin was nearly depleted of inhabitants other than the Norse population, which was settled north of the Liffey in a suburb known as the *Villa Ostmanorum*, later corrupted to Oxmantown.

Bristol was a flourishing commercial city. It was close to Dublin, with which trade relations already existed, and it was a natural entrepôt for western England. In supplying English settlers for Dublin it could therefore draw upon a considerable area, so that it must not be supposed that early Devenishes who emigrated to Dublin were neces-

sarily from the city of Bristol. They may equally well have come from Gloucester or other towns in the valleys of the Avon, Severn, and Wye, or from south coastal cities such as Exeter, Southampton, Chichester, and Winchester, or even from London. Orpen has pointed out that of 600 names in the earliest roll of Dublin citizens only fourteen carry the addition 'de Bristollo.' The list is incomplete and contains many names with no indication of origin, so that this figure is undoubtedly low. But it is certainly indicative of the mixed origins of this group that the same list shows 37 of Cardiff, 29 of Worcester, 28 of Gloucester, 27 of London, 13 of Winchester and Bedford, 12 of Northampton, 11 of Exeter and Haverford, 10 each of Hereford, Lichfield, Chester, Striguil, Taunton, Bodmin, Coventry, and Oxford, with smaller numbers from many other towns [Orpen, I, 271]. The possibilities in terms of English Devenishes available for emigration have been suggested in the preceding chapter. It is certainly more probable that these early settlers were merchants or artisans from trading communities than rural landholders or tenants.

The list referred to was found by J. T. Gilbert in 1866 "in an obscure recess of the then unarranged muniment-room of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Dublin." It was written in a twelfth-century Norman hand on six membranes, which had later been used as a wrapper for a bundle of other old documents. Although the first part of the list, which might have contained a caption, was missing, Gilbert was able from the character of the script and from internal evidence to assign the list to the last quarter of the twelfth century and to determine that it was probably the earliest roll of members of the Dublin guild merchant. In this roll are included the names Adam le Deueneis, Ricardus le Deueneis (*bis*), and Robertus le Deueneis [Gilbert, *Documents*, preface and 33, 34, 43, 47]. As the list is thought to be in chronological order, these Devenishes may have been admitted in the order in which their names are given. No place of origin is indicated for any of them.

In a roll of free citizens of Dublin admitted during the period 1225–1250 are a number of Devenish entries. Willielmus and Henricus Deueneis, and Petrus Deueneis de Exonia (Exeter), are included in the

first group of names and must therefore have been admitted about 1225 [*Idem*, 113, 114]. Edwardus Deuenensis was admitted during the incumbency of Ralph le Hore and Richard Pel as bailiffs, which may be placed sometime between 1239 and 1244 [Gilbert, *Calendar*, I, 84]. At some time from about 1245 to 1250 Walterus Deuensin and Mauricius Deuenensin del Nas (Naas, county Kildare) were admitted [Gilbert, *Documents*, 119]. Several of these names are variants which may indicate Devonshire origin without relationship to the existing family name Le Deveneys. A later roll of persons admitted into the Dublin guild merchant in 1256–1257 includes Willielmus le Deueneys del Hertelond and Ricardus le Deueneys [*Idem*, 138, 139].

The place name Hertelond (Hartland, Devonshire) does not help to connect William le Deueneys with any English family we have noted. The same is true of Peter Deueneis of Exeter, but his origin suggests a connection with the well-known family of Jordan of Exeter, lord of Affane, county Waterford, who acquired lands also in Connaught and became sheriff there. This Jordan was killed in 1258, but his son Jordan employed a John le Deueneys, who sufficiently enjoyed his master's confidence to represent him in Dublin in 1305 in a plea concerning land [*Justiciary Rolls*, II, 50]. In the following year Jordan was suing Reginald Broun for misappropriation of money placed in his hands in Dublin by John le Deueneys [*Idem*, II, 314]. These incidents suggest the possibility that John may have been a son or grandson of Peter Deueneis and may have owed his connection with Jordan to the common origin of the two families. There was also a Peter le Deueneys who was mainpernor or surety for William Marmyoun, the defendant in a trespass action in Dublin in 1302 [*Idem*, I, 442]. This can hardly have been the original Peter but may well have been his son.

To return to earlier records, a deed of Archbishop Luke of Dublin in 1245 granted a tenement near the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, which Walter Devoniensis was said to have held earlier [*Reg. St. John's, Dublin*, 224–225]. He may possibly have been the Walterus Deuensin mentioned above. There was also a Willielmus le Devenes (of Hertelond?) who served as a juror in one of a series of inquisitions

about 1264 to inquire into the extent of the secular powers of the archbishops of Dublin. This particular inquisition was concerned with prerogatives exercised at Clondalkin and Rathcoole, county Dublin, which would indicate William probably resided in that area, for jurors were then chosen for their knowledge of the facts in issue and acquaintance with the parties involved.

These are the only records found until about 1285, after which we have a number of random Devenish items derived primarily from judicial rolls, which refer only to particular incidents and cannot be tied together with any assurance.

In 1284 Richard le Deveneys and William de Lyndseye were designated as attornies for two years for Edmunda, wife of Thomas de Multone, then in England, with authority to represent her in all pleas and plaints in Irish courts [Sweetman, II, 521]. This appointment was renewed in 1286 for a second period of two years, and also extended to representation of Thomas de Multone the younger for one year [*Patent, 1281–1292*, 131, 261].

There are several records referring to activities of John le Deveneys or of two or more contemporaries of the same name. In 1287 and again in 1288 John, son of Martin le Deveneys, was fined for contempt and trespass [Sweetman, III, 157, 162], and Martin and his associates were fined for trespass in 1291 [*Idem*, III, 399]. In 1289 John Deveneys and Agnes his wife were amerced one-half mark because they "did not pay according to precept" [*Idem*, III, 213], and in 1292 were charged a like amount for bringing a false action [*Idem*, III, 456]. It is some relief to find John Deueneys summoned by the Justiciar in 1297 in the capacity of a juror, but he failed to appear and was again fined [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 105]. In 1319 the king, at the instance of Walter de Kynefare, clerk, pardoned a John le Deveneys for felonies [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 28]; this John is not located in the record but there is a certain consistency in mentioning him here.

In 1289 the Dublin roll of receipt carried a payment of one-half mark by Thomas Deveneys "for default" [Sweetman, III, 213].

In 1292 Richard Deveneys paid 40*s*. for two writs "for being at bail" [*Idem*, III, 511].

In 1295 Geoffrey le Deueneys and a dozen others were charged with receiving Will Lynec and other felons, and were committed by mainprise to the sheriff of Dublin, who was instructed to report to the Custos at his next coming as to their mainpernors [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 66].

In the pleas of the crown at Dublin in 1305 Andrew le Deueneys and Grathagh his wife were charged with receiving a common thief, Kelt, a man of the Celtic sept of David McKilecoul O Tothil (O'Toole). The O'Tooles had been driven from the plains of Kildare by the forces of Dermot MacMurrough and his Norman allies, and withdrew to the lower slopes and valleys of the Wicklow Mountains, where at this time they lived a peaceful if occasionally predatory life. The jury in this case returned that Grathagh was herself of the race of O'Toole and was accustomed to go into the mountains to recover cattle carried off by her race, but that her contacts with them were not for any bad purpose [*Idem*, II, 480].

In 1319 Henry Devenish and others, designated as the king's merchants of the city of Dublin and town of Drogheda, had letters nominating attorneys to represent them for two years in England while they remained in Ireland [*Patent, 1317–1321*, 346]. In the same year a ship, 'le Cockjohan,' laded by these merchants with goods for Ireland, was driven ashore at Portland, county Dorset, where it was alleged that trespassers carried away the cargo and held the crew imprisoned in an effort to obtain releases of any rights of action against them. Commission of oyer and terminer was issued to the justices to inquire into the case [*Idem, 1317–1321*, 373]. From these items it is not entirely clear whether Henry's home was in England or Ireland.

From some interesting municipal records we learn that on 8 April 1320 Willielmus le Deueneis and seven other men appeared in the Exchequer and swore faithfully to serve the king and the people as royal bakers and keepers of the king's mills near the Castle of Dublin, and to render annual account. They received an inventory of utensils in the mills, a copy of which was enrolled in the Exchequer [Gilbert, *Documents*, 440–441]. Perhaps this Willielmus was identical with a William de Deueneys who in 1302 owed twelve marks to Torosianus

Donati for three years rental of a mill in Dublin [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 406]. A William le Deueneys also appeared as plaintiff in trespass actions before the Justiciar in Dublin in 1300 and 1302 [*Idem*, I, 363, 407]. In 1321 Hugh of Castle Cnok, lately purveyor of the king at Dublin, and Petronilla, widow of Nicholas Golding, former purveyor, sought a discharge in the Exchequer for their account of wheat received from the king. They asserted that they had delivered it to these same bakers in Dublin to be made into bread for the use of Edmund le Botiller, then Justiciar of Ireland, and his army in the marches of Leinster. The bakers, including Willielmus le Deueneis, were summoned and swore that they had made the wheat into bread, which had been sent by ship from Dublin to Arklow for the army. For some reason not stated it was returned, but was damaged by bad weather at sea and by rain on the return trip, so that most of it spoiled. The remainder, when sold by order of the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer produced only £7 15*s.* 2½*d.*, which was paid into the Exchequer. A jury of mariners and others was then impaneled, which verified the story of the bakers [Gilbert, *Documents*, 446–449].

2. WILLIAM LE DEVENEYS, OF DUBLIN AND THORNCASTLE

The most prominent Devenish of this period was William le Deveneys, of Dublin and Thorncastle, a royal official who rose to be Chief Justice of the Irish Bench. We have many records of his activities, extending from 1277 to 1319 [See generally Ball, *Judges*, I, 60; Ball, *County Dublin*, II, 4]. Of his origin or family connections nothing is known. We shall see that a contemporary of the same name was a tenant of Theobald le Botiller, but it seems improbable that he was the same man. Until William le Deveneys obtained a grant in the manor of Thorncastle he held nothing of the king in chief, and apparently nothing of any of the Anglo-Norman barons by knight service. The most probable conjecture would therefore be that he was a descendant of one of the merchant families which had lived in Dublin for about a century before his official career began.

As early as Michaelmas term, 1277, he held the office of Rembrancer in the Exchequer, and intermittent records remain of fees

paid to him for his services in that capacity [Sweetman, II, 288, 302, 337, 348, 355, 358, 387]. Similar records of payments show that he was employed as Engrosser to write the great rolls of the Exchequer beginning in Michaelmas term, 1278 [*Idem*, 290, 471, 479]. For this service he was compensated at the ancient rate of 5*d.* a day, but the Justiciar recognized the inadequacy of this and granted him on the king's behalf £7 annually in aid of his maintenance. Apparently this was not promptly paid, for in 1288 William applied for an amended writ of allocate of his salary [*Analecta Hibernica*, No. 1, 184, citing *Chancery Miscellanea*, Bundle 10, No. 14 (14), 16 Edw. I.]. There is a receipt for £7 received by him in 1290 [Sweetman, III, 321]. Still the matter must have remained unsettled, for in 1299 an order was issued by the crown to allow him the additional £7 with arrears as long as he should continue in that office [*Close*, *1296–1302*, 245; Sweetman, IV, 299]. At Hilary term, 1281, he was allowed one mark for his official robe [Sweetman, II, 373]. In this year he was also appointed custodian of the king's demesne lands in Ireland, for which he received a fee of 25*s.* each quarter [*Idem*, II, 394, 402, 411, 422, 441]. He seems to have continued as Engrosser until 1302, when he became a Justice, for in that year a successor was appointed [Sweetman, V, 42; *Patent*, *1301–1307*, 38; *Chancery Warrants*, *1244–1326*, 166; *Justiciary Rolls*, II, 131; Madox, *Exchequer*, II, 269–270]. Whether he also held his other appointments this long is not certain.

Charges made in 1284 against Stephen de Fulburne, Bishop of Waterford and Justiciar of Ireland, of peculation and extortion while in the office of Treasurer led to an investigation of appointments made by him. It was charged, among other things, that he had removed William le Deveneys from the office of Remembrancer because the latter refused to sell to Fulburne his land lying near the Bishop's manor of Dunbro (barony of Coolock, county Dublin). Afterwards William agreed to the sale and was then taken back into the Exchequer and made Engrosser [Sweetman, II, 551]. An inquiry into the state of the Exchequer about 1290 disclosed that after this sale William had also been made Marshal and Keeper of the Originalia, offices not properly held by one person since he thus became both payer and

receiver; as Marshal he received 100 marks a year from the issues of the office and was still bound to answer for the issues of the same [*Idem*, III, 3, 4, 14]. The charges against Fulburne must be treated with some caution since the principal accuser was his successor as Treasurer, Nicholas de Clere, against whom even more serious charges were made in 1290–1292 [Orpen, IV, 29].

A few incidental records of William's private and official acts during his service with the Exchequer have survived. In 1285 a John le Joefne, to whom William seems to have sold a sack of wool, acknowledged in the Exchequer his indebtedness to William Burnel, who had been obliged as surety to pay for the wool. The item may refer to another William le Deveneys, but the Burnels were a Dublin family [Sweetman, III, 36, 39]. This may be one indication that William had been a merchant before he became an official. In 1289–1290 he was a witness to a grant of tenements in Dublin to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist [*Reg. St. John's, Dublin*, 118–119]. In his official capacity he received numerous fines paid into the Exchequer from 1290–1293 [Sweetman, III, 360, 384, 401, 436, 457, 475, 516; IV, 25]. He is also mentioned in an acknowledgement in 1300 as the clerk deputed to take recognizances by the Statute of Merchants [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 331]. Here again is a possible indication of previous mercantile connections.

On 26 March 1283 William le Deveneys obtained from the king a grant in fee farm of three carucates and forty-five acres of land in Baliokathill, Balitened, Balicolman, and Dunderg, in the tenement of Obrun, for which he paid a yearly rent of £7 in silver [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 1; *Charter Rolls, 1257–1300*, 265; *Rot. Chart. et Inq. a.q.d.*, 112; Sweetman, II, 477]. A number of records of his rent payments have been preserved [Sweetman, III, 105, 114, 127, 142, 157, 180, 193, 211, 233]. Two months later he was allowed of the king's gift to take twelve oaks fit for timber from the king's nearby forest of Glencree [*Close, 1279–1288*, 207; Sweetman, II, 483]. Obrun (*i.e.*, *Ui Briúin Cualann*, improperly identified by Sweetman as Brownstown) lay in south county Dublin and north county Wicklow, corresponding to the modern barony of Rathdown. At that time, being close to the

mountains into which the Irish tribes had been driven, much of this area had been laid waste by renewed fighting [Sweetman, II, 548–549; Ball, *County Dublin*, II, 4]. Although he attempted to restore and improve his land, William le Deveneys's betaghs (unfree Irish tenantry or serfs) soon fled in fear of "the violent war prevailing," so that he was obliged in 1290 to petition the crown for assistance in recovering them. The request was granted, as was a petition for charter of warren, but other petitions for the right to erect a gallows and have judgment of natives, rebels, or traitors who committed thefts and breaches of the peace, and for judgment of assize of bread and beer, were denied [Sweetman, III, 305; Cole, *Documents*, 72]. It is unlikely that William was able to derive any profit from these lands, for the area was afterward frequently laid waste. He seems to have granted them to Eustace le Poer sometime before 1299, when we find Eustace transferring them to his brother Geoffrey le Poer [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 330]. It was probably from the Le Poers that the name Powerscourt became attached to this beautiful area [Orpen, IV, 19].

William le Deveneys also held in 1284 one-half carucate of land at a rent of 60*s*., of the lands inherited by Christiania, daughter and heiress of Robert de Mariscis and granddaughter of Walter de Ridlesford, who was the successor and probably the son of Strongbow's baron of the same name. To the original De Ridlesford Strongbow had granted the manors of Tristeldermot and Kilkea in his "Land of Leinster," and De Ridlesford had later received from the king as tenant in chief a grant extending from Donnybrook to Bray and inland to the foot of Glencree. These lands, which must have included both the manor of Thorncastle and Obrun, were surrendered to the crown by Christiania de Mariscis in exchange for a life estate in English lands [*Vd.* Ball, "The Antiquities from Blackrock to Dublin," *J.R.S.A.I.*, xxx, 307–309]. The half carucate granted to William le Deveneys may therefore have been in Obrun adjacent to his other holdings, or it may have been in the manor of Thorncastle, nearer Dublin [Sweetman, III, 560].

In Dublin William obtained a grant from the city on 29 June 1285 of a plot in the parish of St. Audoen, which had escheated to the citi-

zens after the burning of the city. This plot he held at an annual rent of 16*d.*, exclusive of customary services to the chief lords of the fee [Gilbert, *Calendar*, I, 106]. On 13 March 1290 the city also granted him in perpetuity a tower beyond St. Audoen's gate, with a stone wall and a building erected on the wall. At the same time he obtained a supply of water from the city conduit, to be carried at his own expense from the conduit to his property by a pipe the thickness of a goose quill. The annual rent for the water rights, 6*d.*, was equal to the rent for the buildings [*Idem*, I, 107].

In 1297 William le Deveneys was also holding for a term of years one and one-half carucates of land, rents valued at one mark, and a fishery, at Thorncastle for a rent of 108*s.* 4*d.*, and prayed the king to grant him these holdings in fee farm at the same rent. An inquest was taken and the jury recommended that the grant be made, for William then held nothing else of the crown in chief, so that the grant would give the king the wardship and marriage of his heir, valued by the jurors at 100 marks, and also greater security for the rents in the event of war. The rather high valuation set on wardship or marriage of the heir suggests that William may have held other estates of considerable value of which we are not aware. In the recommendation returned by the Barons of the Exchequer the service of an eighth or a tenth part of a knight's fee and an entry fine of 100*s.* were suggested in addition to the existing rent [Sweetman, IV, 201; *Calendarium Inquisitionum*, I, 148; *Calendarium Genealogicum*, 559]. Accordingly the grant in fee was made on 5 April 1299 for the annual rent of 108*s.* 4*d.* and service of the tenth part of a knight's fee [*Patent, 1292–1301*, 407; *Rot. Pat. in Turri Lond.*, 60b; *Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 2b; *Calendarium Genealogicum*, 559; Lascelles, I, Pt. III, 2]. William made a fine of 100*s.* with the king for entry [*Originalia*, I, 105; Sweetman, IV, 328], after which orders were issued on 22 April 1299 to the Justiciar and to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer in Dublin to cause livery of seisin to be made [*Close, 1296–1302*, 246; Sweetman, IV, 299; *Justiciary Rolls*, I, 264].

The boundaries of the manor of Thorncastle cannot now be accurately determined, but it seems certain that the grant of one and one-

half carucates to William le Deveneys must have been only a part, probably a comparatively small part, of the manor. Of course it is possible that this figure did not represent the actual size of the grant but was arbitrarily fixed for purposes of assessing rent. Some information concerning the location of his land can be obtained from inquests made in 1300 and 1306. In the former year he petitioned the crown for the right of wreck on the coast of his land at Thorncastle, and for permission to construct a weir between that land and his other lands at Douenaghbrok (Donnybrook), by which the waters of the sea might come in and go out. The Justiciar was therefore ordered to determine by an inquest whether such grants would be to the disadvantage of the king or others. The jurors reported on July 8 that wrecks along that coast had been so infrequent that they could not estimate the value of the right of wreck; a single wreck might conceivably occur which would be worth as much as £40, but during the past twenty years the total value of wrecks had not been above 40*d*. The damage, if any, would be solely to the king. As to the weir, the jurors said that its construction would not damage the king or others provided it was not in the channel called "Lak deep" [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 340]. Apparently no action was taken or only the weir was allowed, for in 1306 William again petitioned the king to grant him" . . . wreck of the sea when any occurred, the pools near the sea coast, and the '*escheats*' which might happen to be found on the sand there [*glisera*], with other advantages and profits, to wit, from the rivulet of Glaslower to the current of the river Dodder running to *Karna*, as Christiania de Mariscis and her ancestors were wont to enjoy and have of old." A second inquest having been ordered the jurors reported that Christiania and her ancestors had been wont to enjoy exclusively the right to wreck of the sea and other profits near the sea coast of Thorncastle, ". . . to wit from the rivulet called Glaslawer, running to the sea near the boundaries of the land of Carrickbrenan [Monkstown] towards the East, to the rivulet called Clarade, running to the sea near the boundaries of the land of the city of Dublin towards the West to the lake called the south lake, and thence towards the sea, as the poles or posts stand there fixed in the sand towards the East." The jurors were unable to deter-

mine whether there had been pools there, but had not themselves seen any [Sweetman, V, 160–161]. Whether William le Deveneys obtained the grant he requested we do not know, but we can see from these details that the manor of Thorncastle extended from the boundary of Monkstown northwest along the coast nearly to the Dodder, which emptied into Dublin Bay perhaps two miles below the city of Dublin as it then extended, and inland to the area near Donnybrook. The name Thorncastle survives in a street in Ringsend, which could not have formed a part of the manor, and in a seldom-mentioned castle near Booterstown, the vaults of which are shown on the Ordnance Map to have been incorporated into a modern house.

In 1302 William le Deveneys became one of the Justices itinerant, or circuit judges. He appears to have been assigned first to county Cork for about six months, then to county Meath, with headquarters at Drogheda. This information is based upon records of quarterly payments of his fee, which amounted to forty marks per annum [Sweetman, V, 2, 22; Ld. Chanc. Gerrard's Rept. in *Analecta Hibernica*, No. 2, 240–245; *et vd.* Ball, *Judges*, I, 37, 60]. He is mentioned as one of the justices in an assize of novel disseisin at Drogheda in 1304, which cause was transferred to the King's Bench, England, on writ of error and judgment there reversed [*Justiciary Rolls*, II, 18, 71, 165; Sweetman, V, 147, 163]. However, he does not seem at that time to have been an itinerant justice, for on 12 March 1303 he was appointed a justice of the Court of Common Pleas and of the King's Bench, Dublin, to succeed Thomas de Cheddesworth [*Patent, 1301–1307*, 123; Sweetman, V, 69, 71; Lascelles I, Pt. III, 2]. The order to the Treasurer and Chamberlains to pay him the same fee as his predecessor has been preserved [*Close, 1302–1307*, 40; Sweetman, V, 230, 231], as have a number of rolls of payment from 1303 to 1307, showing quarterly stipends on account of his yearly fee of forty marks [Sweetman, V, 97, 106, 200].

On 5 April 1308 William le Deveneys was commissioned Chief Justice of the Bench in Dublin [*Patent, 1307–1313*, 63; *Rot. Pat. in Turri Lond.*, 68b; Lascelles, I. Pt. III, 2]. Mr. F. Elrington Ball states, on what authority we do not know, that he surrendered his commission

the same year and then acted as bailiff until 1312 [Ball, *Judges*, I, 39, 60]. This seems to be incorrect, for payments of his fee as a Justice were made on 29 November 1308 and 11 December 1309 [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 8, 13], while in 1311 he was directed by the king to take evidence as to a quarrel between William de Burgh and Richard de Clare which threatened to disturb the peace of the whole country [*Idem*, I, Pt. I, 17b]. The reference is obviously to De Burgh's support of Clann Turloch in an effort to weaken the position of De Clare in Thomond, where the latter had the support of Clann Brian Rua. It was certainly a matter of very serious interest to the crown, resulting as it ultimately did in the complete loss of Thomond to the Irish after the battle of Bunratty, and it is likely that the Chief Justice would have been selected to take evidence in such a situation. However, William le Deveneys does seem to have surrendered his commission at some time before 1312, for in that year he was again appointed Justice of the Bench to succeed Hugh Canon [*Patent, 1307–1313*, 504; *Rot. Pat. in Turri Lond.*, 74b; Lascelles, I, Pt. III, 2]. Possibly the explanation is that he was relieved from judicial duties for the special mission of attempting a reconciliation of De Burgh and De Clare. In 1317 he was exempted for life from service on juries, assizes, or recognitions; and from appointment as sheriff, coroner, bailiff, or minister of the king [*Patent, 1317–1321*, 16], doubtless an indication of illness or intent to retire. However, he appears to have continued on the bench until 1319, when William de la Hulle was appointed in his place [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber*, I, Pt. I, 27]. Probably he died in that year, for no later records concerning him have been found.

A few references to cases heard by the Court during William le Deveneys's long service on the bench have been found. These include, in addition to cases already mentioned, a fine made between Simon de Montgomery and Richard le Noble in 1304 [*Reg. St. John's, Dublin*, 140–141]; proceedings in 1304–1307 between the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer and Geoffrey de Morton, former mayor of Dublin, concerning the accuracy of accounts of receipt which he impugned [Gilbert, *Documents*, 524–528]; a concord in 1306 quieting the title of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin, to the advowson of the church of

Rathdonwhyl (Rathdown, county Wicklow?) [*Reg. St. Thomas, Dublin*, 422–423]; and proceedings in 1312 by the Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey to correct the date on a fine transferring land which the Abbey had acquired [*Cart. St. Mary's, Dublin*, 138]. In 1305 the crown appointed William le Deveneys, Nigel le Brun, and Richard le Blaund as auditors of the accounts of two clerics appointed as collectors of a tithe imposed upon ecclesiastical benefices for three years by Pope Boniface VIII, with the king's assent. Although deputy collectors were understood to have completed a considerable part of the collection nothing had yet been paid in by the collectors, and a vigorous investigation was demanded [*Patent, 1301–1307*, 398–399; Sweetman, V, 143, 144, 146; Harris, *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, in *Analecta Hibernica*, No. 6, 330].

The signature of William le Deveneys as witness also appears on a number of extant deeds. These include confirmations of land to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist by Galfridus le Bret in 1308 [*Reg. St. John's, Dublin*, 200], by Thomas, son of Henry le Mareschal, in 1317 [*Idem*, 227–228], and by Milo le Bret, lord of Rathfernan in 1319 [*Idem*, 232–233]; grants of Oxmantown shops and lands to William de Berdefeld and his wife in 1309 [*St. John's Deeds, Dublin*, 183]; grants to Sir Edmund le Botiller by Sir William English about 1309–1315 [*Ormond Deeds*, I, 167, 168], by Fromond, son and heir of Nigel le Brun in 1314 [*Idem*, I, 196], and by Johanna, widow of Sir Augustine Fitz Roger in 1315 [*Idem*, I, 206]; and a grant of Dublin tenements by Margery, daughter of Richard de Seynt Olaf to Sir Robert Bagod in 1316 [*Pembroke Deeds*, 7]. These deeds are of particular interest in that every one of them shows the name William le Deveneys preceded by "Sir" or followed by the title "knight." From this we may conclude that he was knighted not later than 1308, the year in which he became Chief Justice [*Cf.* Ball, *Judges*, I, 60]. No official record of this remains, but it seems inherently probable. There appears to have been no official in Ireland continuously authorized to grant arms until 1382 when the first king of arms of Ireland was appointed. However, we know from old chronicles that knighthood was sometimes conferred by Irish feudal lords in the earlier period; thus Richard, Earl of Ulster knight-

ed Walter and Hugh Lacy at Trim in 1309, and Edmund Butler conferred knighthood on thirty persons in Dublin at Michaelmas in 1312, [Grace, *Annales Hiberniae*, 55, 61]. No record of William le Deveneys's arms has been found.

It is likely that William le Deveneys left no issue. Mr. E. St. John Brooks has reached the positive conclusion that he did not, on the ground that his lands at Thorncastle escheated to the crown and were regranted to Walter de Istlep. This information appears to be based wholly upon the fact that in May 1320 Robert de Notyngham was permitted to acquire an estate at Thorncastle from De Istlep, who held in chief [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 27]. Mr. Brooks is probably correct, but one caution is necessary. We have no conclusive evidence that William le Deveneys ever received the entire manor of Thorncastle. If he did not it is perfectly possible that De Istlep's lands were in another part of the manor, for there is no statement in the grant cited that the land was that which had previously been held by William le Deveneys.

On the other hand we have the following statements from official reports on the Devenish family made by Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, in 1895, and by G. D. Burtchaell, Deputy Ulster, in 1921:

"The name Devenysh first occurs in the Pipe Rolls of the reign of Edward III, Thomas Devenish, Abbot of Navan, having had livery of his possessions in the 11th year of that King [1337–1338]. Hugh Devenish appears on the Roll of the 17th and 18th Edward III [1343–1345] in the Account of the Sheriff of Meath. William Devenish of Thorncastle is mentioned in the Accounts of the Sheriffs of the County of Dublin in the years 48–49 Edward III [1374–1376], 18–19 Richard II [1394–1396], 5–6 Henry IV [1403–1405], and 13–14 Henry IV [1411–1413]. Another William Devenish of Thorncastle appears in the Account of the Sheriff of the County of Dublin for the years 17–20 Henry VII [1501–1505]." [Vicars, *Report*, 1895].

"In the reign of Edward I, William le Deveneys was seated at Thorncastle, Co. Dublin, and also this name appears in the Patent Rolls of Edward II and Edward III. In 48th Edward III [1374–1375] the name appears as William Devenish of Thorncastle, and also in the rolls of Richard II, Henry VI, and Henry VII. As it is obvious that these entries extending over 200 years cannot relate to the same person, it proves that a succession of persons named William Devenish, and originally le Deveneys, were seated at Thorncastle, Co. Dublin, during that period. This line

appears to have become extinct in the reign of Henry VII, but it is probable that the families of the name in the City of Dublin were descended from this family [Burtchaell, *Report*, 1921].

No references to William Devenish of Thorncastle have been found in the supposedly complete calendars of the Patent Rolls, either English or Irish, after the year 1317. Possibly Burtchaell's references to the later period were intended to be, like those of Sir Arthur Vicars, to the Pipe Rolls rather than the Patent Rolls. If so they cannot now be checked, for these were among the records lost in the destruction of the Four Courts. There is of course no reason to doubt the accuracy of Vicars' statement about the entries in these rolls, but whether he drew the correct conclusions from them is less certain. Brooks has pointed out, quite properly, that the Pipe Rolls often carry the name of a tenant in chief forward from one roll to another, long after his death. Since the officials were primarily concerned with the amount of feudal service due from the estate rather than with the particular individual presently responsible for it, they were often careless about bringing the rolls up to date by correcting the names of tenants. However, the validity of this suggestion might depend upon whether a continuous use of the same entry was made. Vicars and Burtchaell mention specific widely separated dates and do not indicate whether the same entries appear in the rolls for the intervening periods. Indeed they do not even indicate that they examined all the rolls, which would certainly be a formidable undertaking; their references may therefore be the product of only a spot check. Unfortunately we no longer have the means of testing any of these assumptions. On the whole the authors are inclined to share Brooks' conclusions, but without strong conviction.

3. DEVENISHES IN AREAS NEAR DUBLIN

A number of records have been found which refer to Devenishes in suburban towns within a few miles radius of Dublin. In all probability they were members of Dublin families who had obtained land or official positions in these areas. As in the case of most of the early records, however, there is not sufficient information to establish family connections.

Among the lands reserved to the crown after the conquest were the four royal manors of Newcastle Lyons, Esker, Crumlin, and Saggard, now embraced in the barony of Newcastle. There was a considerable tenantry of farmers holding comparatively small grants, but practice seems to have varied as to whether the manors were leased to middlemen or supervised directly by royal officials. At Crumlin near the end of the thirteenth century there was so much opposition by the farmers to the leasing of the manor to Henry de Compton that the king eventually decided to leave it in the possession of "his poor men of Crumlin" [Ball, *County Dublin*, IV, 134–136]. There is also a quaintly phrased story about these tenants in Holinshed's *Chronicles:*

"The manor of Crumlin paieth a greater rent to the prince than anie of the other three [royal manors], which proceeded of this. The seneschall being offended with the tenants for their misdemeanor, tooke them up very sharplie in the court, and with rough and minatorie speeches began to menace them. The lobbish and desperat clobberiousnesse, taking the matter in dudgeon, made no more words, but knockt their seneschall on the costard, and left him there spralling on the ground for dead. For which detestable murther, their rent was inhansed, and they paie at this daie nine pence an acre, which is double to anie of the other three manors." [Holinshed, VI, 29].

In both Crumlin and Saggard there were Devenishes. Alexander Deveneys is mentioned in many rolls of receipt extending from 1292 to 1300 as having paid in rents or issues of the farm of Crumlin [Sweetman, III, 511, 516; IV, 10, 25, 29, 116, 117, 351]. In the same manner either Walter le Deveneys or Robert le Deveneis or both frequently collected and paid in rents and issues of the manor of Tassagard (Saggard) from 1294 until 1302 [*Idem*, IV, 68, 69, 87, 89, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 127, 152, 172, 280, 297, 377, 378, 379; V, 6, 36]. They may have held farms in these manors themselves, but it is clear from the rolls that they had some sort of responsibility for collecting the rents of other farmers, so that it is probable they were royal officials or granges attached to these manors. A Walter le Deveneys, probably the same one, was a juror in inquisitions at Dublin in 1290–1291 concerning the ownership of land in Crumlin [*Idem*, III, 389], and in 1295 concerning the estate of John de Walhope, deceased [*Idem*, IV, 101]. There was a John le Deveneys, identified as the groom of Martin le

Lung of Tassagard, who must have been a man of ingenuity, for in 1309–1310 he and his employer were pardoned on payment of a fine for having cheated a horse dealer in the Liberty of Trim [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 18].

We can make nothing certain of the name of Willielmus le Douz, to whom the king granted forty acres of land in Tassagard in 1314–1315 [Lascelles, I, Pt. III, 36, citing *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium*, 8 Edward II, Rot. 24]. A Peter Devenysh was prebendary of Saggard in 1496, when he witnessed the resignation of the Bishop of Glendaloch, and continued in the proctor's accounts for that prebend until 1509 [Lawlor, *Fasti*, 163; Lascelles, II, Pt. V, 259]. He may have been a native of Dublin, for the prebend belonged to the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick.

In 1313 a John Deveneys was appointed attorney in Ireland for John de la Roche of Tylagh, Largi [*Patent, 1313–1317*, 17]. Identification is uncertain; this might be Tullow in county Carlow, or Tallaght, a town lying between Crumlin and Saggard.

A little to the north of the Crumlin-Saggard area is Chapelizod (originally *Capella de Ysoude*), a town on the Liffey outside Dublin. Here a William Pren held a farm for which rent was returned at the Exchequer in 1293 by a William le Deveneys [Sweetman, IV, 28]. On the basis of this single item it might be concluded that William was a neighbor who undertook this errand; however, if William Pren's land was part of a royal farm, as seems to be the case, he would probably have paid his rent to a resident official, which would put William le Deveneys in the same position at Chapelizod as Alexander le Deveneys occupied at Crumlin, and Walter and Robert le Deveneys at Saggard. It seems likely that three contemporary royal officials of this type would have been related, and quite possible that they were also related to William le Deveneys, the king's clerk and later Justice.

The manor of Chapelizod was granted early in the fourteenth century to the Prior and Chapter of Kilmainham. The great priory of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham was the chief house of that order in Ireland, the usual residence of the grand prior,

and the seat of the conventual prior of the Church of St. John. It occupied a site outside Dublin west of the present Kilmainham Hospital and north of the prison and courthouse of Kilmainham. A number of Devenishes had connections with this priory, although none seems to have resided there. In 1305 the prior brought an action against a large number of persons, including William le Deveneys, charging that they had broken the walls and close of the houses of the preceptory at Kylmaynabyg, assaulted and wounded the brethren, and carried away goods worth 100*s*. [*Justiciary Rolls*, II, 22]. This was not the central priory at Kilmainham, county Dublin, but a preceptory at Kilmainhan-beg or Kilmainham, near Kells, county Meath. Oddly enough a Stephen le Deveneys was granger at this preceptory and was granted a corrody there in 1333 for his maintenance [*Reg. Kilmainham*, 35]. In 1326 the prior and chapter of Kilmainham leased to Walter le Deveneys of Waterford for a period of twenty-four years their mill at Caldebek, near Waterford, with small adjoining houses and all other appurtenances for an annual rental of two marks silver. The lease contained a reservation that in case the mills at nearby Kilbarry and Killure were unable, because of failure of the water supply, to meet the needs of the priory, then the mill at Caldebek should grind their corn and malt without charge. In the following year this lease was extended sixteen years, and in 1338 the mill was granted to Walter in tail male [*Idem*, 4–5, 16, 96]. The identity of their occupations suggests the possibility of a relationship between this Waterford Devenish and William le Deveneys, the king's miller and baker at Dublin. No further records of Devenish connections with the priory have been found until the extents of monastic possessions made in 1540–1541. These showed that a William Devenishe was receiving an annuity of forty shillings from the Hospital of St. John at Kilmainham [*Irish Monastic Extents, 1540–1541*, 80–120, at 117]. A William Devenysshe, presumably the same, was one of the jurors, "true and lawful men of the county," who made the extent of the holdings of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin. From that extent it also appeared that he held from this Abbey a tenement with garden for a rent of 7*s*. [*Idem*, 25–48, at 25–26].

4. LATER DEVENISHES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN

After the first quarter of the fourteenth century there are comparatively few references to Devenishes in this area until the sixteenth century. Whether this results from the earlier families having sunk into comparative obscurity, or from the termination of the male lines, or merely from the insufficiency of the published records, is not clear. The records which have been found are so unrelated that they give no assistance in tracing descents and establish little more than that Devenishes did continue to live in and near Dublin. Attention has already been given in other connections to the unsatisfactory evidence that descendants of Sir William le Deveneys may have continued at Thorncastle until the reign of Henry VII; to Peter Devenysh, prebendary of Saggard, 1496–1509; and to William Devenishe, tenant of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin, and pensioner of the Hospital of St. John, Kilmainham, in 1540–1541. In addition to these we have the following items, which for want of any special continuity are simply listed in chronological order:

1320	The king, after payment of a fine by *Ralph Devenyng*, pardoned him for felonies he had committed. No specific location is stated. [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 28].
11Edw. (III?) (1337?)	D..... prayed the king to absolve him of a debt of £23, 5*s*., owed to Thomas de Glovernia and *Johannes le Devenes* for 413 crannocks of wheat sold and delivered by them to D..... for the sustenance of the king's army in Wales, as authorized by writ of liberate attested by D. as Justiciar [*Ld. Chanc. Gerrard's Rept.*, in *Analecta Hibernica*, No. 2, 249–250].
1347	*Roger Devenysshe* and others were named as attornies in Ireland for the Earl of Pembroke, then staying in England [*Patent, 1345–1348*, 267].
1375 (Feb. 11)	The king granted to *Henry Devenyssh*, chaplain, tenure of a moiety in the manor of Dervyr, to hold as long as it should remain in the king's hands [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. 1, 90b].
1404 (Aug. 27)	*William Devenysshe* and others were commissioned to arrest and bring immediately before the Council two clerks and all others who had obtained from the court of Rome "divers instruments and other things prejudicial to the crown and brought them into Ireland" [*Patent, 1401–1405*, 436].

1406(?) Archbishop Fleming wrote to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, asking them to accept *Geoffrey Devenisch* and another as his attornies in all causes [*Reg. Fleming*, no. 16 (104–105)]. The date is derived from the position of the record among other dated documents and is uncertain because it appears to have been inserted later in a space left at the end of the preceding entry.

1415 *John Devenysche* was a juror in an inquisition post mortem at Lucan to determine the estate and heirs of Katerine Bellewe, relict of Roger Bekeford, who held Dublin property as tenant in chief [*St. John's Deeds, Dublin*, 195].

1423 Dublin. Pardon to *Thomas Devenysh'* and others for breaches of the peace [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 229b].

1464 *Richard Devenish* was among those who, with James Butler, Earl of Ormond, founded the guild of shoemakers in Dublin [*Stat. Rolls, Ireland, Edw. IV*, 333].

1473, 1493 *William Dewnysshe*, weaver, was admitted to the franchise of Dublin [Gilbert, *Calendar*, I, 349]. In 1493 he was one of the constables "for the oute lanes of Oxmantoun" [*Idem*, I, 379].

1474 (May 24) The will of Robert Walsh of Malahide showed several small debts totaling 16*d.*, including 2*d.* owed by *Richard Deweneys*, of the same town. Walsh bequeathed the 16*d.* in the hands of his debtors to the church of Malahide [*Dublin Diocesan Wills*, 66–67].

1475–1480 A rent roll of the manors of Turvey Rush and Balscadden, county Dublin, showed that *Johanna Devenysh* held a house for which she returned 3*d.* rent yearly. These manors were granted by the crown to William Walles at the time of his appointment as Chief Butler of Ireland on 24 July 1479 [*Ormond Deeds*, III, 255].

1481 *Walter Dewnysshe*, yeoman, was admitted to the franchise of Dublin by special grace [Gilbert, *Calendar*, I, 359]. A Walter Devenish, probably the same, was referred to as yeoman of the Prior of Holy Trinity, 1483–1498 [*Christ Church Deeds, passim*]. In 1494 he was a juror in an inquest ordered by the metropolitical court of Dublin to determine the extent of the rights of fishery to the prior and convent of Holy Trinity [*Lib. Albus, Christ Ch., Dublin*, 25].

1550–1551 Captain ..... *Devenishe* returned with his troops from Boulogne to England in 1550 and was sent into Essex. In 1551 he was ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Ireland with one hundred soldiers [*A.P.C., 1550–1552*, 81, 88, 90, 261, 263].

1553 (Apr. 29) Letter from the Privy Council to the Judge of the Admiralty to consider a communication from *George Devonishe* to the Lord Admiral, "and to sende hither summe articles for thinstruction of the sayd Devonishe touching his proceding in certain matters mencioned in the same." [*Idem, 1552–1554*, 258].

C. Devenishes in Estates of William le Mareschal's Successors (Kilkenny, Kildare)

The great area held by Strongbow in his "Land of Leinster" passed in default of male issue to his daughter, Isabella de Clare, who married William the Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. Although the Earl Marshal had five sons and five daughters, all the sons died without male heirs, so that Leinster had to be partitioned in 1247 among the five daughters as co-heiresses. Five liberties were created which very roughly approximated Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Leix. These passed to the families of husbands, or husbands of daughters, of the five heiresses. Most of Kilkenny became for several generations a lordship of the Earls of Gloucester and Hertford, after which it was acquired by the Butler family. Kildare, with the manor of Castlecomer in Kilkenny, and some lands in Wexford, passed to the seven daughters of Sybil Marshal, wife of the Earl of Derby, as coparceners [Orpen, III, 79–107]. In these areas were a number of Devenish tenants.

From the Exchequer rolls of receipt it appears that payments were received from William le Deveneys during the years 1296–1298 for the issues of "le Cumbre" or the Combre, apparently Castlecomer in county Kilkenny, and that on several occasions these payments were tendered on his account by Thomas le Deveneys, probably a brother or son. In one case the roll lists "the service of the Combre, for the vill of Schyrloc (Sherlockstown, county Kildare) among services of Tristeldermot (Castledermot, county Kildare) [Sweetman, IV, 153, 171, 240]. The inclusion of issues of Castlecomer among Kildare issues probably resulted from the fact that in the partition of Leinster it was included in Sibyl's portion with Kildare. A Thomas Deueneys was a surety in 1297 for a litigant in Kildare [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 100].

It is not perfectly clear whether the issues received from William le Deveneys were rents from land he held, or collections made by him as an official. He does appear to have been seated in the manor of Castlecomer, for in 1299 an action was brought by "Richard, son of Andrew," charging breach by "William, son of Robert le Deveneys of the Combre" of a contract of marriage made in 1292, under the terms of

which Richard's son was to marry William's daughter, then four years old, and William was to give Richard as dower twelve marks, eight oxen, and twenty cows. Richard undertook to deliver to William thirty acres of land in the Combre for the use of the children until of age to marry. He was to have the use of ten of the cows, redelivering the other ten to William for the use of the children. William agreed to give the oxen to Richard on the wedding day, and there were alternative provisions in the event of lawful obstacles to marriage. Richard charged that William, refusing the marriage, had detained the cows. William countered that the cows were to be delivered only upon Richard's posting security to answer for the cows and their issue if the marriage did not take place; this he stood ready to perform if Richard found the security. However, the jurors found that William had often set a day for Richard to present security. Each time Richard had come prepared, but William had absented himself. He was therefore fined and ordered to deliver the cows, receiving security [*Idem*, I, 261].

This William Deveneys of the Combre was one of the jurors in an extent made at Dublin in 1305 of all the lands held by John de Mohun in counties Kildare and Dublin [*Idem*, II, 28]. Mohun was the grandson of John de Mohun, husband of Joan, one of the seven daughters of Sibyl Marshal who shared the Kildare and Castlecomer estates after the partition of Leinster. The extent was probably made on the occasion of Mohun's surrendering his Irish lands to the king. This incident certainly suggests that William le Deveneys had been a principal tenant of the Mohuns at Castlecomer and may have held other grants in Kildare or Dublin. It is therefore possibly correct to identify him with the William le Deveneys who was credited with payment of 7*s.* 1*d.* of the issues of "Ard', Dublin" by the Exchequer in 1299 [Sweetman, IV, 317]. It would be helpful to know whether "Dublin" is here an editorial insertion by Sweetman or a part of the original roll, for about 1300 Johannes Deveneis, who was then provost of Ardscull, or Arscol, county Kildare, was witness to a grant of rentals there to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Dublin [*Reg. St. John's, Dublin*, 252–253]. It seems possible that the two items may refer to the same area. Certainly the manor of Ardscull in the barony of Moone [now

united with Kilkea), county Kildare, was a Mohun property. A William le Deueneys brought an action in 1305 charging disseisin from his reasonable estover for fencing, firewood, and building in forty acres of wood in Keppoc in Clane, manor of Blakehale (Blackhall), county Kildare. William claimed he had the manor of Blackhall by feoffment to him by "Thomas, son of Philip," by fine levied [*Justiciary Rolls*, II, 94]. Clane is not far from the border of county Dublin. Ulster also found in the plea rolls a Robert Devenysche, owner of land in Balybog, barony of Naas, county Kildare (near Carnalway), who had a son and heir William Devenyshe, whose son and heir Robert Devenysge was alive in 1356 [Vicars, *Report*]. Of course it is impossible to reach a definite conclusion that all these references can be identified with a single William le Deveneys, but it seems likely that several, at least, can be.

Whether this William le Deveneys of Castlecomer and Kildare may also have been Sir William le Deveneys of Dublin and Thorncastle we cannot say. Their dates correspond. Mr. Brooks has suggested that William the justice would hardly have been called upon to serve as a juror in 1305. This hardly seems conclusive, for the jury was one impaneled probably only for one day to make an extent of lands of a tenant in chief who desired to surrender them in exchange for English lands. If a justice happened to be a principal tenant it does not seem impossible that he might have been asked to participate. We know that William the justice did hold lands other than those in Dublin, Obrun, and Thorncastle. But if the identity of these two Williams seems perfectly possible, it really does not seem very probable. It is not likely that William of Dublin, then Justice of the Bench and a tenant in chief at Thorncastle, would have been referred to in the record of an inquest made at Dublin as William le Deveneys of the Combre. Furthermore, if all the records which have been mentioned are assumed to refer to a single man we shall have also to conclude that he was uncomfortably busy and ubiquitous.

We know also of a Richard le Deveneys, who must have been a principal tenant in that part of the Marshal estates (in Kilkenny) which passed on the partition of Leinster to the third daughter, Isabel

Marshal, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford. In 1307 he was a juror in the inquisition at "the old vill of Jeripont" (Jerpoint, barony of Knocktopher) to determine the extent of the lands and tenements which belonged to Joan, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford [Sweetman, V, 188]. The extent showed that she held Kilkenny, Dunfert (Danesfort, barony of Shillelogher), Locmadran (Loughmerans, parish of St. John, near Kilkenny), the borough of Coillauch (probably Coolaghmore, barony of Kells), the borough of Kilmanagh and the lands of Ballycallan (barony of Crannagh), and the vill of Rosbercon. These estates eventually passed into the possession of the Butler family, and we shall see that there were Devenish tenants in several of them. It was probably this same Richard le Deveneys who held three acres at Largerath in the manor of Knocktopher from Edmund le Botiller in 1312 [*Red Book of Ormond*, 130].

This is perhaps as good a place as any to dispose of several items concerning one or more persons named John Deveneys, whose occupational habits make it difficult to assign them a fixed domicile. One John Devenys, a member of a band of robbers charged with many thefts of cattle, sheep, and pigs, was apprehended and brought to trial at Leix in 1297, where he and his fellows were outlawed. However, some were allowed to make fines, and Devenys, who was penniless, was pardoned for charity [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 177]. The same or another John le Deueneys was stated, in the pleas of the crown at Offaly in 1297, to have been at every robbery done in the barony of Kilcolyn (Kilcullen). Not being available for trial he was outlawed *in absentia* [*Idem*, I, 187]. If he was still at large he may have been one of the men whose arrest was ordered in 1302 on a plea by John de Burgo at Tipperary that he had been assaulted and wounded by several men, including John Devenys [*Idem*, I, 374]. The sheriff of Kildare was directed to apprehend them but reported that he could not find either the culprits or any property of theirs upon which to distrain.

A few other Devenish references in Kildare have been found, but they are not especially helpful. A Johannes Deveneys who was a tenant in the manor of Cloncurry in 1304 will be reported elsewhere, since that manor was a Butler property. Clarice Deveneys was con-

cerned in a case in Kildare in 1337, but the issue involved the right to possession of cattle which had been distrained by the Abbot of Baltinglas, county Wicklow, because of default in rent payments by tenants of Mayntref. Evidently Clarice Deveneys was one of the tenants, but the location is doubtful [*Patent, 1334–1338*, 403]. In 1409 Thomas Cavendish was pardoned for killing Ade Devenysshe del Graunge near Kyltale (Kilteel) [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 190].

D. Devenishes in Ormond Estates (Kilkenny, Tipperary, Kildare, Carlow)

We turn now to the rather considerable group of Devenishes known to us primarily from Ormond family deeds and rent rolls which establish them as having been tenants of the Butler family, or of principal landholders to whom the Butlers granted fiefs. For the purpose of clarifying the geographical distribution of this group a brief recapitulation of the grants made to the Butlers, and of their subsequent acquisitions, may be helpful [Orpen, *passim;* Curtis, *passim*, esp. 157–158; Carte's *Ormond*, I, xlvi–lxxiv].

1. Feudal domain of the Butler family

Theobald Walter, or le Botiller, who accompanied Prince John to Ireland in 1185 and founded the Butler family there, received from the Prince a large speculative grant in East Munster or Ormond, which he soon reduced to effective possession. The area included the burough of "Kildelo' " (identity doubtful; possibly Killaloe); half of the Cantred of Truoheked Maleth, in which Killaloe lies; the cantreds of Eliogarty, Ormond, Ara and Owney, in Tipperary; Ely O'Carroll (baronies of Clonlick and Ballybrit), in Offaly; and Owethenikathelan and Owenihoiffernan, districts in Owney beg, Limerick. Thus the grant will be seen to comprise the northern part of Tipperary, with the southwestern extension of Offaly or Kings County, and a section of eastern Limerick. The principal seat was at Nenagh. This grant was in disregard of the rights of Philip de Braose, to whom Henry II had granted the whole "honour" of Limerick in 1177. Although this earlier grant was treated by John as having lapsed, he renewed it in 1201 to

William de Braose, for a price. Theobald Walter thus became a tenant of De Braose, but the latter was forced out by King John in 1210. Although De Braose's rights were again confirmed in 1216, they lapsed by non-user and the Butlers again held in chief.

Theobald Walter also obtained from John a grant of the great manor of Arklow. Although this fief was in John's hands only by right of wardship of Isabella de Clare, the daughter and sole heiress of Strongbow, John prevailed upon King Richard to permit Theobald to retain it after Isabella's marriage to William the Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. A confirmatory grant was therefore made by the Earl Marshal. At that time or later the Butlers also obtained from the Marshal the manors of Tullophelim (Tullow) in Carlow, Bray in Wicklow, and Gowran in Kilkenny. To Theobald le Botiller II the king granted custody of the castle of Roscrea in north Tipperary. In Kilkenny the Butlers were tenants of the Marshal and of his successors, the Earls of Gloucester and Hertford, but they nevertheless became the dominant family there.

Five southern cantreds of Tipperary had been granted by Prince John to Philip de Worcester. When his grandson Ralph died without male heirs in 1275 and these lands were dispersed, the Butlers were able to acquire large grants there. Theobald le Botiller III married Margery, daughter of Richard de Burgh, who brought him the manors of Ardmayle and Kilmorrackill, Tipperary, which Richard had acquired by his marriage with Egidia, daughter of Walter de Lacy. Thus the Butlers extended their Tipperary estates toward the Suir, where they acquired Carrick-on-Suir and the land around Clonmel.

Theobald le Botiller IV added the manors of Turvey and Corduff in county Dublin, and Cloncurry in northern Kildare. In 1315 Edmund Butler, Earl of Carrick, acquired the barony of Iverk in southern Kilkenny from Roger Fitz David, last of the Geraldine lords. From the king he also received the manors of Carrickmagriffin and Roscrea, in counties Waterford and Tipperary. About 1370 James, second Earl of Ormond, obtained royal confirmation of a conveyance to him of the manors of Inchcoyne and Yougal, county Cork, with other lands in Waterford, Cork, and Limerick, despite a for-

feiture of the grantor's title. Finally, in 1391–1392, James, third Earl of Ormond, purchased from Hugh Dispenser, the first husband of Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of the last Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, the castle and mills of Kilkenny, the borough and mills of Rosbercon, the serjeanty of Iverk, tenements and rents in Callan, and tenements and advowsons in many other places in Kilkenny, including Rosbercon, Logheran, Killagh, Knocktopher, and Jerpoint.

This remarkable expansion of feudal domain and power by the Butlers was facilitated by an extraordinary fatality in the male lines of many original grantees, such as the Marshals, Lacys, De Braoses, De Worcesters, De Ridlesfords, and Herefords. From the facts stated it is apparent that the presence of Devenishes as tenants in many of the manors acquired by the Butlers does not necessarily imply that they obtained their original grants from this family or were in any way connected with it in England. The largest group of these Devenishes was in Kilkenny, where they may well have settled even before the Butlers acquired Gowran. We have seen that this was the case with the Devenishes of nearby Castlecomer. Furthermore, what appears to be a rather remarkable concurrence of Devenish tenants with Butler estates in several widely separated areas may be more apparent than real, since we are largely confined to Butler records.

2. DEVENISH IN KILKENNY

The first record of a Devenish in the Kilkenny area appears to be the signature of Walter le Deveneys as witness to a deed granting lands to the Priory of Kells, in Ossory. Kells is about nine miles south of the city of Kilkenny, but there is no indication that this was the home of Walter; possibly the deed was executed in Kilkenny. Nor is the date quite certain; from its position among other deeds, however, the entry appears to be *ca.* 1240–1254 [*Ormond Deeds*, I, 27]. The first definite Devenish holding in the area is described in a deed dated *ca.* 1284–1294, whereby Robert and Agnes Sampson granted to Warin le Deveneys, burgess of Kilkenny, forty-seven acres in Trenedyn (Ballyreddini, Bally-Tredyn, parish of Traddingstown) in the tenement of Killarney, barony of Gowran [*Idem*, I, 106]. The area in question is a

few miles east of Kilkenny. Something of Warin's activities can be learned from a royal grant in 1285 of pontage for three years in aid of his new bridge at Trenedineston (Treadingstown), on the river Nore. The full list of tolls he was permitted to charge is interesting as an indication of the produce then moving into Kilkenny. Specific rates are given for wheat, oats, beans, peas, barley, and other grains; wine; honey; wares in horse loads or porter's loads; iron, lead; salt; fish; wood, wood ashes; raw and tanned hides of cattle; rabbit, sheep, and lamb skins; Irish cloth called *pynnok;* whole cloths; horses, cows, oxen, sheep, or lambs being driven to market. Rates are given in terms of such unfamiliar measures as crannocks, pipes, weighs, seams, dickers, trusses, and marcates [*Patent, 1281–1292*, 169; Sweetman, III, 35.]

Warin le Deveneys had at least one son, William, as shown by an extent of the manor of Baligaveran (Gowran) in 1306. He is there shown to have held a fee in mountainous waste-land as the tenant of Adam, son of Richard, who held as grantee of the Butlers [*Red Book of Ormond*, 36]. Probably he was the William Deveneys who, with other tenants of Theobald le Botiller, gave bond in 1284 for the performance by the son of one of the bondsmen of a contract to convey to the overlord certain holdings situated mainly in Gowran [*Ormond Deeds*, I, 108]. Possibly the William Deven who witnessed a grant of land in Dunhod, Ossory (probably modern Donaghmore) about 1290 was the same man [*Idem*, I, 113]. A William Deveneys in 1293 granted to "Nicholas, son of William" a half burgage of land with an orchard and croft in the vill of Donymegan (Dunnamaggan) [*Idem*, I, 125]. A rent roll of the manor of Gowran for 1303 listed William Devenyng and Thomas le Deveneys as tenants of Theobald le Botiller [*Red Book of Ormond*, 43, 45, 46]. The same Thomas or a successor was a juror for an extent of the manor of Gowran in 1345 [*Ormond Deeds*, I, 327].

In the early years of the fourteenth century there were several other Devenishes in this area, probably sons or relatives of William or Warin. An Elyas le Devenes witnessed a grant in the vill of Gowran about 1300 [*Ormond Deeds*, I, 143], and Geoffrey le Deveneys was one

of a jury in an inquest held in 1302 to determine whether a grant of land in Leighlin (probably Oldleighlin, twelve miles northeast of Kilkenny) should be made [Sweetman, V, 44]. Mention was made in the preceding section of Richard le Deveneys, who was a juror at Jerpoint in 1307, and a tenant at Largerath in the manor of Knocktopher in 1312. In 1309 Nicholas, son of Nicholas le Deveneys, quitclaimed his rights in a messuage in the town of Kells [*Ormond Deeds*, I, 173]. We shall see that there was a Nicholas le Deveneys, perhaps one of these men, who was sheriff of Limerick about this time. There was also a William, definitely identified as the son of William Deveneys, who granted ten and one half acres of arable land in the tenement of Kells to William Kenfeg, burgess of Kenlis, in 1327 [*Idem*, I, 252–253]. Hugh Devenese witnessed a grant of land in the parish of Kilmoganny, barony of Kells, in 1340 [*Idem*, I, 310]. In 1344 Adam Deveneys was witness to a grant of land in Rathcas, tenement of Tasscohyn, to John, son of Fulc de la Freyne. In the following year Adam himself made two grants of land to John de la Freyne, one in Rathcas, one in Caston [*Idem*, I, 325, 326, 327].

Presumably a Master Maurice le Deveneys, chancellor of Bishop William Fitzjohn in the diocese of Ossory, was also a native of the Kilkenny area, but records of him merely refer to the diocese, which extended beyond Kilkenny. He appears first in 1305 in the pleas of the crown. Master Maurice and another official of the Bishop of Ossory were at that time charged with having heard cases in the ecclesiastical court of the diocese which were not testamentary or matrimonial in character, pleas of defamation being particularly mentioned. Although he denied that he had held pleas prejudicial to the crown and first offered to stand upon this issue, Maurice later declared that he could not conveniently follow the court to await verdict and therefore, at his own request, was admitted to make fine in the amount of 40*s*. [*Justiciary Rolls*, II, 440]. It will be remembered that the limits of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction presented at that time an extremely touchy issue, upon which Maurice may well have thought it wise to avoid controversy. He is mentioned in 1314 in a rather lengthy document as having visited the church of Rathgole (Rathcoole) as delegate

of the bishop [*Reg. St. John's, Dublin*, 305–308]; oddly enough, the statement was inscribed by "John, called le Deveneys," who describes himself as public clerk and notary in the diocese of Ossory by royal appointment. We find Master Maurice again in 1319 as one of the bishop's commissioners rendering a judgment concerning the church at Cordangan and the chapel at Kilshane [*Idem*, 351–354]. In 1347 he witnessed a grant of the advowson of the church of Fynel [*Idem*, 337], and at a date not recorded a grant by the bishop to the Abbey of Duiske of the church of Offerlane [*Duiske Charters*, 128]. Perhaps he is also to be identified as the Maurice Deuenys, whose son John (the notary?) was fined 12*d.* in 1326 for failure to answer a summons of the sheriff of Kilkenny [*Ormond Deeds*, I, 248]. Whether he was also the Maurice le Deueneys who, with his son Ph(ilip), was defendant in a case tried by the Custos at Cashel in 1305 is more doubtful. Judgment was given against this Maurice and his son in favor of William de Monte, and a later order to the sheriff, given at Gowran, records that two acres of wheat and barley belonging to Maurice, and two acres of wheat belonging to Philip, were being held for sale to satisfy the judgment [*Justiciary Rolls*, II, 53, 54–55, 81–82].

There is mention some years later of Maurice and Nicholas Devenys as influential proprietors of Kilkenny, who participated in the election of John Fitzolives de la Freyne as sheriff in 1356 [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, pt. I, 57]. Probably this was not Maurice the chancellor. A Maurice Devenisshe witnessed a grant at Kilkenny in 1372 of land in the tenement of Laghmetheran (Loughmerans) [*Ormond Deeds*, II, 126], and we can hardly suppose that the public acts of a single Maurice would have extended over the entire period from 1305–1372. The second Maurice was probably the "Maurice, son of John Devenisshe," who in 1363 granted to Geoffrey de la Laund two moieties in the manor of Brounestown, tenement of Fynel, county Kilkenny, with "ffyrbot, heybot, and howesbot," reserving to himself and his heirs the right to reenter as tenants after twelve years [*Idem*, II, 72–73]. This Maurice had a son, Humfrey, who granted three messauges in Brounestown to Sir Edward Perers in 1396, subject to the right of Humfrey and his heirs to reenter on payment of three marks silver

[*Idem*, II, 351]. In 1403 Humfrey granted and quitclaimed to Perers one messuage, two carucates of land, sixty acres of meadow, twelve of moor, eighty of pasture, and a water mill, also in Brounestown [*Idem*, II, 269]. Yet the Devenishes still held some land here, for in 1434 Juliana Dewenysche, "in her liege viduity" quitclaimed to John, son of William Waryne, her son, and his heirs, all her right in a messuage, two carucates of land, sixty acres of wood, and a water mill, in Brounestown [*Idem*, III, 107]. The most natural explanation of this item would seem to be that Juliana, as heiress of Humfrey Devenisshe, had inherited this land from him after her marriage to William Waryne, but the facts are not clear. Considering all these grants, the original Devenish holdings in Brounestown must have been large.

In a list of fines of county Kilkenny in 1326 a David Deveneys was set down for 12*d*. [*Idem*, I, 246]. Perhaps he was the Dav(id) Devenische for whose death a John de la Vale was pardoned in 1355 [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 57]. A later David Devenysh, possibly a son, for the given name occurs rarely, was a notary and therefore was granted exemption from jury service in 1389 [*Idem*, I, Pt. I, 143b]. In 1388 he witnessed a grant of lands and tenements in Jerpoint and Gowran [*Ormond Deeds*, II, 209].

In 1350 Robert, son of John Deueneys, with his wife Alice, brought an action of trespass against several persons in the court of the Seneschal of the Liberty of Kilkenny, charging that they had carried off their goods, poultry, and cow, from Sweanestoun (modern Swan?). From the record of the case it is clear that Robert and Alice, as well as most of the defendants, were burgesses of the town of Kilkenny, and certain jurisdictional issues affecting the town's liberties were raised in the Seneschal's court. With this we have no concern, except to note that the plaintiffs obtained only a partial recovery because of jurisdictional defects [*Liber Primus Kilk.*, 15–17). Two years later Robert Deueneys appeared as a juror in another suit in the Seneschal's court at Kilkenny [*Idem*, 22].

In 1375 a Walter Devenyshe was one of two persons commissioned from county Kilkenny to collect a tallage levied by a parliament at Kilkenny, probably one of those from which the viceroy, Sir William

of Windsor, sought to extract grants for the defense of Ireland [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 98].

In the city of Kilkenny a Robert Kylbery was appointed provost "infra muros Kilkennie" in 1406, apparently in place of a Thomas Dewnys, who was to pay him 20*s.* for his labor [*Liber Primus Kilk.*, 51]. Two other Devenishes in this period occupied positions in the city government. Laurence Deueneys was a collector of the tallage assessed in Kilkenny in 1410 [*Idem*, 53], and John Devy(nis) was a member of the Second Duodena in 1417 [*Idem*, 66–67]. The First and Second Duodenae were bodies of twelve burgesses each, appointed to act partly as jurors, partly as aldermen or councillors.

Records of two clergymen, in addition to Maurice, the diocesan chancellor, have been found. In 1399 the king granted Geoffrey Devenysh, clerk, tenure of two fruitful vines in the rectory of Mathylk, diocese of Ossory [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 157b]. There is a record of a papal mandate to the Abbot of Leix, diocese of Leighlin, in 1418, to collate and assign to William Devenis, rector of the parish church of Rosconille (Rosconnell), Ossory, the canonry and prebend of the church of St. Lactanus, Achoyr, in the same diocese, notwithstanding he held the parish church [*Papal Letters*, VII, 101]. A William Devenysh, chaplain, probably the same, conveyed lands in Kilblethyn in 1423, acting as a trustee to reconvey in order to fix the succession in the Eylward family [*Ormond Deeds*, III, 45].

In a court roll of the manor of Kilcrone (Kilcroyne), to be dated about 1400, there is listed a "claim of bloodshed between David Don Walsh and Johanna Boy Dewenysh," but no details are given [*Idem*, II, 351].

Richard Mayllard granted to Thomas Devenyss in 1418 a messuage with garden, ten acres of land, three stangs arable, in the tenement of "Oldcoyllagh" [*Idem*, III, 19]. Probably this was Coolaghmore, barony of Kells.

Finally, in 1440 James, Earl of Ormond, granted the ferry of Rosbercon, barony of Iverk, to Raymond Deveneyssh for a term of eight years, at an annual rental of one-half mark silver [*Idem*, III, 52].

3. DEVENISH IN TIPPERARY

Although we do not have many records of Devenishes in Tipperary they seem to have been scattered throughout the county. Unfortunately the records are confined to extents of manors and similar records, which give only the barest facts.

In 1279 a John Deveneys witnessed an indenture leasing land in the tenement of Moalvy (Moyaliff, barony Kilnamanna) [*Idem*, I, 92]. In 1300 he and others were charged at Cashel with a disseisin, but the plaintiff was shown to have made a false claim [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 349]. An undated extent of the manor of Moyaliff, which from its position among other records must have been about 1300–1305, showed that he held land there, returning 7*s.* 1*d.* rent and making suit at the hundred court [*Red Book of Ormond*, 65]. There was also a John le Deveneis, probably not the same, who in 1304 held land and a farm of Grimbaldus de Samlysbury, a principal Butler grantee, in Folkeriston in the manor of Moycarkesley in Eliogrith (Moycarkey, cantred of Eliogarty) [*Idem*, 57, 58, 59].

In 1295 William le Deveneis, Jr., was charged at Tipperary with larcenies, and pleaded he was a clerk. William le Deveneis, Sr., was accused of harboring him. After an inquisition the younger William was found to be not guilty, and both were therefore acquitted [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 12]. Of course an item of this sort does not establish their residence in Tipperary conclusively, since they may have been required to follow the court.

A Henry le Deueneys was given custody of crops distrained in a court action at Clonmel in 1302 [*Idem*, I, 426]. The only other person of that name found was a tenant in 1303, as was William Devenyng, of Nicholas de Blaunchevile, a principal Butler tenant in the manor of Thurles. A Thomas le Deveneys also had direct grants from Le Botiller in that manor [*Red Book of Ormond*, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83].

An extent of the manor of Nyncheaunlef (le Nynche) in 1303 listed among the free tenants Adam le Deveneis, who had one-half carucate of land in Corbaly or Burdoneston which had formerly been held by

Walter Deveneys, and nine acres of farm previously held by Robert Bourdon [*Idem*, 53, 54].

4. OTHER COUNTIES

Only a few Devenishes outside of Kilkenny and Tipperary appear to have been Butler tenants, although it is quite probable that many of the Devenishes found in Waterford, Cork, Limerick and other neighboring counties were originally from Kilkenny and Tipperary.

In northern Kildare the Butler family held the manor of Cloncurry. An extent of that manor in 1304 showed that a rent of 73*s*. 4*d*. was being received from ten men, including John Deveneys and Adam Develyn, for forty-six acres on the Meath side ("ex parte Midie") leased to them by Lord Ralph Pippard for seven years [*Idem*, 32]. This corresponds exactly with an agreement dated 1276 whereby Sir Ralph Pippard let to Hugh Deveneys and others forty-six acres of arable land and nine acres of meadow in the Meath side for twenty years, at an annual rental of 73*s*. 4*d*. [*Ormond Deeds*, I, 83]. Roger Pippard (or Pipard), or perhaps his brother Gilbert, had received from Prince John the manors of Ardee in Louth and Donaghmoyne in South Armagh. Cloncurry must have been added later; it was originally granted by Strongbow to Adam de Hereford. For over a century the Pipard family continued as lords of Ardee, until Ralph Pipard surrendered his Irish lands to the king in 1302. Cloncurry must have been granted to the Butlers immediately after that. Probably John Deveneys was a son of the original lessee, Hugh. Possibly William, son of Johanna and John Devenys, who was being sought by the sheriff of Kildare in 1302 on a charge of assaulting Ralph de Burgo at Tipperary, belonged to this family. However, as noted in a previous section, the sheriff could find neither William nor any property to distrain [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 374].

In Carlow there was a Roger le Deveneys who was fined in 1286 for not coming when summoned [Sweetman, III, 104]. We have no other information about him. However, in 1303, Thomas Deveneys, burgess (of Carlow?), was a juror for an extent of Richard le Botiller's lands in Carlow. It showed that Walter le Deveneys had obtained the right to

build a weir or mill-pond on the river Deryn, for which he paid a rent [*Red Book of Ormond*, I, 8]. Ulster also found a Thomas Fitz Walter Devenyshe of Carrickswaspayall, county Carlow, in the plea rolls of 1352 [Vicars, *Report*].

E. Devenish in County Limerick

The only records we have of early Devenish settlers in Limerick are a few items in the Sheriff of Tipperary's accounts for 1275–1276. These were a fine against Ralph le Deveneys for not appearing when summoned, an allowance to Adam le Deveneys of Balyhachel from the chattels of persons who had been fined, and seizure of the chattels of Walter le Devenys because of a homocide [*Tipperary Sheriff's Accts*, 79, 82]. We know nothing more about these men.

We do have some facts about a Nicholas le Deveneys, who was sheriff of the county of Limerick for a number of years. It is probable that he belonged to one of the Kilkenny families, but we have no definite information about this. He appears first as one of the collectors of the fifteenth (an old form of tax assessed as the fifteenth part of the value of rents or movables) in Limerick, as shown in Exchequer rolls of receipt for 1293–1299 [Sweetman, IV, 33, 60, 75, 134, 155, 172, 210, 245, 292]. As late as 1307 he seems to have paid arrears of the fifteenth "in victuals at Cork" [*Idem*, V, 182].

In 1295 Nicholas brought an action before the Justiciar at Limerick, in which he complained that he had paid forty marks to John, son of Richard, under a contract whereby John's son was to marry Nicholas's daughter Julia and custody of the boy was to be given to Nicholas until the marriage. Nevertheless, John had removed his son from the custody of Nicholas and arranged another marriage for him. An accord was reached when John agreed to pay Nicholas forty-five marks [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 2].

Nicholas is first reported as sheriff in 1298. From that year to 1307 the rolls of receipt show a number of payments by him of distrained chattels, debts owed by various persons, county profits, and similar sheriff's collections [Sweetman, IV, 250, 296, 305, 313, 377; V, 7]. In 1305 he presented a petition to the parliament held at Westminster,

setting forth that he had paid into the Irish Exchequer a quantity of base coin received in the revenues of the county, which had been held for about six months and then returned to him, so that he lost £45 in exchange. However, he was held to have a right of action in the English Exchequer and left to pursue his remedy there [Maitland, *Parl.*, *33 Eaw. I.*, 245].

As sheriff he of course had functions connected with judicial proceedings. In 1300 he reported the finding of pledges for a fine whereby Richard de Aston conveyed to William de Ireys lands near the castle of Roscommon [*Justiciary Rolls*, I, 340]. In the same year he was a member of an inquisition post mortem as to the lands of Thomas Fitz Maurice, who held in chief in Limerick, Waterford, and other counties [Sweetman, IV, 339–340]. When in 1307 the Abbot of Magio (Mayo, Monastermenagh) "in hatred of the English tongue" began to alienate the abbey lands so that he would not have to receive English monks there, the Justiciar ordered the sheriff to give Nicholas le Deveneys custody of all alienated lands, pending a decision in the matter [*Idem*, II, 351]. From this last item it would seem that Nicholas must have ceased to be sheriff in that year.

In 1302 Nicholas was among the 182 "Fideles" of Ireland who received letters of credence from the king, directing them to follow oral instructions to be transmitted to them by Geoffrey de Geynville and John Wogan, Justiciar, in assisting to provide a strong force to prosecute the war in Scotland [*Parl. Writs*, I, 363; Rymer, *Foedera*, I, Pt. II, 938; Sweetman, V, 19; Lascelles, I, Pt. IV, 4]. There is no indication that Nicholas actually participated in the military expedition.

The last record found which might refer to him is a letter of peace in 1317 to Ade de Houthe and Nicholas Deveneys for the death of John Man [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, 26].

F. Devenish in County Waterford

It seems clear that there were Devenishes seated in Waterford from an early period, but our information is extremely fragmentary. As early as 1285 Ralph of Norwich and William le Deveneys were sued by Emmelina, widow of Hugh de Aston, in the Court of Common

Pleas, Dublin, as tenants of one carucate of land and nine marcates of rent in Balimony and Balibother [Sweetman, III, 27, 28]. Unfortunately the records deal only with the accrediting of attorneys. The most reasonable identification of the place names seems to be the manors of Ballyvoony, parish of Stradbally, county Waterford, and Balybothy in Tipperary. A John Deveneys is mentioned as a juror in an inquisition at Ross in 1292 to determine whether wine in a ship which had come up to Ross without paying customs at Waterford was exempt from duty [Sweetman, V, 481–482]. A jury of merchants would normally be impanelled for customs questions, but we cannot be sure of it here for the question turned upon whether the owner of the wine was a resident of Leinster, a matter requiring no special professional knowledge. We have already noted John le Deueneys, Dublin representative of Jordan of Exeter, lord of Affane in Waterford; and Walter le Deveneys of Waterford, to whom the prior and chapter of Kilmainham granted the mill of Caldebek.

Of even more interest is a royal grant, dated 1338, to Walter le Deveneys, John Astel, and Andree le Poer, of "what rightly they can manage and enclose, with serfs as many English as Irish of county Waterford and freedmen of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and 'Weys' [Wexford]." [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 42b]. This is obviously a speculative grant, but it is not clear where the intended lands were. Probably they were in Waterford, since the serfs, who were attached to the land, were apparently there. Certainly the Le Poer, or Powers, family, became a very influential one in county Waterford, although it should also be remembered that it had large grants in Obrun, county Wicklow, where William le Deveneys of Thorncastle held land. There was also a John le Deveneys in Dunlavin, county Wicklow, in 1298, who was fined for some offense [Sweetman, IV, 252, 313].

Perhaps it was this Walter le Deveneys who was sheriff of county Waterford in 1368. In that year an attack was made upon the city of Waterford by the Le Poers and their allies, the O'Driscolls of Baltimore, county Cork, in what appears to have been a bitter conflict of city and country interests. Walter le Deveneys as sheriff assisted the mayor of Waterford in resisting the attack, and both were killed, as

were a justice of the peace, thirty-six leading burgesses, and sixty merchants from England and elsewhere [*Carew MSS.*, *No. 632*, p. 254, printed in *Celtic Soc. Misc.*, III, 93–97, and *Waterford Arch. Soc.*, XII, 1–6]. We have no other information about this Walter le Deveneys, which would suggest that he had not long been sheriff when he was killed.

There are only two records of other Waterford Devenishes of this period. Commission of oyer and terminer was issued in 1359 to Roger Devenyssh and others to investigate complaints by Waterford citizens that Irish and English ships were evading customs [*Patent*, *1358–1361*, 284]. From this it seems probable that they were merchants. In 1369 an inquisition post mortem as to the estate of Bartholomew de Burghersh, or Burwash, an English knight, showed that Cecily Devenysshe held two carucates from him in the manor of Killotheran (Killoteran, county Waterford) by service of 36*s.* 4*d.* yearly [*Inqs. Post Mortem*, XII, 299]. She may well have been wife or relative of Walter le Deveneys.

A gap in our information follows until near the end of the sixteenth century. In 1593 John Devenishe was master of a ship which made several voyages from Ireland to Milford and Tenby in Wales [*Welsh Port Books*, 1550–1603, 165, 166]. It is probably correct to identify him with Waterford, for a Patrick Devenish, "sailor, of Waterford," was examined by the Irish authorities in 1596, and his information as to Spanish preparations for an invasion was forwarded by the Lord Deputy to Burghley [*State Papers*, *Ireland*, *1592–1596*, 174–175]. In 1601 this Patrick Devenish was a Waterford merchant shipping goods to Milford [*Welsh Port Books*, *1550–1603*, 165–166]. It seems reasonable to assume some connection between Patrick and John. In the Civil Survey of 1654–1656 is listed a plot of three-quarters of an acre belonging to the Corporation, lying in that part of Trinity Parish outside the West Gate, which was known as "John Devenishes Parke" [*Civil Survey*, VI, County Waterford, 176]. Perhaps the name was connected in some way with John Devenishe, the ship master.

Another Waterford merchant named Michaell Devenish attested the funeral entry of Joan, daughter of ..... Briver, relict of Wil-

liam Baron of Stradbally, in 1640. Usually such attestations were made by members of the family, but the relationship, if any, is not shown. One of Joan Baron's daughters was stated to be married to William Stritch, which is interesting in view of later Devenish-Stritch connections [Lamacraft, 70].

In the floor of the ruined church of the Holy Ghost Friary in Waterford, commonly called the "French Church," there is a grave slab having in the center a cross, and around the edges in Roman capitals cut in relief the following inscription: "Hic jacet Phillippius Deveneis qui obiit 4 Octobris 1620, et Elena Gouf uxor eis." [*Waterford Arch. Soc.*, I, 218; *et vd. J.R.S.A.I.*, XLII, 262]. We have no other information about this Phillip and Elena Deveneis.

G. Devenish in County Cork

Devenishes in county Cork lived along the coast, principally in the city of Cork and the area between Cork and Youghal. They were in some cases seated in manors which became Butler estates, but they were there long before the Butlers acquired them.

In an inquisition post mortem of 1288 Henry le Deveneys was listed among the free tenants of Thomas de Clare in Balimacoly, where he held one carucate at a yearly rent of 20*s*., with suit of court at Inchecoyn (Ballimacooly, manor of Inchiquin, near Youghal) [*Inqs. Post Mortem*, II, 429; Sweetman, III, 203; Caulfield, *Youghal*, xxxv]. From an involved and by no means clear report of proceedings in novel disseisin in 1307 by Gilbert, son of Thomas de Clare, it appears that Henry le Deveneys was then dead, that five other Devenishes named Ricard, Thomas, Mathew, Griffin, and James, probably sons of Henry, had at some time had an interest in the original grant in Ballimacooly, and that none of them at the time of trial claimed any interest there. In fact they were impleaded in the case because Maurice de Carew, who was then in possession of a part of this land, derived his title from a feoffment by Ricard le Deveneys in exchange for other lands, and it was not clear from whom Ricard had derived title. In the end Gilbert de Clare dropped the complaint [*Justiciary Rolls*, II, 365, 372–373].

There were still other Devenishes in the area, who may or may not have been related to this family. In 1295, at Cork, a William le Deveneys and others were charged by Thomas Bartholomew with stealing a sheep and a lamb. Thomas failed to prove his charge and was jailed for false claim [*Idem*, I, 36]. Exchequer receipts for 1297 showed arrears of the account of Thomas Fitz Philip of Cork had been presented by William le Deveneys, perhaps the same [Sweetman, IV, 183].

John le Deveneys was a mainpernor at Cork in 1306 for a man arrested on suspicion of homicide [*Justiciary Rolls*, II, 180]. The following year he was one of the recognitors in a case of novel disseisin concerning a freehold in Castlecorth (Castlecor), but failed to appear and was fined [*Idem*, II, 440].

Several references to a Stephen le Deveneys have been found. In 1303 he was one of several executors of the will of Gilbert Shank who instituted suits at Cork to recover assets of the estate [*Idem*, I, 458–460 (11 items)]. In 1334 a Stephen Deveneys, chaplain, was nominated as attorney in Ireland for three years for Thomas, Abbot of Oseney [*Patent, 1330–1334*, 540], but we do not know where he lived. However, in 1359, a Stephen Devenyssh, who may well have been a clergyman, petitioned the crown to release Robert Roche from prison in Cork [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, 70b]. And in the same year a Stephen Devenys was commissioned as one of the collectors in the cantred of Kenalee of a tallage for support of the war against the Irish [*Idem*, I, 72].

In 1337 a Flemish ship which had been captured by men of Cork was delivered into the custody of David de Deveneys, acting apparently as representative of the Justiciar, since the ship was considered forfeited to the crown pending proof of title. It is not clear whether the ship, and therefore David, were then in a port of county Cork, but this seems probable [*Close, 1337–1339*, 198].

The only other item found refers to 1488, when Richard Deveneys, with a number of other followers of James, Lord Courcy, a leading adherent of Lambert Simnel, made oath of homage to Sir Richard Edgecomb as the representative of Henry VII. This took place in the

Church of St. Multose, at Kinsale [Caulfield, *Kinsale*, xiv; D'Alton, *King James's Irish Army List*, I, 176].

H. Devenish in Counties Meath, Louth, and Down

There seem to be no records which indicate that Devenishes settled north of counties Dublin and Kildare in the early period. The few records which have been found refer to individuals who probably came from other counties on clerical or government appointments. Nearly all were clergymen.

One exception to this was John le Deveneys, of county Louth, known to us only from the circumstances of his death. In 1305 he was walking on the road from Drogheda to the Newtown of Manisterbody (Newtown Manisterboice) and overtook four shepherds. According to their account he was drunk. He asked the shepherds whose men they were; they replied: "What was it to him whose men they were. John..... [*sic*] unless they told him whose men they were." Whereupon one shepherd, "moved by this," felled John to the earth with a blow of the sharp part of his axe, another threw a stone at him, and forthwith he died. For this the shepherds were fined [*Justiciary Rolls*, II, 488–489].

The only Devenish found in county Down was James Devenyssh, vicar of the church of Ardkeen, to which he was apparently presented by the Earl of March. He resigned his living in 1384 [*Patent, 1381–1385*, 493]. Perhaps he was the Master James Devenys, rector of Cragfergus, who in 1411 was proctor for John, Bishop of Connor, during the proceedings of a provincial council at St. Peter's Church, Drogheda [*Reg. Fleming*, 145].

In Meath we know already of the connection of at least one Devenish with the preceptory of the Hospitallers at Kilmainham, near Kells; and of the activities of William le Deveneys of Thorncastle as itinerant Justice.

Ulster found in the Pipe Rolls that Thomas Deveneys, Abbot of Navan, had livery of his possessions in 1338, and that Hugh Devenish appeared in the accounts of the sheriff of Meath for 1344 [Vicars, *Report*]. From another source we know that Thomas, the Abbot of

Navan, died on 29 August 1370 [Bodleian Library, *Rawlinson MSS.*, *B 486*, indexed in *Analecta Hibernica*, No. 1, 1–178, at 142]. Possibly the reference to Hugh in the Pipe Rolls was carried over from the earlier grant to Hugh Deveneys in the manor of Cloncurry, "in the Meath side." This was on the border between Kildare and Meath, and may have been included within the latter at that time.

In 1397 the Bishop of Leighlin conveyed to Nicholas Devenysch and John White, clerks, the manor and town of Londreston, barony of Dyvelek (Duleek), county Meath, in trust to reconvey as required in order to fix the succession [*Pembroke Deeds*, 27].

In 1384 the king granted to Roger Devenish, chaplain, tenure of two messuages, a mill stream, two dovecotes, and 140 acres in Duffeston and Balygeth, county Meath, to hold as long as it should be in the king's hands [*Rot. P. and C. Hiber.*, I, Pt. I, 119]. In 1403 he and another clergyman were feoffees of the manor of Skryne (Skreen, village and barony, county Meath) and other lands in trust to reconvey in tail male to fix the succession [*Idem*, I, Pt. I, 176b]. In the same year John Nangle, Lord of Novane, conveyed to him and five other clergymen land in Robynesrath' and Philpotestoun in trust to convey to Katherine daughter of Sir Robert Tuyt. In this grant Roger Devenish is described as vicar of Dovenaystoun [*Idem*, I, Pt. I, 175b].

No further references have been found until 1552, when Thomas Devenishe was appointed constable of the Castle of Trim and receiver and bailiff of the manor of Trim, to hold this office during the king's pleasure at a salary of £10 Irish [*Patent and Close, Chancery Ire.*, I, 284; Lascelles, I, Pt. I, 130].

I. Conclusion

In certain obvious respects the data which have been presented in this chapter are rather disappointing. We are left without sufficient information to fasten the branches to a genealogical tree. This is particularly apparent in Kilkenny, where the references are numerous and continue through a number of generations, yet the absence of details and the difficulties presented by some of the place names prevent any conclusions as to descent.

Again it is disappointing to be unable to relate individuals in different counties, or in some cases to identify records in several counties as applicable to one individual, when these relationships or identities seem probable. When we find an Exchequer official and later Justice, two sheriffs, a custodian of royal mills, and three seneschals or granges on royal farms, all within the same half century, we must certainly suspect that some of them were related. When men of the same name appear contemporaneously in several estates belonging to the same family there is certainly the possibility of identity. These things are especially probable when we consider the type of feudal structure which controlled land grants and political preferment at that time.

Considered from an historical rather than a strictly genealogical point of view our information is more helpful. If it does not give many positive conclusions it certainly suggests the following probabilities:

(1) Devenishes in Dublin were among the earliest members of the guild merchant and must have emigrated from English coastal towns in the twelfth century. This makes it likely that they came from Gloucester, Bristol, Winchester, or London, the mercantile cities where concentrations of Devenishes lived.

(2) Devenishes in other parts of Ireland were tenants, in some cases principal tenants, of great feudal families at a very early period. We cannot be sure that any held by knight service, but it certainly seems likely that some came to Ireland as men-at-arms under Norman lords and belonged to approximately that stratum of feudal society. Others may have had connections with families of tenants in chief in their English estates and thus have obtained grants. At least one, Walter le Deveneys of Waterford, had a speculative grant as a tenant in chief to take forcible possession of unsettled land.

(3) Devenishes who held official positions may have been administrative officers in England, but it seems more probable that they were landholders in Ireland who obtained appointments through the normal channels of feudal preferment. Sir William le Deveneys of Thorncastle may have begun as a member of a merchant family, but it is clear that he became a landed proprietor before he became an official,

and perhaps owed his official beginnings to an enforced contribution of land.

(4) The Irish Devenishes were certainly of Anglo-Norman origin. This does not mean that they were necessarily of actual Norman stock, which in any case seldom remained purely Norman, but they were English who chose to throw in their lot with the early Norman settlers in Ireland, accepting the large risks in the hope of correspondingly large gains.

(5) Devenishes continued in considerable numbers throughout the eastern, central and southern counties during the period covered. Although records of them are fewer for the later period we will not be justified in assuming that all later families must necessarily be descended from the Devenish families of one or two cities, or from late English settlers.

PART III

DEVENISH GENEALOGIES

144-145



ARMS OF THE ENGLISH DEVENISHES

The blazon of the Sussex Devenishes was: *vert a saltire or between four cross-crosslets fitchée argent;* crest, *a demi-tiger salient vert, in the dexter paw a cross-crosslet fitchée argent* (Burke, *Encyc. of Heraldry*). With minor variations, *e.g.*, the use of an *azure* field, or of a saltire *argent* with cross-crosslets *or*, or the addition of a mark of cadency or difference, these arms were also borne by Devenish families in Hampshire, Dorset, and London.



Chapter IV

Devenish in Sussex

PROBABLY the best known of all Devenish families was that which settled in the manors of Peplesham and Horselunges, in Sussex, in the fifteenth century. Although much of the data concerning this family falls chronologically within the period covered in Part II, it has been thought desirable to place it here because it is possible to trace a complete pedigree through six generations of the senior line into the seventeenth century and to establish the probability of connections between collateral lines and Devenish families in other counties. The senior line had its principal seat in Hellingly, Dill Hundred, Rape of Pevensey, in east Sussex, then removed to Westhampnett and Chichester in west Sussex. Collateral lines remained at Hailsham, Burwash, Brede, Rotherfield, and other places in the original area. Horsfield speaks of the Hellingly Devenishes as a branch "of the ancient and respectable family of Devenish, of Chichester," but offers no evidence that Chichester Devenishes antedated those at Hellingly [Horsfield, *Sussex*, I, 318–319]. All the evidence presented in the following pages seems to indicate that the reverse was true. However, there was a William le Devenysse of the vill of Drayton, near Chichester, who paid the tax on moveables in 1327 and 1332, and was tax collector for Box and Stockbridge Hundred in the latter year [*Sussex Subsidies*, 127, 253]. Whether he was an ancestor of the Hellingly Devenishes cannot now be determined. The succession, as far as it can now be traced, was as follows:

A. John Devenyssh, Esq., Founder of the Family

1 *John Devenyssh*, Esquire (also Denyssh, Dewnysh, Denysse, forms which may have resulted from neglect by editors to extend the characteristic manuscript contraction, Deñyssh, or perhaps from John Devenyssh's own use of a short form without the mark of contraction).

His antecedents are not clear. In a fifteenth century roll of arms he is referred to as John Denysse of Somerset, and we know from his will that he continued to hold lands in that county. We have also the record of an action in 1448 to recover a debt owed him by a Somerset gentleman [*Patent, 1446–1452*, 102]. His arms are shown as "*vert a saltire engrailed between four crosslets pycche* [*fitchy*] *silver with a fleur de lys gold upon the saltire*" [*Ancestor*, VII, 185; probably a reproduction of Harleian MS. 2169]. It will be seen that the same arms were displayed in windows of the manor house at Horselunges, Sussex. These are certainly the arms of the Winchester Devenishes with the addition of a fleur-de-lis, but whether this was intended as a mark of difference or of cadency is not clear. If the former it would seem that the relationship between the families was even then uncertain or remote; if the latter, we should conclude, assuming a strict use of the fleur-de-lis, that this John Devenyssh was the sixth son of the chief of the family. However, it should be borne in mind that it is unlikely a son and heir, or even a grandson and heir, of the sixth son of the chief of the family would have altered these arms, so that the connection with the Winchester family might have been a generation or two earlier. We have seen that the male line descending from Nicholas, son of John le Devenish of Winchester terminated when the two sons of Thomas le Devenish died as minor children, leaving their sister Nichola as sole heiress. This failure of male heirs occurred at just about the time John Devenyssh of Sussex must have been born. But we know that there were other Winchester Devenishes of this period in collateral lines, from whom he could have been descended. It has also been shown that the Winchester Devenishes had connections, at least of a commercial sort, in Somerset, so that some of the Somerset Devenishes already noted may well have belonged to the same family.

John Devenyssh died in 1477. He was married about 1435 to Margaret Hurst, who was then forty-four years old. We may therefore conclude that he was born not later than 1400 and perhaps ten years earlier. Of his early life there is no record, unless certain items of doubtful reference apply to him. There was a John Devenyssh whom John Tiptoft, chief butler to the king, deputed under him in the port

of Lenn (Lynn Regis, Norfolk) in 1407 [*Patent, 1405–1408*, 347]. In the same year he was commissioned to take fines for the expenses of the royal household and carriage of goods on a ship driven ashore [*Idem*, 355]. He was probably the same John Devenyssh who was appointed deputy in the ports of Topsham, Teignmouth, Minehead, and Bridgwater, county Somerset, in 1435 [*Idem, 1429–1436*, 490]. Such occupations would be quite consistent with our assumption that John Devenyssh sprang from a merchant family, and might also explain his acquaintance with his first wife, Margaret Hurst, for her father, Richard de Hurst, occupied similar posts in Sussex, having been deputy butler in Winchelsea and Rye, collector of subsidy, and a member of the commission of peace [*Vd.* Rev. W. Budgen, "The Manor of Horselunges," in *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XLVI, 19–33, at 25; this article collects much of the source material on the devolution of the manor of Horselunges, including Devenish data].

It would be a mistake to suppose that John Devenyssh was primarily a country squire. A royal confirmation to him in 1446 of a grant by Henry, Earl of Warwick, of an annual rent of £20 from the manor of Rotherfield (in Rotherfield Hundred, Rape of Pevensey, county Sussex), refers to him as "the King's Serjeant," *i.e.*, a serjeant at law [*Patent, 1446–1452*, 441]. There is also evidence of his having been retained as counsel in 1457–1458 at a fee of 40*s.* by the lord of Eastbourne Manor, for the benefit of both lord and tenants [Acct. roll of Eastbourne Manor, cited by Budgen, *op. cit.*, 33]. That he served Richard, Earl of Warwick, in some capacity, possibly as counselor at law, is evident not only from the grant just mentioned, but from the fact that one of the windows at Horselunges showed the arms of the Earl, and that John Devenyssh bequeathed forty marks to a priest to celebrate masses for Richard, Earl of Warwick, and his son Henry [*Idem*, 27, 33].

His public life was busy with official commissions and charges. He was a member of the Parliament summoned to meet at Cambridge and afterwards at Westminster, 21 January 1436–7 [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXXII, 148]. Almost continuous appointments as justice of the peace for county Sussex for the period from 1439 to 1476 have

been found [*Patent, 1436–1441*, 592; *1441–1446*, 479; *1452–1461*, 679; *1461–1467*, 574; *1467–1477*, 633]. From time to time he was commissioned to hold inquisitions in Sussex to determine crimes, as in 1451 for "all treasons and other offenses and rapes of women," in 1458 "touching the evildoers who killed a certain chaplain," in 1460 "to arrest persons spoiling, beating, maiming, and slaying," and in 1465 and 1470 to hear and determine "offenses against the peace in Surrey and Sussex" [*Idem, 1446–1452*, 478; *1452–1461*, 440, 608; *1461–1467*, 489; *1467–1477*, 247, 249]. As early as 1437 he was among those earls, knights, and gentlemen commissioned with the sheriff of Surrey and Sussex "to array men at arms and archers near the sea, because the king's traitors and rebels of Flanders have united with his other enemies to invade the realm of England with a great fleet" [*Idem, 1436–1441*, 86]. From then until 1472 he was at frequent intervals one of those commissioned to array the men at arms of Sussex [*Idem, 1441–1446*, 200; *1446–1452*, 540; *1452–1461*, 170, 177, 311, 490, 558; *1467–1477*, 351]. In 1443 and again in 1455 he received a commission *de walliis et fossatis* for the area between Hastings and Bexhill in the towns of St. Leonards, Hollington, Wilting, Bexhill, Crowhurst, and Bulwerhith [*Idem, 1441–1446*, 245; *1452–1461*, 306]. He was directed in 1449 to assist in taking a muster of the men at arms at the port of Winchelsea, who were to go into the duchy of Normandy that summer [*Idem, 1446–1452*, 270]. He helped to assign watches along the Sussex coast in 1458, and in 1462 levied money payments upon municipalities which had not hitherto kept watches [*Idem, 1452–1461*, 436; *1461–1467*, 205]. In 1450 he was one of the collectors of the subsidy granted for the defense of the realm by the last Parliament, at Leicester [*Fine*, XVIII, 173]. In 1452 he helped to determine how much money the king could obtain by grants in Surrey and Sussex toward a military expedition to Calais to prevent an invasion from France [*Patent, 1446–1452*, 513]. Again in 1457 and 1473 he estimated available revenue for support of the king's military expeditions [*Idem, 1452–1461*, 407; *1467–1477*, 405].

Possibly as a reward for some of these services the crown on 4 February 1462 granted to John Devenyssh and two others "the scrutiny

and supervision of all 'berebrewers' within the realm, not hitherto supervised by the officers of the Assize of bread and ale, as is the custom in other lands where the mystery is practised." The supervisors were enjoined "to see that the malt is good, made of barley and oats or barley and wheat and free from worms called 'wyfles' and that 'lez hoppes' are good, and that the 'bere' is sufficiently cooked and not sweet and does not leave the brew house until eight days after brewing." The order included a scale of prices for beer based upon the price of the malt used, granted the supervisors ½*d.* on each barrel, and gave them power to arrest [*Sussex Notes & Queries*, I, 187; *Patent, 1461–1467*, 75; *Rot. Pat. in Turri Lond.*, 300b; *Originalia*, 1 Edw. IV, Rot. 101].

About 1435 John Devenyssh married Margaret (or Margery), one of two daughters and co-heiresses of Richard Hurst and Margaret St. Clere [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXXVII, 29; LXVI, 25]. In the chancel of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Hellingly, there is "a brass effigy of a lady with a 'horned' head-dress, low-necked kirtle, sleeveless cotehardie, and a mantle fastened with long cords. A pet hound, collared and belled, crouches at her feet with uplifted head." This effigy is thought, from the character of the costume, to represent Margaret Hurst. It was found during a restoration of the church in 1869 [H. J. Raymer, Vicar, "A Short Account of the Parish Church of S. Peter and S. Paul, Hellingly" (four-page leaflet issued Easter, 1936)]. In 14 Henry VI (1435–1436) and again in the following year "John Denyssh, esquire, and Margaret his wife" were parties to fines affecting the "manors of Herstlyngener [later corrupted to Horselunges] and Werlyngton, and 12 messuages, a mill, 240 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, 100 acres of heath, 60*s.* rent in the parishes of Helynglegh, Chytynlegh, Hethfeld, Warbylton, Milton and Haylesham, and common of pasture for 300 sheep in Milton" [*Sussex Fines, 1307–1509*, 248, 250]. In 1438–1439 they were parties to a fine dealing with the manor of Peplesham (or Pebsham), in Bexhill Hundred, Rape of Hastings [*Idem*, 252]. All these lands were Hurst properties, evidently a part of Margaret Hurst's inheritance. Thus they became Devenish seats and remained for several generations in the Devenish

family. Horselunges, Hellingly, Werlington, and Hailsham lie in Hellingly and Hailsham parishes, Dill Hundred, in the Rape of Pevensey. The other areas are in adjoining Shiplake and Longbridge Hundreds, with the exception of Peplesham. Thus the earliest Devenish estates in Sussex were centered in the eastern hundreds of Pevensey, along the border of the Rape of Hastings, in the eastern part of the county, and about ten or twelve miles east of Lewes.

In one respect the manor of Pebsham has a special interest for us which ought to be indicated here parenthetically. It had belonged to the Pepleshams until the extinction of the male line about 1340, when the heiress Joan, daughter of Simon de Peplesham, married Richard de Hurst. After several generations the Hurst properties passed, in the absence of male heirs, to Margaret and Philippe, daughters of Richard de Hurst. Margaret's portion must have included Pebsham, for her first husband, John Halle, was holding it in 1411. After his death the manor was conveyed to trustees and recovered by Margaret after her marriage to John Devenish, although only after litigation. Sir John Devenish, son of John and Margaret, inherited the manor and it passed to his son Richard, who granted it to Thomas Goslyng in 1541. Later it was acquired by the Pelham family. [For most of the above facts *vd. V.C.H., Sussex*, IX, 119–120]. Thus it appears that the manor remained in the possession of the Sussex Devenishes for slightly more than a century (*ca.* 1435–1541).

Now the arms of the Pepleshams are variously given as (1) *sable, three ducks argent* [Burke, *Encyc. Heraldry*]; (2) *sable, a chevron ermine between three shovellers* (ducks) *argent* [Berry, *Ordinary of Arms*]; (3) *sable, three ducks argent in pale* [quartered thus with Finch arms in Harleian Manuscript 3917, p. 31; also impaled in this form on Battesford arms in Nettlested Church, county Kent; *vd.* generally *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXX, 142]. It may be that these arms were quartered with the Hurst arms upon the marriage of the Peplesham heiress to Richard de Hurst and thus continued in the Hurst family until Margaret married John Devenish. So far as we know none of the Sussex Devenishes mentioned in this chapter ever used the Peplesham arms in their armorial bearings, but these arms must have been known to







THREE VERSIONS OF THE PEPLESHAM ARMS

UPPER LEFT: *Sable a chevron ermine between three shovellers argent* (Berry, *Ordinary of Arms*).
UPPER RIGHT: *Sable three ducks argent in pale* (*Harleian MS. No. 3917*).
LOWER: *Sable three ducks argent* (Burke, *Encyc. of Heraldry*).



them and perhaps were displayed in the manor house at Pebsham. Thus a member of the Sussex family who had settled elsewhere might conceivably have chosen to adopt them.

There is some evidence suggesting that possibility. We shall see (Chapter VII, *infra*) that the Devenishes of Dublin and Roscommon, whose arms contain as their distinctive feature three ducks counter-charged, have a family tradition of descent from a Sussex Devenish supposed to have migrated to Ireland in the sixteenth century. It may therefore be significant that a Nicholas Devenyshe who was buried in Great Malvern Church, Worcestershire, seems to have borne arms containing three cranes probably intended for the Peplesham ducks. This conclusion is based upon a description of the monuments in the church by Thomas Habington, the seventeenth-century Worcester-shire antiquary, who wrote [Habington, *Worcestershire*, II, 184; same in Habington, *Antiquities*, 209; Grazebrook, *Worcestershire*]:

"... In the east window of the north Ile and north pane of the same is a man all armed saveing his helmet, prayeing, and bearing on his coat armour Sables, a cross gules betweene fower maydens' heads proper, *Knight*, mistaken heraldry but I write as I finde. Behinde him another in all things like, and on his coate armour Argent, the sunn proper, quartering Sables, three cranes or other birds Argent, impaleing Vert, on a salteyre ingrayled Argent betweene fower crosses crosletts fichee Or a flower de Liz. *Herst or Delahay quartering I think Poplesham and impaleing Devenysh.* This is impaled amisse as appeareth by the subscripcion, beeing Orate pro animabus Ricardi Knight militis et Nicholai Devenyshe armigeri."

This marshaling of arms certainly gives no help in establishing Thomas's relation to other members of the Sussex family, but it seems quite certain that he must have belonged to it. Evidently then some use of the Peplesham ducks was made by Devenishes, so that it is not too extravagant a supposition that a Sussex or Worcestershire Deven-ish emigrating to Ireland might have employed them, even if improp-erly. It is very unfortunate that no other information about this Thomas Devenish has been found.

John Devenyssh's second wife was Joan (or Jane), daughter of John Uvedale, who was sheriff of Sussex in 1416 and of Hampshire in 1419, 1422, 1426, and 1433. His father, John Uvedale of Bletchingly, had married Sybil de Scures, daughter and heiress of the estates of Sir

John Scures, lord of Wickham, county Hampshire, and Wykeham's first patron when constable of Winchester castle [On the Uvedales *vd.* Gower, "Notices of the Family of Uvedale," in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, III, 63–192]. This union between John Devenyssh and Joan Uvedale rather strengthens the supposition that he had Hampshire connections. However, we have little information about the marriage. Joan was still living in 1473 for her brother, Sir Thomas Uvedale, in his will dated 6 March 1473 and proved 12 July 1474, bequeathed silver and livestock to his son William subject to the following provision: ". . . if my executors, or any of them, shall be hindered by my son William, or any one else in his name, in the payment of my debts, and especially in the payment of my debt to John Denyssh for Joan, my sister, then I will and strictly appoint that the said William shall have nothing whatever of the goods or jewels above bequeathed by me to him, but that the said goods and jewels shall be wholly disposed of in payment of my debts aforesaid" [*Idem*, *161*–162, 186].

In 1458–1459 John Devenyssh was able to increase his estates in Hellingly and Chittingly by the acquisition of 140 acres of land and 11*s.* 7¾*d.* rent [*Sussex Fines*, *1307–1509*, 270]. To the Rotherfield estate which he had of the grant of Richard, Earl of Warwick, he was able in 1460 to add a messuage, eighty acres of land, six acres of meadow, fourteen acres of wood, and 16*s.* rent [*Idem*, 271–272].

A license dated 1447 has been found which authorized Sir Edward Nevile to enter all properties which John Devenyssh and others held in Sussex, Surrey, Warwick, Worcester, and Nottingham for the life of Elizabeth, Sir Edward's deceased wife [*Patent*, *1446–1452*, 83]. But the meaning of this is probably that John Devenyssh and the others held the property as trustees for the use of Elizabeth, and that the remainder belonged to Sir Edward. There is no reason to suppose that Devenyssh had any beneficial interest in these lands.

These records exhaust our information concerning John Devenyssh, except for what can be collected from his will. This document (or documents, for there are separate wills for personalty and realty) was executed 31 January 1476–7 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 6 May 1477, so that the testator died in February,

March, or April. It is now preserved in the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, London [P.C.C. Wattys, fo. 28; indexed in *Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, I, 168; excerpts in *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, LXVI, 26–27; *Sussex Wills*, I, 40, 128, 130; II, 4, 200, 249, 252, 302, 303, 304, 306, 329].

In the will John Devenyssh made provision for the celebration of masses for the souls of his wives, Margaret and Jane, so that it is apparent both predeceased him. He mentioned two daughters, Mercy and Sybil, and a son John. Of the daughters we have no other information; only small bequests were made to them, so that it is probable they had married and been provided for earlier. The testator gave his lands in Somersetshire and two houses and lands in Hellingly to William Tanner and Tanner's son John for life; perhaps Tanner was a son-in-law. The yearly value of certain lands with their appurtenances, "called Averays, witine the myle of Pevense," he bequeathed to the church of Hellingly for sustentation of a lamp to burn perpetually before the Blessed Sacrament, ". . . and yerly to have an obite in the said church, wit viij preestes, taking for their labour v^{s} iiij^{d}, and the Vicar of the said chirch to se it be truly doon, and the clerke of the said chirch [to have] viij^{d} for ryngyng, and xij pouer men to have xii penyworth of brede to pray for my soule, for the soules of Margarett and Jane, my wifes, and for the soules of my fadir, my moder, and all Christen soules. And the residue of the said yerly valure to be kept in a boxe, in contentacion of the same, if any nede or casualtie falle . . ." All his other manors, lands, tenements, and rents were devised to his son John and the heirs male of his body, or in default of such issue to his daughter Mercy and the heir male of her body, subject to finding a priest to celebrate masses for himself and his wives in the church of Hellingly perpetually. "And if it happen the said Mercy witouten heir male of her body lawffuly bigotten to dye, thanne I woll that all the said manoirs, landez, tenementez, rentes, services, wit their appurtenancez, be sold to the next kynne of Margarete [Hurst], my wif, if anny be knowen, and witin the price that it is worth, if they be willing to bye it; and elles I woll it be sold to such persons that woll moost money gif for it; and if it happen so to be, thanne I woll that th' Ab-

bott and Convent of Begham have c^{li} of the price of the said manoirs, landes, tenementes, rentes and services, to [find] a preest to sing for the soulls of me, Margarete and Jane, my wifes, and all Christen [soules], perpetually at Begham, att the aulter of Saint John; and the residue of the price of the said manoirs [etc.] to be disposed by the discrecion of mine executours and feoffours, for the helth of my soule and all Christen [souls]."

Provision was made for a number of charitable bequests from the personal estate, including 10 marks for construction of a porch on the south side of the Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul, at Hellingly, 10*s*. to the high altar for tithes forgotten, 2*s*. to the parish clerk, 12*d*. to the sacrist. He directed that his remains be interred in the chancel of this church. For the celebration of one thousand masses for the souls of himself, his parents, and all the faithful departed he left £4 3*s*. 4*d*., as well as 40 marks for masses for Richard and Henry, late Earls of Warwick. To the abbeys of Robertsbridge and Begham, the priories of Michelham and Hastings, and the vicars of Bexhill, Chiddingly, Hailsham, and Hollington he left varying amounts for making obits and for tithes forgotten. Six servants each received 20*s*., and five others varying smaller amounts. Finally, the residue of his goods he left to his son John, to William Gunter, and to Thomas Haltoft, vicar of Hailsham, and designated them also as executors.

B. Children of John Devenyssh, Esquire (1)

1-1 *John Devenyssh*, Knight, of Hellingly. As far as known the only son, and certainly the heir, of John Devenyssh (1).

His career seems almost an extension of that of his father. The patent rolls show that he was named in commissions to array and take the musters of Sussex men at arms in 1484, 1490, 1496, and 1512 [*Patent, 1476–1485*, 398, 489; *1485–1494*, 323, 324; *1494–1509*, 67; *P.R.O., 9th Rept. Depty. Keeper*, App. II, 46, 106; *Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, I, pt. I, 524]. He seems to have participated in the battle of Stoke-on-Trent on 16 June 1487, in which the adherents of Lambert Simnel were defeated, and is said to have been one of those who were knighted on that occasion by Henry VII [Shaw, *Knights of Eng-*

ES

au. of John Uvedale,
of Sussex and Hampshire.

l Devenyssh

argaret . . . . . (1–1–9) Lawrenc

2) Margaret

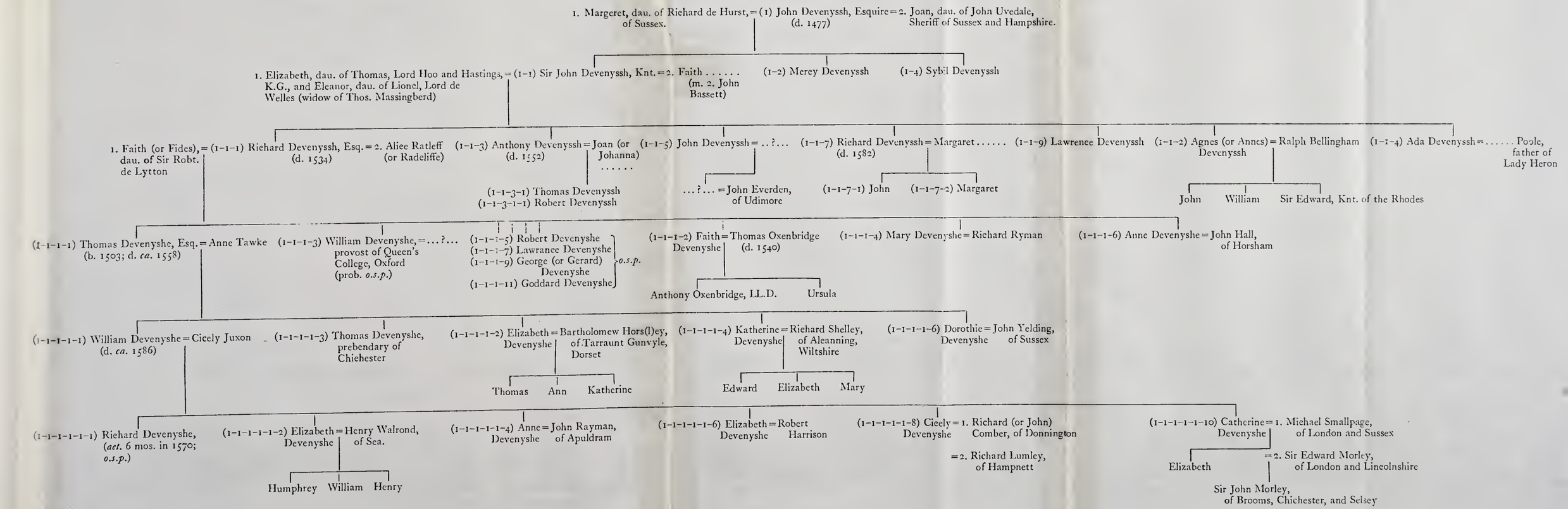
yshe = Richard Ryman (1
(1

Dorothie = John Yelding,
(Devenyshe of Sussex

ly = 1. Richard (or John)
(he Comber, of Donnington

= 2. Richard Lumley,
of Hampnett

PEDIGREE OF THE SUSSEX DEVENISHES



land; Devenish Family, 40, citing Jones, *Index to Records Originalia and Memoranda, Henry VIII*]. Certainly he was styled "knight" in commissions listed in the patent rolls of 1488 and later years. With this new dignity went the obligation to provide men for military service. In 1488 he was charged with determining the Sussex quota of archers for the expedition for the relief of Brittany, and was himself responsible for furnishing some men [*Patent, 1485–1494*, 279, 281; *Hist. Materials, Henry VII*, 387]. When the Cornishmen rebelled against the royal levy of 1497 to support action against the border raids of the Yorkist pretender, Perkin Warbeck, and his ally, James IV of Scotland, Sir John Devenyssh was among the gentlemen who assembled to assist the king in crushing the rebellion. It is therefore likely that he took part in the battle of Blackheath [Grafton, 574–575; Polydore Vergil, 760]. He is named in a commission *de walliis et fossatis* of 1508 [*Patent, 1494–1509*, 592]. In 1512 he was required to furnish six soldiers, and this number was increased to twenty-five in the following year [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, I, pt. I, 553, 750, 752].

Like his father Sir John Devenyssh was a justice of the peace for the county of Sussex, the records of separate commissions extending from 1494 to 1508, and of appointments to commissions of the peace from 1509 to 1514 [*Patent, 1494–1509*, 662; *Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, I, pt. II, App., 1545]. He was named in a commission of 1488 to deliver two persons in the jail of Guildeford Castle [*Patent, 1485–1494*, 276], in a commission of oyer and terminer of 1495 [*Idem, 1494–1509*, 30], and in a commission of 1499 to arrest two men and bring them before the king and council at Westminster [*Idem*, 180]. The Calendar of Patent Rolls also conveys the meaningless information that on 17 November 1506 an exemplification of certain letters patent was made at the request of Sir John Devenyssh and others [*Idem*, 509]. On 11 May 1509 he was among the archbishops, knights, and yeomen who were given livery for the funeral of Henry VII [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, I, pt. I, 12].

Sir John Devenyssh was married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Massingberd of London, to whom she had

borne a daughter, Anne, heiress of the Massingberd estate [*Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, II, 654]. Elizabeth was the daughter and co-heiress (with her three sisters) of Thomas, Lord Hoo and Hastings, K.G., and his wife Eleanor, who was a daughter of Leo (or Lionel), Lord de Welles. By this alliance Sir John acquired distinguished connections. The paternal grandmother of Lord de Welles was Margery, daughter of John, Lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of John, Lord Segrave, and Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Norfolk and granddaughter of Edward I. Thus Elizabeth Hoo was in the eighth generation of direct descendants of King Edward I and Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, King of France. John, Viscount Welles, the son of Leo and half-brother of Elizabeth Hoo's mother, married Cicely Plantagenet, daughter of Edward IV. Sir Thomas Hoo, created Baron of Hoo and Hastings in 1448, was descended from an ancient family having estates in Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Sussex, and elsewhere. He was one of the commanders sent by Henry VI to suppress a revolt of the Normans around Caux in 1436. He subsequently served on several occasions as a military commander and as Henry's chancellor and treasurer in Normandy. For his "many great and toilsome services" he was awarded a life annuity of £40 in 1442. In 1445, after assisting in the negotiations for the king's marriage with Margaret of Anjou, he was granted the castle, lordship, barony, and honour of Hastings, and three years later was made Lord Hoo and Hastings. During the same year he was elected to the Order of the Garter. Although married three times he had only one son, who died without issue. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Wichingham, he had one daughter, Anne, who married Sir Geoffrey Boleyn and was great-grandmother of Anne Boleyn, the mother of Queen Elizabeth. By his third marriage, to Eleanor, daughter of Lord de Welles, he had three daughters: Anne (or Jane), born about 1448, who married (1) Sir Roger Copley, (2) William Greystock; Eleanor, born about 1450, who married Sir James Carew of Beddington, Surrey; and Elizabeth, born about 1451, who was the wife of (1) Sir Thomas Massingberd, (2) Sir John Devenish [Holinshed, III, 185; Dugdale's *Baronage*, II, 233–234; *Close, 1441–1447*,

172, 232–234; *Patent, 1441–1446*, 81, 350; *1446–1452*, 165, 435, 439, 444, 537; Pelham and McLean, 100–101, 261, 262].

Sir John Devenyssh seems to have married a second wife named Faith. A Lady Faith Denyshe was rated for various lands in the Pevensey Rate Books of 1518 and 1527, in the first of which she was described as a widow [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XLV, 168 note, 169, 175; XLVI, 28]. In the inquisition post mortem of Richard Devenyssh, son and heir of Sir John, taken at Bramber on 10 November 1542, it is stated that his estate included the reversion after the death of Faith, widow of his father John Devenyssh, of the manor of Peplesham, and that Faith was still living [*Sussex Inqs. P. M., 1485–1649*, 71]. The Reverend Mr. Budgen has suggested that this may have been an error, since Richard Devenyssh himself married Faith, daughter of Sir Robert Lytton [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, LXVI, 28–29], but it hardly seems probable that an inquisition would have erred on so material and unusual a fact as the continuing existence of a dower right in the deceased's estate in favor of his father's widow. Furthermore, Faith Lytton must already have been dead, for the inquisition speaks of a settlement made by Richard Devenyssh upon Alice Ratleff, his second wife, in 1532. What seems to clinch the matter is the record of a chancery action by "Richard, son and heir of John Devenysshe, knt., and of Faith Love his wife" against "John Bassett, second husband of Faith," alleging improper detention of deeds to land in Burpham and Birdham, county Sussex [*P. R. O. Indexes*, LI, 72]. The suggestion that Faith was the mother of Richard Devenyssh is probably just an erroneous assumption by the indexer. It cannot be wholly dismissed, for the Visitation of Sussex taken in 1634 shows two sons of Sir John Devenyssh named Richard [*Sussex Visitations, 1530, 1633–4*, 50], while the Visitation of 1570 gives Robert as the son and heir of Sir John and then lists another son named Richard [*Sussex Visitation, 1570*, 4]. In any case there seems to be no doubt of Sir John Devenyssh's second marriage, to Faith or Faith Love.

There appears to have been no alteration in the existing Devenish estates during the life of Sir John Devenyssh other than the addition in 1494–1495 of fifty acres of land and thirty acres of marsh in Hail-

sham [*Sussex Fines, 1307–1509*, 250]. A grant to him and William Uvedale in 1497 by Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Pound, of the manors of Wilting and Hollington appears to have been merely a conveyance in trust to reconvey for the purpose of fixing the Pound succession [*Sussex Inqs. P.M., 1485–1649*, 188]. Of course Sir John's marriage to Elizabeth Hoo brought into the possession of the Devenish family her share as one of the four co-heiresses of the Hoo estates, as well as her ninth part in coparcenary in the Welles estates which she inherited as one of three co-heiresses of her mother, Eleanor Welles, who had inherited a third part. What information we have about these estates is primarily from the real estate transactions of Sir John's son and heir, Richard Devenyssh (1-1-1), and will be presented in the account of his life.

1-2 *Mercy*, daughter of John Devenyssh (1).

1-4 *Sybil*, daughter of John Devenyssh (1).

The only information found concerning the two daughters of John Devenyssh (1) is that contained in his will, already discussed. The order of listing here is arbitrary; we do not know which was the older, nor whether they were older or younger than their brother, Sir John Devenyssh (1-1).

C. Children of Sir John Devenyssh, Knight (1-1)

1-1-1 *Richard Devenyssh* (*als. -ysshe, -ysh, -yshe, -ische*), Esquire, of Hellingly, son and heir of Sir John Devenyssh (1-1) and Elizabeth Hoo.

Although we have fewer records of his public life than in the case of his father and grandfather, he did pursue similar activities in part. Thus he was appointed to commissions of the peace in Sussex in 1524, 1526, 1529, 1530, 1531, and 1532 [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, IV, pt. I, 124, 417, 900, pt. III, 2312; V, 78, 367]. In 1530 he was commissioner of jail delivery for Lewes Castle, Sussex [*Idem*, IV, pt. III, 2919]. He was justice of assize for certain circuits as well as a justice of the peace for Sussex in 1532 [*Idem*, V, 706]. He was designated a collector of the subsidy in that county in 1524 [*Idem*, IV, pt. I, 233]. In

1530 and 1534 he was one of the commissioners of sewers [*Idem*, IV, pt. III, 3050; V, 559].

There is some confusion about the wives of Richard Devenyssh. In a fine made by Richard and his wife in 1519 her name is given as Margaret [*Yorkshire Fines*, 35]. However he certainly married Faith (or Fides), daughter of Sir Robert de Lytton, K.B., who was Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, and a member of the Privy Council [Burke's *Commoners*, I, 447]. She is shown in all pedigrees as the mother of his children. It also appears from his inquisition post mortem that in 1532 he had made a settlement upon Alice Ratleff, "then his wife" [*Sussex Inqs. P.M., 1485–1649*, 71]. This Alice remarried after Richard's death, her second husband being ..... Radcliffe, so that 'Ratleff' in the inquisition was probably her married name [Dodsworth, 49, fol. 80^{v}, *Archaelogia Aeliana*, 4th series, V, table opp. 12]. Thus Richard Devenyssh may have married three times and certainly married at least twice. He is shown in some pedigrees to have had six sons, of whom we have information about only two, Thomas, his heir (1-1-1-1), and William, who became a priest (1-1-1-3). We know also of three daughters, Faith (1-1-1-2), Mary (1-1-1-4), and Anne (1-1-1-6).

A good many records of Richard Devenyssh's real estate transactions remain. In 1502 his half-sister, Anne Massingberd, sold to him and Sir Thomas Fiennes all her interest in the manor of Moor Hall (or Morehale), county Sussex, and all other lands she owned in that county [Massingberd, *Ormsby*, 123, and *Ancestor*, VII, 3, quoting Close Roll, 17 Henry VII, no. 1]. From a fine made by Richard Devenyssh and his son and heir, Thomas, it appears that they quitclaimed their interest for settlement upon Fiennes and his heirs in 1532, not only in Moor Hall but in tenements in Ninfield, Sussex, and a third part of a third part of the manors of Ellington, county Northumberland; Combworth, Bonethorp, Sutton, Trusthorp, Manby, Wyberton, Skendilby, Wythorne, Bradley, Granesby and Coningholme, county Lincoln; and Fauxton, county Northampton. Yet there was a further quitclaim by Thomas Devenyssh and William Devenyssh in 1549 of Moor Hall and tenements in Ninfield, Hoo, and Catsfield, for settle-

ment upon Robert Holter and his heirs [*Sussex Fines, 1509–1833*, II, 311]. The third of the third, or ninth part of the several manors mentioned was a part of the Welles inheritance. Eleanor Welles, wife of Sir Thomas Hoo, became entitled in 1517 to a third part in coparcenary with two of her sisters of certain Welles estates specified in an act of Parliament of 1503. Elizabeth Hoo, as one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Lady Hoo and Hastings after the death of her two sons by a second marriage, became entitled to a third part of her mother's third, as did each of her two sisters, the wives of Sir Roger Copley and Sir Richard Carew [For details *vd.* G. G. Baker-Cresswell and H. H. E. Craster, "The Descent of the Manor of Ellington," in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, V, 1–12]. Just what was the object of the fines mentioned above is not quite clear; they have the look of family settlements but no record of Devenish connections with Fiennes or Holter has been found. Further, it appears that the Devenish family either retained or recovered an interest in these estates, for in 1549 Thomas Devenish purchased another ninth share of the manor of Ellington from Edward Boleyn, who had acquired this share by marrying Anne Tempest, granddaughter of Katherine Welles. Then in 1552 Thomas Devenish sold both ninths to Anthony Pelham [*Idem*, citing Feet of Fines, Diverse Counties, Mich. term, 34 Henry VIII].

There are two Yorkshire fines of Michaelmas term, 1519, in one of which Richard Devenyssh and his wife Margaret, in the other Roger Copley and his wife Johanna, each conveyed to John Twyselton and a group of trustees holding for his use one third of the manor of Barley, near Selby, and the third part of four messuages, twenty-four cottages with lands, a rental of one pound of pepper, one pound of cumin, one pair of gold spurs, and a knife of the value of one penny, also free fishing in the Ouse at Fyshe Garth in Barley, Bothom Houses, Staynley near Wakefield, Methley, and Adlyngflete [*Yorkshire Fines*, 35]. Further light on this situation is afforded by the inquisition post mortem of John Twyselton, citizen and alderman of London, from which it appears that before Twyselton's death Sir Richard Carew, Roger Copley, and Richard Devenyssh were seised of the manor of Seastworth, in Nottinghamshire, and twenty messuages, ten cottages, 300 acres of

land, forty acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, 300 acres of moor, 3*s.* 4*d.* rent, in Seastworth, Clareborough, Wellome, Walesby, Boughton, and Gryneley, when Twyselton and the same group of trustees who were parties to the Yorkshire fines impleaded them in the Court of King's Bench by a writ of entry *super disseisin in le post* and recovered these premises from them in 1519 for the use of Twyselton and his heirs [*Nottingham Inqs. P. M.*, 157]. So it appears that both the Yorkshire and Nottingham estates, to which Twyselton succeeded in showing a better title, must have been a part of the estate of Lady Hoo and Hastings held by Carew, Copley, and Devenish in right of her three daughters. There is a record of the cancellation in 1520 of a recognizance given by Nicholas Carew as successor to Richard Carew, and by Copley and Devenish, in the amount of £1400 for the payment of £142 17*s.* 2*d.* yearly from 1520 to 1526, possibly in connection with these proceedings [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, III, pt. I, 398].

A bill in chancery was presented about the same time by Sir Thomas Boleyn, Sir Nicholas Carew, Roger Copley, Richard Devenyssh, and John Newdegate, serjeant at law, claiming title to the manor of Okley, in Kent, then held in adverse possession by Richard Colpeper. The first four orators, as might be expected, traced their title from Lord Hoo and Hastings, their fathers having married his four daughters. Lord Hoo was said to derive title by descent from Petronell, wife of Philip Hoo and one of two daughters of Nicholas Malmains, to whom Edward I granted the manor in 1295–1296. John Newdegate claimed his share by virtue of descent from Katheryn, the other daughter of Malmains and wife of his ancestor, Henry Newdegate. The bill was resisted, perhaps properly, as insufficient, uncertain, and containing matter determinable at common law, but it contains interesting genealogical details [*Genealogist*, n.s., IV, 75–77]. The result of the action has not been traced.

In 1522 Richard Devenyssh bound himself in the amount of £100 as a surety for George Neville, Lord Burgavenny, who had been required by the king to give a recognizance in the sum of 10,000 marks conditioned on his continuing allegiance and undertaking not to enter Kent or Sussex or to come into the king's presence [*Ltrs and Papers*,

Henry VIII, III, pt. II, 1143]. Richard was also one of a number of feoffees to whom the manors of Munfield, Etchingham, and Salehurst, with other Etchingham lands, were conveyed upon the marriage of Elizabeth Etchingham and Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, to hold to the use of them and their heirs. Oxenbridge's inquisition post mortem in 1531 showed that he was also feoffee to uses of other Oxenbridge estates, including the manors of Ford, Enham, and Gyles, and lands in Brede, Udimore, and Burwash [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, III, 219; *Sussex Fines, 1509–1833*, 172].

The Hellingly estates seem to have been held intact during Richard Devenyssh's lifetime. In 1526 he acquired Leylands, in Hellingly, and the advowson of the church of Hellingly from the abbot and convent of Begham [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, IV, pt. I, 989]. In 1520 he was joined as co-defendant in a complaint by John Wynman, previously vicar of the church of Bexhill, charging that whereas he had sold to various persons the tithes due him during his incumbency, nevertheless some had been received and retained by his successor, Robert Wilkynson. It is not clear why Richard Devenyssh should have been joined as a defendant, unless perhaps tithes paid by him were involved or he owned the advowson of the church [*Star Chamber, Sussex*, 65]. He must also have continued to hold the lands at Rotherfield which were acquired by Sir John Devenyssh, for his name appeared in a list of tenants [*Sussex Notes & Queries*, II, 61].

According to his inquisition post mortem Richard Devenyssh died on 22 July 1534, although the inquisition was not taken until 1542. His lands are listed there as the manors of Horselonger (Horselunges), Buxstepe, Dallington, Morehaull, Haull, Warblington, and Mavese; also land in Arlington called 'Milton,' and the reversion of the manors of Peplesham, in Bexhill, Burwash, Crowhurst, Catsfield, and . . . . , county Sussex, after the death of Faith, second wife of Sir John Devenyssh. She was still living at the time of Richard's death, and apparently at the time of the inquisition. It was also stated that Richard had made a settlement on 1 May 1524 upon "Alice Ratleff, then his wife, with remainder to his son and heir Thomas, and Anne [Tawke], the wife of Thomas, and their heirs." Thomas was 31 years of age

when Richard died [*Sussex Inqs. P.M., 1485–1649*, 71; indexed in *P.R.O. Indexes*, XXIII, 74]. Only the inquisition for Sussex has been found, which gives no information concerning the Hoo and Welles inheritances.

* * * * *

(*The Manor House at Horselunges*)

It was probably Richard Devenyssh who completed the manor house at Horselunges, which still stands; at least he must have installed the armorial windows, for they show his arms and those of his father and grandfather, but not those of his successors [*Cf. Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XLVI, 31]. The architectural details of the house have been expertly described, with excellent drawings showing floor plans, vertical sections, and details of carved woodwork, by Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A. [*Idem*, XLVI, 1–17]. For our purposes it is unnecessary to repeat this information in detail. It will be sufficient to say that the house is a well-preserved and interesting example of the timber-framed construction of the fifteenth century, and contains very rich structural oak work in the interior, with moulded beams and brackets, beautifully formed oak archways with carved spandrels, and moulded batten doors. The house stands within a moat fed by the little river Cuckmere.

The present form of the structure is a rectangle running north and south, but there is evidence that it has been truncated at the ends, so that there may originally have been other wings forming sides of a quadrangle. It consists of two floors, the upper story overhanging the lower on the east front by about one and one-half feet. The upper floor is reached by a well-staircase of the earliest type, the well being constructed of solid framework inclosing cupboards. The entrance, set in the middle of the east front, leads into a vestibule opening on the left into the great hall, which occupied the entire south end of the building. It is now divided into two rooms by a large fireplace, oven, and chimney stack, probably constructed in the seventeenth century. The north end of the ground floor is occupied by the stair case and a room lately used as a dining room. There was also a carriage archway at the end of the building. In this part of the house a good deal of al-

teration has been effected by modern brickwork. On the west side, too, a sitting room, kitchen, and dairy of later construction have been added. The upper floor contained originally a great chamber above the great hall and of the same size, which was divided into two by the chimney stack inserted into the hall. There were two smaller chambers in the north end of the building over the vestibule, dining room, and carriage archway. On the west side modern bedrooms have been constructed under the roof.

It is Mr. Godfrey's view that what has been referred to as the great hall was not originally intended as such, since it is not open to the roof nor in the same range as the carriage archway and gatehouse. It seems likely that the original hall was intended to be in a wing forming another side of a courtyard, and that it was accidentally destroyed or the original plan abandoned. This is consistent with the fact that the original construction was probably of the last quarter of the fifteenth century, while there are extensive alterations in the existing range which evidently belong to the early part of the sixteenth.

Of particular interest are the armorial medallions which remained in several of the windows until recent years. They are now in the possession of Mrs. Henry Weston Devenish, of The Walls, Parkstone, Bournemouth, Dorset. Reproductions of six of these shields ornament S. H. Grimm's drawing of Horselunges in the eighteenth century [Burrell Collection, British Museum; reproduced in *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XLVI, frontispiece]. In 1845 the Sussex antiquary, Mark Antony Lower, published a description of the armorial bearings as he then found them [*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1845, pt. I, 271–272; reproduced in *Gent's Mag. Library*, XXIV, 266–268, *Devenish Family*, 25–27], and a briefer account was given by Horsfield [Horsfield, *Sussex*, I, 319]. The Reverend Mr. W. Budgen has more recently described them [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XLVI, 31–32], and Mrs. Henry Weston Devenish has published hand-colored drawings of six of the shields [*Devenish Family*, opp. 26], shown here in photographic reproduction. Drawings made from tracings of the glass, with excellent descriptive and genealogical notes by Fane Lambarde, have recently appeared [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, LXIX, 71–75].



THE MANOR HOUSE, HORSELUNGES

View of the fifteenth-century manor house of Horselunges, near Hellingly, Sussex, from a drawing made by Mrs. Henry Weston Devenish and reproduced with her permission from *Archives of the Devenish Family* (Winchester, 1933).

As far as can be gathered from these sources, omitting repetitions in the original shields, the following arms were shown:

(1) Arms of the see of Canterbury, impaling quarterly gules and ermine, in the first and fourth a goat's head argent. These arms are identified by Lower and Lambarde as those of John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1486–1501, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England. No one has been able to explain the presence of Archbishop Morton's arms in a Devenish house, for no family connection is known. It has been conjectured that Richard Devenish may have been an aspirant after court favors, or that Sir John Devenish acted for Morton in some official capacity. The natural supposition that Richard Devenyssh sought Morton's patronage for his son William (1-1-1-3), who became a priest and provost of Queen's College, Oxford, encounters the difficulty that Morton died in 1501, whereas William took his B.A. degree at Oxford in 1526, and seems to have been aided in his career principally by Cranmer. According to Lambarde, however, the Archbishop was intimate with the Hoo family and in 1481, when Bishop of Ely, was one of the feoffees to uses of the estates of Thomas Hoo [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, VIII, 126, LXIX, 73]. If so a connection with Elizabeth Hoo and Sir John Devenyssh sufficient to explain the arms can easily be imagined; he may have married them or have been godfather of their son Richard.

(2) Dexter side, vert a saltire engrailed between four cross-crosslets fitchee argent, a fleur-de-lis or for difference (Devenish). Sinister side, quarterly 1 and 4 gules a mill-rind cross argent (Uvedale), 2 and 3 azure a fret or (Scures). This identification, given by Lambarde, agrees with Uvedale and Scures arms in contemporary sources [*Ancestor*, IV, 250]. Lower described these arms as quarterly 1 and 4 argent a cross moline sable, for Copley; 2 and 3 azure a fret or, for Etchingham. Apart from the fact that the description seems inaccurate, for the cross is certainly not sable, there would have been no reason to display Copley and Etchingham arms in this way. Assuming the arms to be Devenish impaling Uvedale and Scures, they must be the arms used by the first John Devenyssh after his marriage to Joan Uvedale.

(3) Dexter side, quarterly, 1 and 4, Devenish, 2 and 3, quarterly sable and argent (Hoo). Sinister side, ermine within a bordure engrailed azure on a chief dancettee azure, three crowns or (Lytton). These must have been the arms of Richard Devenyssh, for his mother was Elizabeth Hoo and his wife Faith Lytton, so that he would properly have quartered Hoo and impaled Lytton.

(4) Shown in Grimm's drawing but not mentioned by Lower. First quarter, gules a saltire argent (Neville); second quarter, chequy, or and azure (De Warrenne); third quarter, quarterly, 1 and 4, or three chevronels gules (De Clare), 2 and 3, quarterly argent and gules, in the second and third quarters a fret or, over all a bend sable (Le Despencer); fourth quarter, gules a fesse between six cross-crosslets or, a crescent for difference (Beauchamp). These are thought by Budgen to be the arms of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the "kingmaker," who was the first John Devenyssh's patron. In that case a chevron ermine should probably have been added in the second quarter, making it Newburgh rather than De Warrenne. The last quartering occurs in another shield with the field azure, which would make it St. Omer. Elizabeth Hoo's grandmother was a St. Omer.

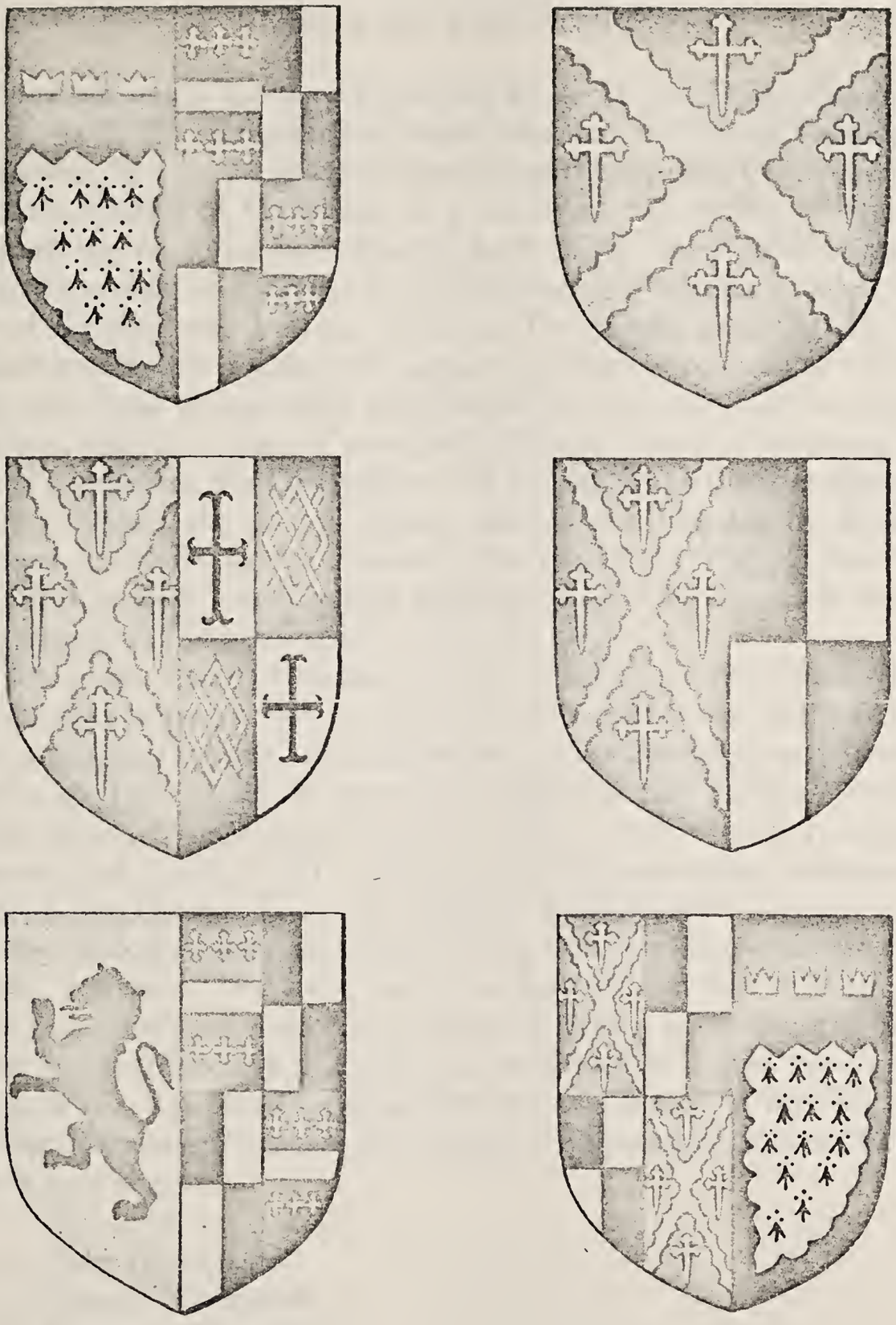
(5) Hoo and St. Omer quarterly, impaling or, a lion rampant sable (Welles).

(6) Devenish impaling Hoo, i.e., the arms of Sir John Devenyssh and his first wife.

These arms, which follow the shields shown by Grimm, appear to include all which were displayed in the original windows as described by Lower and Horsfield, although a few variations in marshaling occur in other shields not described here.

1-1-3 *Anthony Devenyssh*, of Burwash, probably second son of Sir John Devenyssh (1-1) and Elizabeth Hoo [*Visitations of Sussex, 1570*, 4; *1530, 1633–4*, 50].

Our information about him is meager. His name appears in the Pevensey Rate Books of 1527–1528 [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XLV, 168–169, 175], and in the muster of Hawsborough Hundred, Sussex, in 1539 [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, XIV, pt. I, 297]. In 1534 the living



ARMORIAL SHIELDS FROM THE WINDOWS OF HORSELUNGES

A photographic reproduction of a color plate in *Archives of the Devenish Family* (Winchester, 1933), originally drawn and colored by Mrs. Henry Weston Devenish from armorial medallions in the windows of the manor house at Horselunges, Hellingly, Sussex. The arms represented are:

UPPER LEFT: *Lytton* impaling quarterly 1 and 4 *St. Omer*, 2 and 3 *Hoo*. UPPER RIGHT: *Devenish*.

MIDDLE LEFT: Apparently intended for *Devenish* impaling quarterly 1 and 4 *Uvedale*, 2 and 3 *Scures*, but Uvedale should be gules a mill-rind cross argent. What is shown may be argent a cross moline sable, for *Copley*.

MIDDLE RIGHT: *Devenish* impaling *Hoo*. LOWER LEFT: *Welles* impaling quarterly 1 and 4 *St. Omer*, 2 and 3 *Hoo*.

LOWER RIGHT: *Devenish* quartering *Hoo* and impaling *Lytton*.



of Burwash was in his tenure and was worth £8 10*s.* [*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, I, 343]. He also seems to have inherited the family holdings in Hailsham. In 1539 he granted three acres there called Cockyshethe to Thomas Bodyll of Hailsham at a rental of 6*d.* Again, in 1540, he granted the rent due from Bodyll, with thirty acres called Hyes and seventeen additional acres of Cockyshethe, to Nicholas Lopdell, mercer of Eastbourne. In 1542 Anthony Devenyssh and his wife were joined by Thomas Devenyssh, apparently their son, in a fine whereby they conveyed to Lopdell a cottage and six acres of land, ten acres of pasture, and forty acres of wood in Hailsham. A deed of adjoining land in 1557 indicates the Devenishes still had holdings there at that time [*Sussex Deeds*, 26, 50–51]. Lower mentions a bequest by Nicholas Willard of Hailsham to Anthony Devenyssh in 1543 of his "best chamlett jackett," as a curious example of a gift by a humble testator to a gentleman [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, IV, 205].

The given name of Anthony's wife is variously recorded as Joan, Johan, and Johanna, but we do not know her surname. Anthony's will was executed 11 April 1552 and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes on June 26 of the same year [Book A III. fo. 35; indexed in *Lewes Wills*, 24; excerpts in *Sussex Wills*, I, 236, 239, 241, 242, and *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXV, 106–107]. In it he mentions, besides other issue, a son Thomas (1-1-3-1), who had a son Robert (1-1-3-1-1), and the son and grandson were both living in 1552 [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXV, 106–107]. We have no other information about them. Anthony's widow Joan died in 1562, her will having been executed March 2 and proved March 16 in the same court [Book A V a, fo. 7; indexed in *Lewes Wills*, 80]. Both directed that they be buried in the Church of St. Bartholomew, Burwash, and Anthony bequeathed 12*d.* to the poor men's box there.

1-1-5 *John Devenyssh.*
1-1-7 *Richard Devenyssh.*
1-1-9 *Lawrence Devenyssh.*

These three sons of Sir John Devenyssh (1-1) are shown in pedigrees of the Visitations of Sussex [*Sussex Visitations, 1530, 1633–4*, 50;

1570, 4], but definite information concerning them has not been found. In the visitation of 1570 this Richard is shown, but his oldest brother's name is given as Robert rather than Richard (1-1-1); other visitation pedigrees show two Richards. It seems probable that John and Richard settled at Brede. The will of James Everden of Udimore, dated 24 March 1568, contained bequests to "my father-in-law Mr. John Devenishe of Brede and his children. My mother Devenishe . . . Richard Devenishe's son John my godson . . . "[*New Eng. Geneal. Reg.*, LI, 410]. Richard Devenishe, of Brede, died in 1582. In his will he directed that his remains be buried in the church of Brede and left to his wife Margaret his "black nagg, &c., also xx$^{li.}$ and an annuitie of tenne pounds" out of his lands. To his daughter Margaret (1-1-7-2?) he devised lands in Pesmershe (Peasmarsh), Brede, and Westfield. He had also a son and heir John (1-1-7-1?), executor of the will, who was directed to sell so much of the land purchased by Richard from Lord Dacres as would produce £580 [Archdeaconry Court of Lewes, Book A7, 268–108, indexed in *Lewes Wills*, 96; *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXV, 106–107]. The will of Richard's widow Margaret was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes on 27 January 1595 [Book B2, 355–212, indexed in *Lewes Wills*, 119]. The will of John Devenishe of Brede, proved 1589, also remains; but whether this John was the brother or the son of Richard is not clear [*Idem*, Book A8, 471, indexed in *Lewes Wills*, 108]. He directed burial in the parish church and left 20*s.* to the poor people of Brede and 10*s.* for a preacher to deliver a funeral sermon [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXV, 106–107]. It was probably this John Devenishe who had tenure of lands held by Robert Oxenbridge in Brede and Udimore, as shown in the latter's inquisition post mortem of 1591 [*Sussex Inqs., Rawl. MS. B.433*, 26]. Phillipp(e?) Devenishe, widow, of Brede, whose will was proved in 1586, must have been connected with one of these families [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, IV, 125]. Possibly this was true also of Henry Devenishe of Wittersham, Peasmarsh Parish, which is in the same area. Administration of his estate was taken in the Probate Registry of Canterbury in 1575 [C. Acts.: vol. 7, fo. 125, indexed in *Canterbury Wills*, II, 40].

We shall see that a daughter of Richard Devenyssh married

Thomas Oxenbridge, and Richard was himself a feoffee to uses of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge's lands. Consequently the tenure of the Brede Devenishes in Oxenbridge estates, added to the identity of given names with those in the visitations, makes it very probable that these Devenishes were the younger sons of the Hellingly family. Unfortunately the uncertainty about the origins of the Brede family is matched by our inability to trace the descent from them. There were later Devenishes, listed at the end of this chapter, who may be supposed from geographical proximity to have been related to the Brede family, but we cannot be sure.

1-1-2 *Agnes* (or *Annes*) *Devenyssh*, the only daughter of Sir John Devenyssh (1-1) about whom we have any detailed information, married Ralph Bellingham, probably in 1499, and died in or shortly before 1543. An indenture dated 4 May, 14 Henry VII (1499) "between Sir John Denyssh, knight, and Richard Denyssh, his son and heir apparent, on the one part, and Jane Belynggam, widow, late the wife of Thomas Belynggam, esquire, and Ralph Belynggam, son and heir of the said Thomas and son and heir apparent of the said Jane, on the other, for the marriage before Michaelmas then next [29 September 1499] between the said Ralph and Annes, daughter of the said Sir John and sister of the said Richard," provided for the conveyance of certain lands by Jane and Ralph Bellingham to trustees (one of whom was Richard Devenyshe) to hold for the use of Ralph and Agnes and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder in default of such heirs to the right heirs of Ralph. Ralph Bellingham executed a deed in fulfilment of this agreement on 18 October 1505, and in 1543, following the death of Agnes and all the trustees, the lands were reconveyed to him by Thomas Devenyssh, as son and heir of Richard Devenyssh, the last trustee to die [*Patent, 1547–1548*, 303]. Ralph Bellingham was married twice. By Agnes he had three sons, John, William, and Sir Edward, Knight of the Rhodes [*Sussex Visitations, 1530, 1633–4*, 38; Berry, *Hants Pedigrees*, 190; Comber, *Sussex Genealogies*, II, 7].

Agnes was the beneficiary of one of the miracles attributed to King Henry VI. She had a plum stone stuck in or behind her nostril for

six months, from which she became so ill that it was feared she would die. It is said that her mother then invoked the aid of the blessed King Henry and the stone fell out. The miracle was not officially investigated [*Miracles, Henry VI*, 133–134; *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XLVI, 62–82, at 79].

1-1-4 *Ada Devenyssh*, listed in visitation pedigrees as a daughter of Sir John Devenyssh, is said to have married ..... Poole, father of Lady Heron [*Sussex Visitations, 1530, 1633–4*, 50; *1570*, 4; Add. MSS. 5711, British Museum, reproduced in *Devenish Family*, 20]. No other information has been found.

D. Children of Richard Devenyssh, Esquire, of Hellingly (1-1-1)

1-1-1-1 *Thomas Devenyshe* (*als. -ysshe, -ysh, -yssh, -ish, -ishe, -isshe, -ysshe*), Esquire, of Westhampnett, first son and heir of Richard Devenyssh (1-1-1).

From his father's inquisition post mortem it appears that he was 31 in 1534 and must therefore have been born about 1503. This seems a little late, unless he married at the age of sixteen, for in 1519 a settlement of Yorkshire estates then held to the use of Roger Copley and his wife was made, whereby the trustees were to hold first for the use of William Tawke (elsewhere Tauke, Tanke), then for the use of Thomas Devenyshe and his wife Anne, a daughter and co-heiress of Tawke, and Richard Ryman and his wife Joan, also a daughter and co-heiress of Tawke [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, III, pt. I, 147]. Thomas Devenyshe appears with Richard, Anthony, and Lady Faith, in the Pevensey Rate Books for 1527 and 1528 [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XLV, 168–169, 175]. In 1529 his brother-in-law, Richard Ryman, transferred to him and his wife Anne the manors of Westhampnett, Pott, Tadeham (Todham), and Crimsham (in Box and Stockbridge, Easebourne, and Aldwick Hundreds, Rape of Chichester, west Sussex), with additional tenements, and Thomas seems after this to have had his seat at Westhampnett [*Sussex Fines, 1509–1833*, II, 477]. Probably these estates were the inheritance of Anne Tawke. In the

same year Thomas and Anne quitclaimed two acres in Westhampnett, with the advowson of the chantry in the Church of St. Mary, called Tawke's Chantry, to the Bishop of Chichester [*Idem*, II, 432].

Apparently Thomas Devenyshe led the life of a country gentleman, for we have no evidence of a professional career. The only records of his public responsibilities are appointments to the Sussex commission of sewers in 1538, 1539, and 1555 [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, XIII, pt. I, 563; XIV, pt. I, 296; *Patent, 1554–1555*, 111], and services in connection with the musters of 1539 and 1544 for Box and Stockbridge Hundred [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, XIV, pt. I, 296; XIX, pt. I, 151]. The bulk of our information about him is confined to records of real estate transactions, of which there are a considerable number.

With respect to Hellingly it is indicated in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1534 that Thomas Devenyshe held land there for which he returned 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Subdeacon of Chichester; presumably this refers to an advowson [*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, I, 296]. There is a license to Sir John Gage, dated 1537, to alienate the manor of Hellingly to Thomas Devenyshe and William, his son and heir apparent [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, XII, pt. II, 80]. In the absence of other explanation it may be assumed that Gage was acting as trustee to effect a family settlement. Possibly after Thomas's removal to Westhampnett William occupied Horselunges. However, in 1545, Thomas purchased from Shene Priory the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Hellingly, with all lands and tithes belonging to it [*Originalia*, I, 37 Hen. VIII, Rot. 62; *Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, XX, pt. II, 534; *P.R.O., 9th Rept. Depty. Keeper*, App. II, 201]. He settled them on his son William in 1558 [*Patent, 1557–1558*, 441]. In 1557 Thomas and William granted lands called Bowlys, Leyland, Bynglye, and Nether Byn, in Hellingly, and Venelland in Arlington, to Stephen Boord of Lyndfeld, and his son George [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXXVII, 43; *Patent, 1555–1557*, 433; *Sussex Inqs. P.M., 1558–1583*, 52].

In Pevensey Thomas Devenyshe owned sixty acres of marsh which were inundated in 1542, whereupon the king's surveyors required him to repair the sea walls [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, LIII, 54].

Turning to the estates in the Rape of Hastings we have an indication in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* that Thomas Devenyshe owned the chantry of the Church of Bexhill, for which he received 3*s*. 6*d*. rent. He held ecclesiastical lands in Peplesham from the Abbey of Robertsbridge, for which he paid 66*s*. 8*d*. rent, and land called Cripps Frythlond and Stonileis from the Prior of Hastings at a rental of 12*s*. [*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, I, 345, 350]. Elsewhere it is stated that the value of the chantry in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, in Bexhill, was £7 16*s*. 6*d*. in 1535, after deducting 3*s*. 6*d*. annual rent paid to Thomas Devenyshe [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, LIII, 89; *Sussex Chantry Records*, 9]. At about this time Thomas brought a suit in chancery against William Cheyney asserting improper detention of deeds relating to the manor of Peplesham, but we do not know the basis of this action [*P.R.O. Indexes*, L, 15]. It will be recalled that Lady Faith, widow of Sir John Devenyssh, was probably still holding the manor at that time in right of dower. In 1541 Thomas entered into a fine with Thomas Gosslyng whereby he granted to Gosslyng the manor of Peplesham and tenements in Bexhill, Boxley, Burwash, and Hollington, for an annuity of £30 from the issues of the manor [*Sussex Fines, 1509–1833*, 345].

The manor of Moor Hall, with tenements in Ninfield, Hoo, and Catsfield parishes (all in Ninfield Hundred), was granted by Thomas and William Devenyssh to Robert Holter in 1549 [*Sussex Fines, 1509–1833*, II, 311]. It is stated that the manor of Sokeness, in Dallington (Netherfield Hundred), belonged to Thomas Devenyshe in 1551 [*Sussex Inqs. P.M., 1558–1583*, 40]. In 1552 and again in 1555–6 Thomas and his wife Anne entered into fines quitclaiming the manor of Buxstepe (Hawksborough Hundred), with tenements in Warbylton, Assheburnham, Ninfield, and Dallington, to Sir Nicholas Pelham and his heirs. A similar quitclaim by William Devenyshe to Anthony Pelham was made in 1559 [*Sussex Fines, 1509–1833*, 74; *P.R.O. Indexes*, LV, 159].

At the same time that he purchased the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Hellingly in 1545 Thomas Devenyshe bought from the Monastery of Boxgrave some twenty-five crofts in the farm of Groves, parish of Oving, in west Sussex (Box and Stockbridge Hundred, Rape

of Chichester) [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, XX, pt. II, 534; *P.R.O., 9th Rept. Depty Keeper*, App. II, 201]. These he held until 1555, when he granted them to Richard Chatfield of county Southampton [*Patent, 1554–1555*, 136; *New Eng. Geneal. Reg.*, LXX, 125].

Thomas also retained and added to his estates in other counties. His holdings from the Welles inheritance in the manor of Ellington, county Northumberland, in Lincolnshire, and elsewhere, have already been mentioned. His share in the manor of Skendylby, Lincolnshire, seems to have been granted to the Pelhams in 1552 [*Patent, 1550–1553*, 272]. In 1538 he purchased from William Stone messuages and lands in Compton Dundon, Somerset [*Somerset Deeds*, 4–5], and in 1553 bought the manor of Tarrant Gunville, county Dorset, with all the lands and liberties pertaining to it, and the advowson of the parish church, from Henry Heredson, citizen and skinner of London [*Patent, 1553–1554*, 363].

From the Sussex visitations it appears that Thomas Devenyshe was married only once, to Anne Tawke, and that he had two sons, William, his heir (1-1-1-1-1), and Thomas (1-1-1-1-3), as well as three daughters, Elizabeth (1-1-1-1-2), Katherine (1-1-1-1-4), and Dorothie (1-1-1-1-6), all of whom married. Records referring to Thomas Devenyshe terminate about 1558, but the exact date of his death has not been ascertained, nor is there any information concerning his will or an inquisition post mortem.

1-1-1-3 *William Devenyshe* (*als. Denys, Densysse, Denysson*), provost of Queen's College, Oxford, shown in Sussex visitations as the second son of Richard Devenyssh (1-1-1) [*Sussex Visitations, 1530, 1633–4*, 50; *1570*, 4].

From Oxford University records it appears that he obtained the B.A. degree there in 1526–7, the M.A. in 1530–1, and the B.D. in 1537, and was Fellow of Merton College in 1528 [*Reg. Oxon.*, I, 141; *Alumni Oxon.*, I, 398–399]. In 1534 Archbishop Cranmer wrote to John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, then Chancellor of Cambridge University, requesting for "Master Devenyshe, master of art and my kinsman," a fellowship at St. John's College, then at the Bishop's dis-

position. "I doubt nothing at all," said Cranmer, "but that you shall like the man every day better than other; for verily I think he lacketh not of those qualities which should become any honest man to have, over and besides the gift of nature wherwith God hath above the common rate endued him . . ." [Cranmer, *Misc. Writings and Ltrs.*, 279; *Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, VII, 188]. Whether effect was given to this recommendation is not clear. Fisher was imprisoned soon after for refusal to take the oath of succession. However, one Cambridge source indicates that William Devenyshe was probably Fellow of St. John's in 1534, and certainly Fellow of Michael's House in 1544 [*Alumni Cantab.*, Pt. I, II, 37]. In 1534, quite probably through Cranmer's patronage, William Devenyshe became provost of Queen's College, Oxford, a post which he held until his death in 1558 [*Le Neve's Fasti*, III, 552]. In 1541, as provost, he bought for the college a parcel of ground in the parish of St. Peter, in Oxford [*Lib. Albus Civ. Oxon.*, 107–108].

He became chaplain to Henry VIII, and was presented on 4 November 1544 to a canonry and prebend in Christ Church Cathedral, Canterbury, and instituted on the 26th of the same month [*Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, XIX, pt. III, 415; *Le Neve's Fasti*, I, 57]. Here he was provided with commodious lodgings "within ye gate called ye Hogg Hall," and assigned a portion of the common garden [*Archaeologia Cantiana*, VII, 193, 195]. He went in 1547–8 to London on church business and to wait upon the King's Council with respect to turning over the silver vessels and altar table of the Cathedral [*Idem*, XXI, 111]. We have also a reference to his having received a list of books from Mr. Joseph, the Cathedral librarian, in 1551 [*Canterbury MSS.*, 232], and a directive of the Privy Council in the same year requiring the justices of the jail delivery of Kent to obtain testimony from him as to the offenses of a convicted felon [*A.P.C., 1550–1552*, 250]. In 1553 he and several other prebendaries, including Archdeacon Edmund Cranmer, were suspended from the priesthood and deprived of ecclesiastical preferments upon their confession of having married. They made no defense, beyond stating that they considered their marriages lawful and could not in good conscience forsake their wives. However, the sentence included prohibition to live with their

wives [Strype's *Cranmer*, III, 88–89; *Patent, 1553–1554*, 222]. The prohibition against the marriage of clergymen had been abolished by parliament in 1549 at the instance of Archbishop Cranmer, so that these marriages were probably valid when contracted. The difficulty in which the prebendaries found themselves undoubtedly resulted from the accession of Queen Mary. It has not been ascertained whom William Devenyshe married.

According to some sources he was also the vicar of Westerham, Sussex, from 1540 to 1554, prebendary of Windsor *temp.* Edward VI, and prebendary of Chichester in 1556 [*Alumni Cantab.*, Pt. I, II, 37; *Alumni Oxon.*, I, 398–399]. If that is correct he may have been the William Devenyshe who witnessed a will in 1555 as vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex, and in 1557–8 as 'clerk' of Apuldram [*Sussex Wills*, I, 31; II, 231]. This would mean he must have been reinstated, but that is in any case probable. Whether the provost of Queen's College would simultaneously have held the positions of prebendary of Canterbury and vicar of Westerham seems more doubtful. Plural benefices were not uncommon, and William Devenyshe did enjoy the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. But there is also some evidence of another clergyman of the same name whose family connections are not known to us. A William Devenysh, M.A., was presented by Rolland Lytton, Esq., to the church of Knebworth, Hertfordshire, on 18 October 1558, which was some months after the death of the provost of Queen's College [*Lincoln. Notes and Queries*, V, 174]. In view of Faith Lytton's marriage to Richard Devenyssh it seems not unlikely that this Devenysh was a member of the Sussex family and owed his preferment to this connection. If so he may have been the vicar of the Sussex churches mentioned.

William Devenyshe, the provost of Queen's College, died on 24 March 1558–9 [*Musgrave's Obituary*, II, 176; *Le Neve's Fasti*, III, 552; *Alumni Cantab.*, Pt. I, II, 37]. It may be that an entry in the register of St. Peter the Great, Chichester, now the North Transept of Chichester Cathedral, "1559. William Devenysh, Esq. buried . . ," refers to him [Dalloway, *West. Sussex*, I, 174]. In his will, dated 18 November 1558, he bequeathed to Queen's College one hundred marks to be

used to purchase land, the income from which would support a yearly dirge with mass for the souls of the testator, his parents, and all Christian souls. The College was also to be privileged to repurchase for forty marks a quantity of plate which it had sold in order to purchase land and to provide funds for defense when it was threatened with suppression. After obtaining the bids of goldsmiths William had bought the plate for as much as they would offer. It included "one great silver salt with a cover all gilt, weighing 36 oz., . . . 13 silver spones, having the images of Christ and twelve apostles on the ends, weighing 21 ounces, . . . one pare all gilt, weighing 11 ounces, . . . two great cruets, weighing 14 ounces and half." Rents in Baldon and Coventry, and a pension from the rectory of Charlton, he also left to the College, as having been granted to him in his official capacity as provost. To Nicholas Cooke he left the advowson of the vicarage of Sparsholt, and to Mr. Rogers, fellow of Queen's College, his second gown. His executors were Thomas Cooke and Alan Scott, fellows of the College [*Antiquarian Repertory*, I, 130–131; *Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII*, XVII, pt. I, 530].

1-1-1-5 *Robert Devenyshe*
1-1-1-7 *Lawrance Devenyshe*
1-1-1-9 *George* (or *Gerard*) *Devenyshe*
1-1-1-11 *Goddard Devenyshe*

These four sons of Richard Devenyssh (1-1-1) are shown in Sussex visitation pedigrees [*Sussex Visitations, 1530, 1633–4*, 50; *1570*, 4], where it is indicated they had no issue. No other information about them has been found. This is particularly regrettable in the case of George Devenyshe in view of the prevalence of this given name among the Devenishes of Dublin and Athlone, who have a family tradition of descent from a member of the Sussex family supposed to have settled in Ireland in the sixteenth century.

Richard Devenyssh also had three daughters:

1-1-1-2 *Faith Devenyshe*, shown in the visitations as having married ..... Bolstred [*Ibid.*]. However, she must have remarried, for she

was also the second wife of Thomas Oxenbridge, eldest son of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge. He died in 1540, leaving, by his first marriage, a daughter Elizabeth, by his second, a son Andrew and a daughter Faith. Elizabeth was then eleven years old and Andrew five. The inquisition indicates that a settlement of the manors of Mountfield, Glotyngham, and Gilles, and lands in Salehurst, Crowhurst, Brightling, and Burwash had been made at the time of Thomas's marriage to Faith. She survived him and was living at Hechenden, Buckinghamshire, at the time of the inquisition [*Sussex Inqs. P.M., 1485–1649*, 172–173; Berry, *Hants Pedigrees*, 214]. Her son Andrew attended Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was public orator in 1561, and subsequently became an LL.D. He was Catholic, and was imprisoned about 1580 at Wisbeach Castle, later at Winchester, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. However, in 1583, he took an oath of allegiance and offered to renounce any error in religion of which he could be convinced by any learned man designated by the authorities [Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 140]. Whether the government rose to this bait we do not know.

1-1-1-4 *Mary Devenyshe*, shown in visitation pedigrees as the wife of ..... Rimers (or Rivers) [*Sussex Visitations, 1530, 1633–4*, 50; *1570*, 4].

1-1-1-6 *Anne Devenyshe*, wife of John Hall of Horsham, Sussex [*Ibid.*]. The Horsham parish registers record the burial in 1549–50 of "An the wyfe of Rycherd Devenyshe, gentyllman" [*Horsham Parish Register*, 300]. This certainly creates a difficulty. Either the record refers to the daughter rather than the wife of Richard Devenyssh (1-1-1), or Richard had still another wife about whom we have no other information, or there was another Richard seated in Horsham whose relation to the Hellingly family we do not know. If the last alternative is correct, then it seems likely that the wife of John Hall of Horsham was the daughter of this Richard rather than of Richard of Hellingly.

E. Children of Thomas Devenyshe, Esquire, of Westhampnett (1-1-1-1)

1-1-1-1-1 *William Devenyshe* (*als. -yssh, -ysshe, -ysh, -ish*), eldest son and heir of Thomas Devenyshe of Westhampnett (1-1-1-1).

As indicated above, William was a party with his father to several deeds and fines. It seems likely that he occupied the Hellingly estates after Thomas Devenyshe removed his seat to Westhampnett. He was a representative of the nearby borough of Lewes in the parliament summoned to meet at Westminster on 21 October 1555 (date of return, 10 October 1555). The two members for Lewes together received £6 10*s*. for their services [*Parl. Returns*, I, 394; *V.C.H., Sussex*, VII, 31; *Sussex Arch. Colls.* XXXII, 164]. This is the only evidence of his public activities that we have.

There is a curious complaint in Star Chamber by Dr. William Bill, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Provost of Eton, Dean of Westminster, and Chief Almoner of Queen Elizabeth, to whom she had granted her right to the goods and chattels of all suicides. He complained that on 17 February 1552–3 a Richard Barnard had committed suicide at Hellingly, and thereafter ". . . one Devenysshe, the elder, of Hellingly, Esquire [evidently Thomas], and William Devenysshe, gentleman, and other riotous persons . . ." had broken into Barnard's house, expelled his three young children, and carried away the suicide's goods and chattels, including silver spoons, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, blankets, linens, brass, pewter, and corn to the value of £14, thus depriving Bill of goods he was entitled to seize [*Bill v. Devenyshe*, Ph. & M., Bundle 9, No. 22, in *Star Chamber, Sussex*, 101]. Suicide was then a felony in law and regarded with strong moral abhorrence frequently extending to the unfortunate family of the deceased, so that we need not be surprised that a doctor of divinity and a member of Parliament should be engaged in such a controversy. The Devenishes presumably took the chattels under some supposed title as owners of the manor.

The real estate transactions in which William Devenyshe was joined with his father have already been mentioned in the account of

Thomas Devenyshe (1-1-1-1) and need not be repeated here. Even during the life of Thomas, William seems to have been involved in a series of suits to establish rights in the Dicker, or Dyker, an unenclosed wasteland, originally a forest, in the parishes of Chiddingly, Hellingly, and Arlington. In 1556 he was claiming 120 acres of it at Cromerlott and Boreship in Hellingly [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XIV, 233]. Litigation over these lands by successors to his claims continued as late as 1575 [*Ibid.; Ducatus Lancastriae*, pt. IV, 60].

Many of the older family holdings around Hellingly were disposed of by William. As we shall see he had five daughters who became coheiresses, but his only son, Thomas, died young. It is probable that this led him to reduce his landed estate. To Anthony Pelham he quitclaimed the manors of Dallington and Wartling in 1560, with tenements in Dallington, Wartling, Warbleton, and Robertsbridge [*Sussex Fines, 1509–1833*, I, 120]. In 1567–1568 Herbert Pelham bought the manors of Werlington and Horselunges, with additional tenements in Hellingly, Werlington, Hailsham, and Warbleton [*Idem*, II, 467]. Other lands in this area were sold to John Jefferay, sergeant at law. By a fine made in 1568 the manor of Hellingly, tenements in Hellingly, Chiddingly, Hailsham, Herstmonceux, Warbleton, and Arlington, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Hellingly, were settled on Jefferay for his life, with remainder to other members of his family and to his heirs. In another fine of the same year the manors of Mawfee and Maresfield, with tenements in the parishes mentioned in the first fine, were quitclaimed to Jefferay and his heirs [*Idem*, I, 211; II, 293]. A settlement of 1573 and Jefferay's inquisition post mortem of 1580 refer to lands in Chiddingly, Waldron, Willingdon, and Hartfield, acquired from Thomas Devenyshe and his son William [*Sussex Inqs. P.M., 1558–1583*, 120–125; Lower, "Parochial History of Chiddingly," *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XIV, 217, 224; *et vd. John Rowe's Book*, 111]. Although the extent of these grants is not indicated it seems likely that they comprised the bulk of the Devenish estates in Dill Hundred. Yet William Devenyshe, *of Hellingly*, was included in a list of Sussex gentry in 1570 [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXXIX, 107].

The lands in West Sussex were apparently retained, and there are

a few references to them. In 1570 William was listed in a survey of manors as a tenant of Halnaker (Boxgrove parish, Box and Stockbridge Hundred), and as tenant-at-will in Boxgrove for the farm of the parsonage, the produce of which was considerable [*Idem*, IX, 223, 225]. About the same time he was lessee of the Broyle, a manorial farm near Chichester, which had originally been a great heath (*bruillium*) [*Devenish Family*, 41, quoting Dallaway; Lower, *Sussex*, I, 103; *Notes & Queries*, series 5, VIII, 48]. He acquired the rectory of Mydlavant and tenements there in 1573, and added to his holdings there in 1578–9 and 1586 [*Sussex Fines, 1509–1833*, II, 307]. In 1582 and 1584 he settled a moiety of the manor of Westhampnett, and tenements in Westhampnett, Boxgrove, Kirford, and Chichester, upon one of his sons-in-law, Henry Walrond [*Idem*, II, 477].

The only references to estates held in other counties are an Exchequer order to William Devenyshe in 1560 to show by what title he held Tarrant Gunville in Dorset, which his father had purchased [*Originalia*, I, 3 Eliz., Rot. 64]; and a license to him in 1558 to grant to William Harbert the manor of Hardwick and extensive lands in Hardwick and Burgavenny, county Monmouth [*Patent, 1557–1558*, 444]. Where he got these lands does not appear; probably they were a part of the Hoo or Welles estates not previously mentioned.

William Devenyshe married Cicely, daughter of John Juxon of London. She was party, with her husband, to several of the fines mentioned above, and was defendant in a fine involving Westhampnett dated 12 May 1604. Assuming from the absence of later records that William must have died about 1586, she survived him for over a quarter century. She was buried at Hampnett on 31 July 1613 [Comber, *Sussex Genealogies*, I, 193, citing St. Olave's, Chichester, parish registers]. They had issue one son, Richard (1-1-1-1-1-1), who died without issue, apparently quite young, and five daughters, who became coheiresses, Elizabeth (1-1-1-1-1-2), Ann (1-1-1-1-1-4), Elizabeth (1-1-1-1-1-6), Cicely (1-1-1-1-1-8), and Katherine (1-1-1-1-1-10) [*Sussex Visitations, 1530, 1633–4*, 50; *1570*, 4].

1-1-1-1-3 *Thomas Devenyshe*, second son of Thomas Devenyshe (1-1-1-1), became a prebendary of Chichester Cathedral [*Devenish Family*, 19]. He was joined with his brother William in the conveyance of the manor of Hardwick, county Monmouth, in 1558 [*Patent*, *1557–1558*, 444]. A chancery action by a Thomas Devenishe against Robert Antony, *ca.* 1579–1587, involving land in Liphook, Hampshire, may refer to him; Liphook is near the west Sussex border, about twenty miles from Chichester [*P.R.O. Indexes*, XXIV, 15].

1-1-1-1-2 *Elizabeth*, oldest daughter of Thomas Devenyshe (1-1-1-1), married Bartholomew Hors(l)ey of Tarrant Gunville, county Dorset, and had issue Thomas, son and heir, Ann, and Katherine [Wiltshire Visitation, 1565, in *Genealogist*, n.s., XII, 94; *Sussex Visitations*, *1530*, *1633–4*, 50; *1570*, 4].

1-1-1-1-4 *Katherine*, second daughter of Thomas Devenyshe (1-1-1-1), married Richard Shelley, of Alcanning, county Wilts, and had issue Edward, only son and heir apparent in 1565, Elizabeth, and Mary, unmarried in 1565 [Berry, *Hants Pedigrees*, 67; Wiltshire Visitation, 1565, in *Genealogist*, n.s., XII, 241; *Sussex Visitations*, *1530*, *1633–4*, 50; *1570*, 4]. "Richard Shelley, of Worminghurst, at the house of Mr. Devenish, in the Cyty of Chichester," was at one time (*temp.* Elizabeth) listed among persons appointed in county Sussex to find light horsemen, ". . . every one to be furnished with a good large serviceable horse or geldinge, a light horseman's staff, a jack, a burgonet, sleves of male, a case of pistoletts, and a cassock of such colour as shalbe signified from the lords of her Majestie's Privie Counsell . . ." [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XII, 202]. Evidently Thomas Devenyshe, or his son William, maintained a town house in Chichester.

1-1-1-1-6 *Dorothie*, third daughter of Thomas Devenyshe (1-1-1-1), married John Yelding, of Sussex [*Sussex Visitations*, *1530*, *1633–4*, 50; *1570*, 4].

F. Children of William Devenyshe, Esquire, of Hellingly and Westhampnett (1-1-1-1-1)

1-1-1-1-1-1 *Richard Devenyshe*, only son and heir apparent of William Devenyshe, *aet.* six months in 1570 [*Sussex Visitation, 1570*, 4], *o.s.p.*, apparently at an early age. With his death the male line terminated.

1-1-1-1-1-2 *Elizabeth*, first daughter and co-heiress of William Devenyshe, married Henry Walrond of Sea, who was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1562. In the marriage license, issued by the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury at London on 24 January 1569–70, she is listed as "of St. Andrew's aforesaid" [*Faculty Office Licences* (b), 15]. By fines dated 1582 and 1584 William Devenyshe settled on Walrond and his heirs the manor of Westhampnett and tenements in Westhampnett, Boxgrove, Kirford, and Chichester. Walrond is there referred to as "one of the six clerks in Chancery" [*Sussex Fines, 1509–1833*, 477]. By Elizabeth he had three sons, Humphrey, his heir; William, of Islebrewers, county Somerset, to whom there is a monumental inscription in Wells Cathedral; and Henry [*Vd.* Jewers, *Wells Cathedral*, 87–88]. Three centuries later the Walrond family endeavored to establish co-heirship to the barony of Welles, then in abeyance, on the basis of this Devenish alliance [Burke's *Commoners*, II, 557–558; *Somerset Visitations*, 86].

1-1-1-1-1-4 *Anne*, second daughter and co-heiress of William Devenyshe, married John Rayman, of Apuldram [*Sussex Visitations, 1530, 1633–4*, 50; *Devenish Family*, 19].

1-1-1-1-1-6 *Elizabeth*, third daughter and co-heiress of William Devenyshe, is shown in visitation pedigrees as the wife of Robert Harrison [*Visitations of Sussex, 1530, 1633–4*, 50; *1570*, 4]. The peculiarity of two daughters named Elizabeth is not explained, but the possibility that it is an error is slight, since this was the generation actually living at the time of the visitation of 1570.

1-1-1-1-1-8 *Cicely*, fourth daughter and co-heiress of William Devenyshe, married Richard or John Comber of Donnington [*Devenish Family*, 19, 20, citing Add. MSS. 5711, British Museum; *Notes and Queries*, series 5, VIII, 48; *cf. Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XLIX, 141]. Elsewhere she is shown as the wife of Richard Lumley of Hampnett, probably her second husband [*Visitations of Sussex, 1530, 1633–4*, 50], whom she married in 1584 [*Chichester Licences, 1575–1730*, 6].

1-1-1-1-1-10 *Catherine* (or *Katherine*), fifth daughter and co-heiress of William Devenyshe, married first Michael Smallpage, who was buried at St. Bottolph Aldersgate, London. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married first John Wheatley of Pevensey, second Sir William Russell of Chippenham, and had issue by each husband [*London Visitation, 1633–1635*, 217–218]. In Pevensey Church, Sussex, there is a monument bearing an effigy of Michael Smallpage, with the following inscription: "The sorrowful Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Smallpage, Esq. by Katherine, daughter of William Devenish of Hellingly in this County Esq., in regard of his virtues and her love, erected this monument, he died the 23rd May 1616 leaving behind him Elizabeth their only daughter and heir." [*Devenish Family*, 24]. Lower states without indicating his source that there was a son, Percival [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXV, 106–107]; if so it is clear from the inscription that he must have predeceased his father.

Catherine Devenyshe married secondly (on 29 April 1606) Sir Edward Morley, of Lincolnshire and London, second son of John Morley of Saxham, county Suffolk. They had a son and heir, Sir John Morley, Knight, of Brooms, Chichester, and Selsey [*Sussex Visitation, 1662*, 76–77; Berry, *Hants Pedigrees*, 76; *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XIX, 104]. Sir Edward Morley impaled, and his successors quartered, the Devenish arms [*Grantees of Arms*, ix, 176].

G. Sussex Miscellany

Because of gaps in our information it has not been possible to determine the proper position of the Devenishes referred to in the following items in the Sussex pedigree just outlined. It may be assumed

that most of them are descendants of collateral lines. It is not improbable that further data about them may be found in local registers or documents not available to the authors. For convenience in suggesting possible connections with Devenishes already considered they have been grouped geographically.

Westfield, Baldslow Hundred, Hastings:

1605 Will of *William Devenisshe*, Westfield, gentleman, dated 7 September 1605, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes on 23 September [Book A 12, 101–55; indexed in *Lewes Wills*, 144].

Rotherfield Hundred, Pevensey:

1622 By a fine levied 20 James I (24 March 1621–2 to 24 March 1622–3), recorded in Sussex deeds now in private hands, *Alice Devenisshe*, widow, *William Devenisshe* and his wife *Alice*, William Reydon and his wife *Elizabeth*, sold to John Weston tenements in Rotherfield and Hailsham [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, LXIV, 78]. Apparently William Devenisshe and Elizabeth were children of Alice Devenisshe, and the circumstance of their holding land in both Rotherfield and Hailsham certainly suggests that they were descendants of the Hellingly family.

1631 Will of *Robert Devenishe*, of Rotherfield, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes on 14 June [Book B 6, 125; indexed in *Lewes Wills*, 373].

1631 Marriage license issued on 21 November to *John Devenishe* of Frant, Rotherfield Hundred, miller, and Mary Lerry, of Withyham, Hartfield Hundred [*Lewes Licences, 1586–1643*, 200].

1633 Marriage license issued on 22 January to Robert Streatfields, of Speldhurst, county Kent, and *Elizabeth Devenishe* of Rotherfield, widow (of William Reydon?), to be celebrated in All Saints Church, Lewes [*Lewes Licences, 1586–1643*, 209].

Miss C. Pullein notes that the Rotherfield Court Rolls show a *Robert Devenish* held property there in 1595. At his death in 1616 two sons were named, *John*, the heir, and *William*. In later entries John is designated as "of Mayfield," whereas William apparently continued to live on his father's land on Tynd ferling [*Sussex Notes & Queries*, II, 61]. Probably this was the William who joined in the sale of land in 1622, and Alice must then have been the widow of Robert Devenish.

1660 The will of *Richard Devenish*, yeoman, of Rotherfield, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, VIII, 181].

Loxfield Camden Hundred, Pevensey:

1598–99 *Robert Devenyshe* of Mayfield (presumably also of Rotherfield, *vd. supra*) was licensed on 9 March for life to retail wines in Maresfield, Rushmonden Hundred. The license was issued by Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom Queen Elizabeth had granted the licensing privilege, and required payment of an annual

amount not specified at his wine office at Durham House, near Charing Cross, county Middlesex [*Sackville MSS.*, I, 78].

No date *Anne*, daughter of *Robert Devenish* of Mayfield, married Richard Stapley of Wilmington, son of Nicholas Stapley of Rotherfield. They had a son, Robert Stapley of Maidstone, Kent, "D[r] in Physick, 1663," who married and had four sons and four daughters [*Kent Visitation, 1563–1568*, 156].

1616 Will of *Robert Devenyshe*, yeoman, of Mayfield, Sussex, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, V, 140].

Loxfield Dorset Hundred, Pevensey:

1669 In the Penfold collection in Barbican Museum, Lewes, is a tradesman's token issued in 1669 by *John Devenish* of Uckfield, whose establishment was in "The Mercers' Arms." The character of his business is not indicated [*Sussex Arch. Colls.*, XXIV, 134; LXXXIII, 100–114].

1687 Marriage license issued 17 May to *Anne Devinish*, of Buxsted, maiden, and William Invill, of Horsted Parva, husbandman [*Lewes Licences, 1620–1732*, 303].

1799 Marriage license issued 3 April to *John Devonish* of Buxsted (Framfield in the affidavit, Buxsted erased), aged 20, with the consent of his mother, *Ann Devonish* of Buxsted, widow, and Ruth Bray, aged 21, also of Buxsted [*Lewes Licences, 1586–1643*, 143].

Longbridge Hundred, Pevensey:

1634 Marriage license of *William Devenishe* of Wilmington, yeoman, and Cicely Botting, of Alfriston, Alciston Hundred, issued 19 August [*Lewes Licences, 1586–1643*, 214].

Swanborough Hundred, Lewes:

1624 *William Devenishe*, tallow chandler, of Lewes, was surety upon the marriage license bond, dated 3 July, of William Nicholas of Willingdon, yeoman, and Elizabeth Stapley of All Saints, Lewes [*Idem*, 143].

Brightford Hundred, Bramber:

1700–01 *Robert Devonish*, gentleman, "of Buttolphs" (St. Buttolph's parish, London?) was surety upon the marriage license bond, dated 26 October, of John Penfold of Sompting, gentleman, and Sarah Gittins of Broadwater [*Chichester Licences, 1575–1730*, 143].

West Easewrithe Hundred, Arundel:

1556 Will of *William Devenish* of Pulborough proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester [Orig. B. 121; indexed in *Chichester Wills, 1482–1800*, 104].

1722 Marriage license issued 27 December to *Thomas Devenish* and Anne Batchelor, both of Pulborough [*Chichester Licences, 1575–1730*, 257].

1727 *Thomas Devenish* of Pulborough was surety upon the marriage license bond, dated 14 May, of Thomas Edderton of Billingshurst and John Scut of Pulborough [*Idem*, 288].

Bury Hundred, Arundel:

1712 Will of *Thomas Devanish*, of Fittleworth, proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester [Vol. 31, 387; *Chichester Wills, 1482–1800*, 104].

1734 Will of *Amy Devonish*, widow, of Fittleworth, proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester [Vol. 35, 353; *Chichester Wills, 1482–1800*, 104].

1734–35 Marriage license issued 2 February to *James Devonish* and Rachel Sturt, of Fittleworth [*Chichester Licences, 1731–1800*, I, 28].

1760 Marriage license issued 1 June to John Seagrave of Fittleworth, farmer, aged 26, and *Mary Devonish* of Fittleworth, aged 23 [*Idem*, I, 170].

1765 Will of *James Devnesh* of Fittleworth proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester [Vol. 41, 172; *Chichester Wills, 1482–1800*, 104].

1771 *John Devnesh* of Fittleworth, farmer, was surety upon the marriage license bond of Thomas Madgwick and Mary Seagrave, both of Lurgashall, Rotherbridge Hundred [*Chichester Licences, 1731–1800*, I, 245].

1784 Marriage license issued 5 June to *John Devnesh* of Fittleworth, farmer, aged 34, and Ann Symonds of Pulborough, aged 30 [*Idem*, II, 351].

1784 Marriage license issued 20 November to William Freeland of Fittleworth, husbandman, aged 40, and *Elizabeth Devenesh* of Fittleworth, aged 40. One of the sureties was *John Devenesh*, farmer, of Fittleworth [*Idem*, II, 354].

1793 *John Devenish* of Fittleworth, farmer, was surety upon the marriage license bond, dated 18 September, of William Chalwin, widower, and Mary Madgwick, widow (nee Seagrave?), both of Lurgashall [*Idem*, II, 417].

1795 Marriage license issued 13 May to John Stillaway of Lurgashall, farmer, aged 31, and *Ann Devenish* of Lurgashall (resident there four years), aged 47 [*Idem*, II, 428].

Box and Stockbridge Hundred, Chichester:

1691 Marriage license issued 29 September to Thomas Rawlins of Portsmouth, county Southampton, and *Mary Devenish* of St. Martin, Chichester [*Sussex Licences, 1575–1730, 112*].

Chapter V

Devenish in Dorset

NEARLY all the English Devenishes now living appear to be descendants of Dorset families. The researches of Henry Weston Devenish have established an unbroken succession in one line from Henry Devenish of Upsydling, Dorset (b. 1507) [*Devenish Family*, 30–37], and incomplete records of several apparently related lines are available. Our data are not sufficient to determine the common ancestor, if any, of all the Dorset families, nor to trace their connection with families in contiguous counties. Our difficulties are also aggravated by the fact that a number of Dorset Devenishes, especially in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, either settled permanently in London or maintained town houses there, but their London records cannot easily be distinguished from the records of Devenishes long native to London or having other county origins. Consequently the only complete pedigree we can construct is for a branch which continued until a later period in the Sydling area. In this comparatively remote and isolated community parish registers and memorial inscriptions fortunately continued undisturbed through several centuries.

It is probable that the early Dorset families were connected with Devenishes of Somerset and Hampshire, but these connections must have been as early as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, for which we have only occasional data. Attention was given in an earlier chapter to a William le Deveneys who brought an action in the Somerset assizes in 1243, seeking to recover from the Montague family land in LaWaye, probably the Wey River area in Dorset. William asserted that his father Gilbert le Deveneys had been seised of the land in fee in the time of King John. Venue of the action was later changed to the Dorset assizes, where a trial by combat was ordered [*supra*, 53–54].



There is also a record of a fine made at Sherborne in 1243–1244 whereby Henry le Deveneys and his wife Juliana acknowledged the right of Juliana de Percy to one hide of land in Esscumbe which she had by their gift. In the following year a disagreement between the parties as to the extent of the gift was settled by a warranty by Henry and Juliana of the same land, with reservation of the homage and service due from John de Marisco on account of a tenement he held there. In addition Henry and Juliana granted to Juliana de Percy a ferling of land in Candelemers (Candle Marsh) [*Dorset Fines*, I, 77, 79]. In 1285 jurors of the Hundred of Beminster reported that the town of Netherbury was held by Willelmus le Deneys and Albertinus, canons of Salisbury [*Feudal Aids, 1284–1431*, II, 7]. On 28 July 1455 a Richard Devyassh was called as a juror in an inquisition at Sherborne [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, IX, 291]. The area referred to is in northwestern Dorset, near the Somerset border.

We have seen also that the Nicholas le Devenish who was mayor of Winchester in 1338–1340 acquired in 1341 the manor of Westchelborough in Tollerford Hundred, Dorset. It seems to have reverted to the Fitz-Pain family upon the failure of the Devenish line two generations later [*supra*, 69, 74–75], but it may be that other Winchester Devenishes settled in this area at the time. Westchelborough is only eight miles from the Sydling area, ten from Sherborne.

On 17 February 1363–4 John Devenyssh, one of the foresters in the royal forest of Gillingham, was a juror in an inquest concerning the bounds of the forest [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, IX, 344]. He was again concerned in an inquisition at Gillingham in 1369 [*Patent, 1367–1370*, 212]. Gillingham is a market town in the northern promontory of Dorset, which extends like a wedge between Somersetshire and Wiltshire. Possibly this John Devenish was identical with the Wiltshire Devenish who appeared in inquisitions at Salisbury, Downton, Blaxwell Farm, and Wilton [*supra*, 79–80]. Yet it is likely that he was actually seated at Gillingham, for in 1393 Ralph Thornhulle, of that town, conveyed all his lands in Thornhulle (Thornhill, Stalbridge Parish, Brownshall Hundred) to four trustees, one of whom was a John Devenysshe, apparently for the purpose of effecting a family

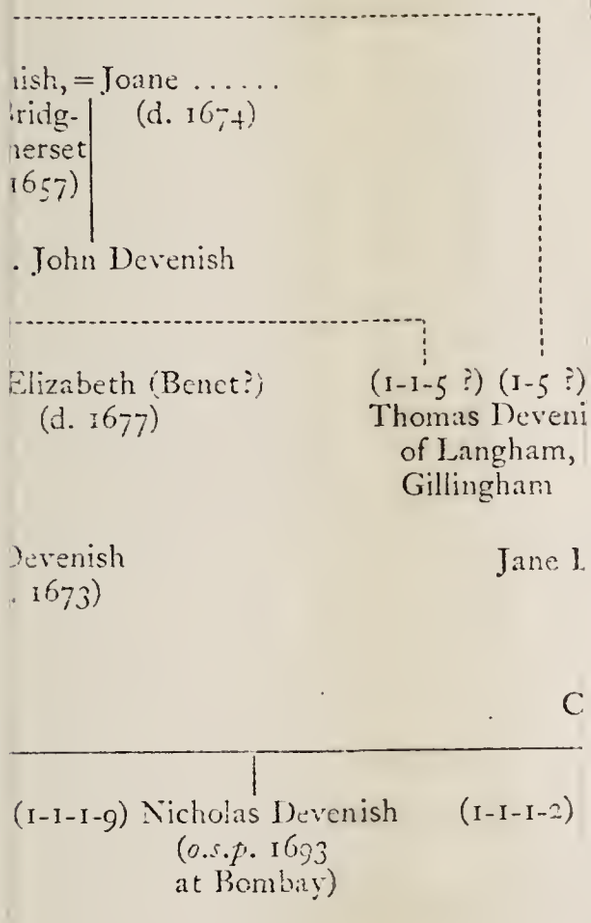
settlement [*Close, 1389–1392*, 539; *Dorset Fines*, 222]. We shall see that a Devenish family was seated at Gillingham in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was descended from a family seated at Lillington, but it is not clear that this family had not also owned Gillingham lands from an earlier period.

Perhaps it should also be recalled that Thomas Devenyshe of Westhampnett, Sussex, purchased the manor of Tarrant Gunville, Dorset, in 1553 [*supra*, 175]. However, if there were connections between Dorset and Sussex Devenishes, they certainly did not begin this late, and no evidence of direct descent of any Dorset family from this Thomas has been found. There remains the possibility that his interest in Tarrant Gunville was not wholly fortuitous but rested upon existing family connections in northern Dorset.

At least it is a reasonable assumption from these records that there were early Devenishes in the county who could have been the ancestors of the later families which will be mentioned, and that these earlier Devenishes were connected with the Devenish families of adjacent counties. It is unlikely that any greater certainty on these points is now possible.

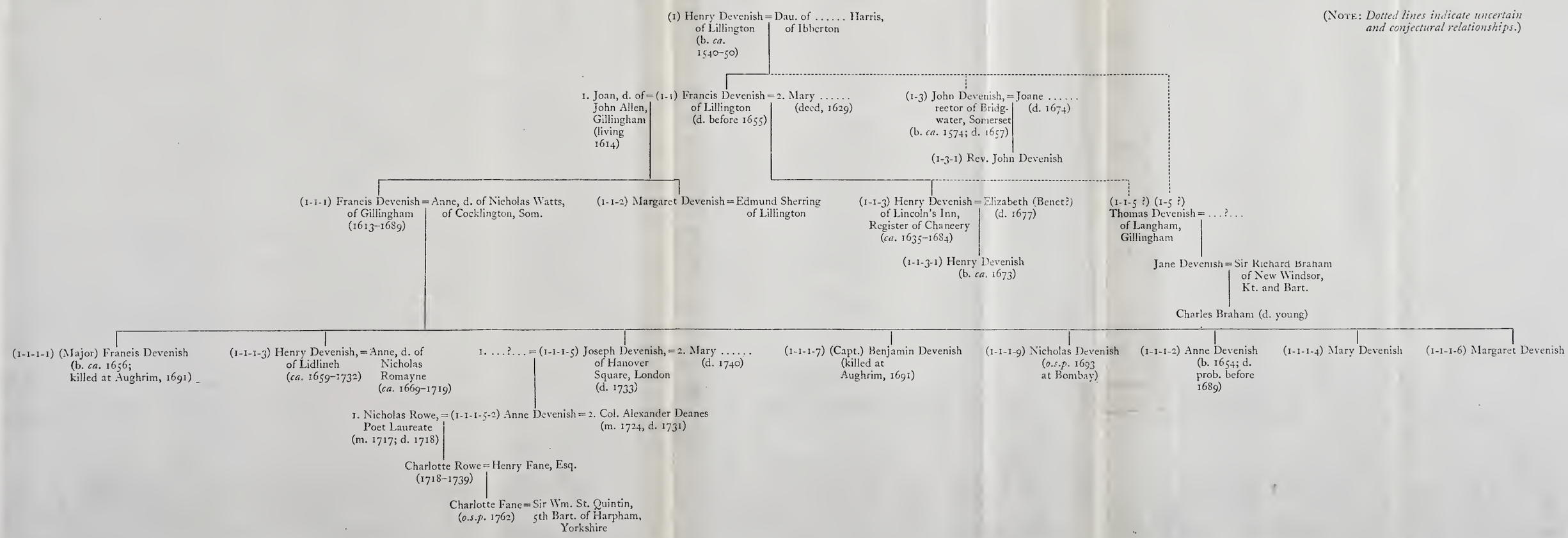
The later families are found principally in two areas. In northwestern Dorset in the vicinity of Sherborne and Stalbridge, near the Somerset border, lie the villages of Oborn, Lillington, Yetminster, Chetnole, Holnest, Candle Marsh, Mappowder, Lidlinch, West Pulham, and Belchalwell, nearly all within a radius of about ten miles from Sherborne. There are Devenish records referring to all of them, particularly to Lillington and Lidlinch. A few miles farther east, in the northern extension of Dorset, lies Gillingham. Most of the Devenishes in this whole area seem to have been related, and possibly were descended from the early Sherborne or Gillingham Devenishes just mentioned.

The other general area of interest to us lies along the River Frome and some of its smaller tributaries, which flow through western Dorset in a southwesterly direction toward the Channel. On the upper reaches of the river, in west-central Dorset, lie Sydling St. Nicholas, Upper Sydling (or Upsydling), Cattistock, Wraxall, and Maiden New-


ıish, = Joane .....
ridg- (d. 1674)
ıerset
1657)
. John Devenish
Elizabeth (Benet?)
(d. 1677)
(1-1-5 ?) (1-5 ?)
Thomas Deveni
of Langham,
Gillingham
)evenish
. 1673)
Jane L
C
(1-1-1-9) Nicholas Devenish
(o.s.p. 1693
at Bombay)
(1-1-1-2)

PEDIGREE OF DEVENISH OF LILLINGTON AND GILLINGHAM

(Note: *Dotted lines indicate uncertain and conjectural relationships.*)



ton, nearly adjacent villages a few miles west of the market town of Cerne Abbas. Proceeding down the Frome one would in the course of a dozen miles pass successively through the villages of Frampton, Bradford Peverell, Stratton, Grimstone, and Charminster, and reach the town of Dorchester and the village of Fordington just beyond. About ten miles south of Dorchester lies the Channel port of Weymouth, on the estuary of the River Wey. The Devenish records from these towns are numerous. They cannot all be associated with connected pedigrees, but we are justified in assuming relationships, at least in the sense of common ancestry at an earlier period, from the fact of the close geographical proximity of these towns along a natural avenue of communication. It is from this general area that most of our Dorset records come. They have not been definitely connected with the Devenishes of Lillington, Lidlinch, and Gillingham, although such a connection through common ancestors is also probable enough.

A few Devenish records have been found in towns farther west, near Beminster and Bridport, and in scattered towns of eastern Dorset, but it is unlikely that they refer to persons native to those places.

A. Devenish of Lillington and Gillingham

The earliest ancestor of the Lillington-Gillingham family of whom we have any record was:

1 *Henry Devenish*, of Lillington. From the known dates of his sons' births and deaths it appears likely that he was born about 1540–1550. The only direct information we have about him is that he married a daughter of ..... Harris of Ibberton, Dorset, and was the father of Francis Devenish (1-1) of Lillington [*Dorset Visitation, 1677*, in *Devenish Family*, 32]. However, it is probable that the Reverend John Devenish (1-3), Puritan vicar of Bridgwater, Somerset, was also his son.

1-1 *Francis Devenish*, of Lillington, married Joan, daughter and heiress of John Allen, of Gillingham, Dorset. His children are listed in the Visitation of 1677 as Margaret (1-1-2), Francis of Gillingham (1-1-1),

and Jane (1-1-4) [*Ibid.*], but this information is demonstrably incomplete. He was listed in the Protestation returns of 1641–1642 as of Sherborne, Lillington [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 41], but had died before 1655, when his second son, Henry (1-1-3), applied for admission to Lincoln's Inn [*Lincoln's Inn Records: Admissions*, I, 270]. Joan Devenish was still alive in 1614, when she received a bequest from the estate of her niece, Margaret Allen, of Pulham Parish [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, III, 15].

1-3 *John Devenish* (*Devonishe*), rector of Bridgwater, Somerset. The relationship here is not certain, but is inferred from the fact that in 1629 Francis Devenish of Lillington (1-1) and his wife Mary joined with "John Devenish of Bridgewater, Somersett, clerke, and Joane his wife" in conveying to the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, all the land they held in Woborne, Dorset (*i.e.*, Oborn, near Sherborne), comprising sixteen acres of land, one acre of meadow, two of pasture, and appurtenances [*Annals Gonville and Caius*, 341–349, 352]. From this joint ownership it certainly appears probable that Francis and John were brothers and had inherited the property. Oborn is about five miles from Lillington.

John Devenish entered Oxford University from St. Mary's Hall on 26 June 1591, when he was seventeen. He was therefore born *ca.* 1574. He obtained the B.A. degree in 1594, and probably the M.A. from Magdalen Hall in 1601, although the University records list Thomas, not John [*Reg. Oxon.*, II, 183; *Alumni Oxon.*, I, 398]. A well-known Puritan divine, he served as vicar of Bridgwater, Somerset, from 1605 until 1645 [*Ibid.*; *Somerset Incumbents*, 318; *Somerset Arch. Soc., Proceedings 1887*, 15]. He was Rural Dean in 1628 [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, VI, 45–46].

During his incumbency there was a continuing contest between Church of England policy and popular demands for a Puritan ministry. The aldermen of Bridgwater founded a Puritan lectureship in the parish church which was held by Cadwallader Hughes in 1592 and by John Devenish in 1605. Puritan lectures on market days also became common. In an effort to check these tendencies Bishop Piers

suppressed some lectureships. In 1636 he prohibited John Devenish from preaching on market days, suspended him, and put Humphrey Blake, the churchwarden, to penance for not presenting his vicar as a delinquent. Devenish was absolved after promising to give no more market lectures, with the warning: "Go thy way, sin no more, lest a worse thing befall thee." [*V.C.H.*, *Somerset*, II, 42, citing Neal, *History of the Puritans*, I, 587 and Prynne, *Canterburie's Doome*, 377].

John Devenish's will was proved in 1657 [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, VIII, 181], that of his wife Joan in 1674 [*Taunton Wills*, I, 179]. They had at least one son, John (1-3-1), also a Puritan divine, of whom it will be convenient to insert an account here.

1-3-1

John Devenish, son of the Reverend John Devenish of Bridgwater, Somerset, was matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, on 4 November 1631, at the age of seventeen, and was therefore born *ca.* 1614. He obtained the B.A. degree from New Inn Hall 23 April 1635, the M.A. 20 January 1637–8 [*Alumni Oxon.*, I, 398]. He was a Commonwealth intruder for Frierne Barnet Parish, Middlesex, in 1643, *i.e.*, a Puritan clergyman given a place after parliamentary sequestrations of royalist clergy [*House of Commons Journal*, III, 248; Hennessy, 465; Shaw, *English Church*, II, 315]. In 1646 he was given the cure of Shaston, Dorset, and in 1648 of Stalbridge, and was evidently regarded as a strong Puritan minister, being listed in the minute books of the Dorset Standing Committee among divines "honest, godly, orthodox, and paynfull in their places," who were granted augmentations of their livings. But from the same source it is clear that there were determined opponents of Puritanism among his parishioners at Shaston, for the Committee was obliged to lend him the aid of its marshal and of the constables of Shaston, and to threaten the malcontents with arrest and fines, in order to enable him to collect the tithes and duties to which he was entitled [*Dorset Standing Committee*, 110, 138, 182, 259–260, 405, 442, 448–449, 456, 475–476]. In 1649 he became vicar of Weston Zoyland, Somerset, where he compounded first fruits on 7 July 1652, and was granted £60 in augmentation of his living in 1657.

He wrote on 17 August 1655 to Mr. Scobell, then clerk of Parliament, whom he addressed as "honored cosin." After the Stuart restoration he was deprived. On 5 September 1672 he was licensed under the Declaration of Indulgence as a Presbyterian minister at his house in Pulham, Dorset. He was living at Wellington in 1690, "disabled from preaching." [*Alumni Oxon.*, I, 398; *State Papers, Domestic, 1656–1657*, 137; *Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, XIII, 156; Calamy, III, 220; *Calamy Revised*, 163–164; *Nonconformity Records*, I, 558].

No record of a wife or children has been found, unless possibly it was this John Devenish who, with wife and three children, had the warrant of Protector and Council to go to Ireland in 1655 [*State Papers, Domestic, Commonwealth*, VI, 591].

1-5(?) *Vd.* 1-1-5, *infra.*

Children of Francis Devenish of Lillington (1-1)

1-1-1 *Francis Devenish*, of Gillingham, oldest son of Francis Devenish of Lillington, was born in 1613 and died in 1689, as we know from the following inscription on the gravestone in the church of Gillingham: "Here lyeth the body of Francis Devenish the elder of this parish, gent, one of the judges of the court, who died the 10th of May, 1689, in the 77th year of his age, who left five sons, and two daughters; Francis, Henry, Joseph, Benjamin, Nicholas, Mary, and Margaret. Requiescat in pace." [Hutchins, *Dorset*, III, 641; *cf. Devenish Family*, 43, and *Gent's Mag. Library*, XIV, 292]. He was the only son mentioned in the Visitation of 1677, where his wife is shown as Anne, daughter of Nicholas Watts, of Cocklington, Somerset, and the children are listed as in the inscription with one addition, "Anne, aet. 23 in 1677" [*Devenish Family*, 32]. Administration of his estate was granted 12 June 1689, the grantee being his second son, Henry, his widow and oldest son having renounced their rights [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, V, 305].

No doubt he was the Francis Devenish who in 1655 was designated, with three other gentlemen, to survey that part of the causeway between Shaftesbury and Sherborne which lies within Charlton Horethorne Hundred, Somerset, and to estimate the cost of repairing

it [*Somerset Quarter Sessions*, III, 274]. He leased land in 1682 to Edmund Bowles of Gillingham, yeoman, for a term of 999 years [*Dorset Nat. Hist. Soc.*, XXXII, 108]. In itself this grant might have no special significance, but coupled with a record of the marriage of John Devenish and Dorothy Bowles at St. James, Clerkenwell, 7 June 1663 [*Reg. St. James, Clerkenwell*, III, 112], it seems to suggest a family settlement. However, we have been unable to place this John Devenish in relation to Francis. A John Bolles of Wallington, sheriff of Hertfordshire, married Anne, daughter of John Devenish of Weston, Hertfordshire, on 21 April 1529–30. They had four sons, Richard, Thomas, Nicholas, and George, also three daughters. John Bolles was sheriff of Herts and Essex in 1542–3, and his son Thomas was sheriff of Herts in 1575–6. [Berry, *Herts Pedigrees*, 39; *Hertfordshire Visitations*, 112]. It may be that connections with this Bowles family continued; if so this would suggest a relationship between the Dorset and the Weston Devenishes. However, we have no other information about the latter.

No specific information as to Francis Devenish's judicial career has been found.

1-1-3 *Henry Devenish*, who was admitted to Lincoln's Inn on 5 February 1654, is stated in the admission record to have been the second son of Francis Devenish of Lillington, Dorset, deceased [*Lincoln's Inn Records: Admissions*, I, 270]. He is not shown in the Visitation of 1677 [*Devenish Family*, 32]. As students then entered the inns when about sixteen to eighteen years of age he may have been born *ca.* 1635–1638. This would make him twenty to twenty-five years younger than his brother, Francis of Gillingham (1-1-1). However, it is possible that his father was married twice, for the Visitation of 1677 gives only Joane Allen of Gillingham as wife of Francis of Lillington, whereas the latter's deed to Gonville and Caius College in 1629 showed his wife as Mary [*Vd.* 1-1 and 1-3, *supra*].

This was almost certainly the Henry Devenish who became a well-known register of Chancery. He must have obtained this post about 1655, for in 1660 one Daniel Parr petitioned the House of Lords,

claiming this appointment and asserting that Henry Devenish obtained it five years earlier at the instance of his kinsman, Mr. Scoble (*cf.* 1-3-1), then clerk of Parliament, and refused to give it up, taking advantage of the distraction in the office for want of a Master of the Rolls [*House of Lords MSS., 1647–1665*, 80b]. Whatever may have been the basis and result of this petition, Devenish seems to have continued in office until about the time of his death, for he was register during Baron Guilford's term as Lord Keeper (1682–1685). Roger North, in describing Lord Guilford's efforts to eliminate the notorious delays in the issuance of chancery orders by directly dictating some difficult points and permitting the registers to bring their drafts to him for suggestions and corrections, remarks: "and the memorable register, Mr. Henry Devenish, was very well thought of by his lordship for his candid applications to him in that kind." [*Lives of the Norths*, I, 430–431].

Henry Devenish was one of several persons, acting probably as trustees for Francis Hele, who on 14 July 1683 leased for ninety-nine years the messuage and barton of Bradridge, Cornwall, with many appurtenant lands [*Treasury Books*, VII, pt. II, 864].

He died 6 March 1684 and was buried beside his wife in the chancel of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Barkway, Hertfordshire. In the floor of the chancel is the following inscription: "Here lyeth interred the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Devenish wife of Mr. Henry Devenish of Lincoln's Inn in the County of Middlesex, she died in this parish on the 29th of August 1677; and here also lyeth the body of Henry Devenish, Esqr. by his wife, who departed this life the 6th day of March, anno Dom. 1684" [*Devenish* Family, 42]. His arms are shown as "Vert, a saltire engrailed or between four cross-crosslets fitché argent; impaling a bezant or Roundle between three demi-lions rampant (Benet). Crest: a demi-wolf [heraldic tiger?] rampant holding a cross-crosslet fitché." [*Ibid.*] Presumably the impaled arms are those of his wife, so that her name must have been Elizabeth Benet.

We have information about only one child, a son also named Henry. Since no information has been found concerning his children it will be convenient to insert an account of him here.

1-1-3-1

Henry Devenish, son of Henry Devenish of Lincoln's Inn, was born in Middlesex. He was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, from Enfield School (Mr. Udall), Middlesex, in 1689. As he was then sixteen years of age he was born *ca.* 1673. On 2 November 1689 he was admitted to the Middle Temple [*Alumni Cantab.*, Pt. I, Vol. II, 37].

As far as dates go he could have been either of two contemporary officers of the same name: Henry Devenish, ensign to Major Thomas Cary in Colonel William Northcote's Regiment of Foot, 1697, ensign to Major Carroll, Queen's Regiment of Foot, 1699, for whom there are pay records of 1698 and 1700 [*State Papers, Domestic, temp. William and Mary*, VIII, 501, X, 1; *Treasury Books*, XIII, 276, XV, 447; Dalton, *Army Lists*, IV, 190, 224]; or Henry Devenish, Esq., captain of the second troop of Life Guards, 1 May 1698, perhaps authorized to go to Holland or Flanders, 15 July 1698, as "gent. of the horse to the Baron de Simeoni, envoy extraordinary from the Elector of Bavaria," killed on 5 October 1699 by a French refugee captain in a duel near Barn Elms [*State Papers, Domestic, temp. William and Mary*, IX, 224, 355; Dalton, *Army Lists*, IV, 197; Luttrell, IV, 569]. This is mere speculation; there is no evidence that Henry Devenish of the Middle Temple did not continue his legal education and enter the bar—nor any that he did.

1-1-5 (1-5 ?) *Thomas Devenish* of Langham, Gillingham. This relationship is conjectural. The Visitation of 1677 shows Jane, a second daughter of Francis Devenish of Gillingham, married Sir Richard Breame, Knt. and Bart. [*Devenish Family*, 32]. However, in the pedigree of Braham of New Windsor appears the following: "Jane, da. to Thos. Devenish of Langham, co. Dorset, ob. 1667, 3d wife of Sir Richard Braham of New Windsor, Kt. and Bart . . . [had] a son Charles, who died young" [*Genealogist*, V, 241]. If the latter is correct it may be that the Visitation skipped a generation, and that Thomas was a son of Francis of Lillington. This would fit the assumption that

the family first acquired its Gillingham estates through Francis Devenish's marriage to Joane Allen, a Gillingham heiress. In that case Thomas would have been the brother (perhaps half-brother) of Francis of Gillingham and Henry of Lincoln's Inn. If he was born near the date of Francis's birth (1613), he could easily have had a daughter old enough to have a child before 1667. If he was born nearer the time of Henry's birth (*ca.* 1635) this might still have been possible, but certainly seems less probable.

Another possibility might be that Thomas was a son of Henry Devenish of Lillington. This assumption would provide no explanation of his having settled in Gillingham, but the fact that Francis married a Gillingham heiress certainly does not preclude the possibility that the Lillington Devenishes already had property there.

It will be recalled that Oxford University records show the M.A. degree was conferred upon a Thomas Devenish in 1601 [*Reg. Oxon.*, II, 183; *Alumni Oxon.*, I, 398]. This is generally supposed to be an erroneous reference to the Rev. John Devenish of Bridgwater (1-3), but could perhaps as easily refer to a brother.

1-1-2 *Margaret Devenish* is shown in the Visitation of 1677 as the oldest child of Francis Devenish of Lillington, and wife of Edmund Sherring of Lillington [*Devenish Family*, 32]. No other information has been found.

Children of Francis Devenish of Gillingham (1-1-1)

1-1-1-1 *Francis Devenish*, eldest son of Francis of Gillingham, was twenty-one years of age at the Visitation of 1677 [*Devenish Family*, 32], and was therefore born *ca.* 1656. He was commissioned ensign in the West Tilbury Company under Captain Robert St. Clair in 1683 [Dalton, *Army Lists*, I, 308; II, 37], and transferred as Second Lieutenant to the Royal Fusiliers when that regiment was raised in 1685 [*Idem*, II, 28, 137]. In October, 1689, he was Major in Colonel Thomas Erle's Regiment of Foot when troops were reviewed at Dundalk Camp [*Idem*, III, 117]. That is all we know of his military career except that he wrote to Dr. S. Wall from Dublin in 1691 [*Sloan MSS.*, 1731, A.f.

71], and was killed in the Battle of Aughrim on July 12 of that year [Dalton, *Army Lists*, III, 218; Luttrell, II, 266; *J.R.S.A.I.*, XVIII, 47; *Macariae Excidium*, n.241 (13 *I.A.S.* 454); D'Alton, *King James's Irish Army List*, I, 177, citing *Rawdon Papers*, 355]. Arrears of pay amounting to £240 6*s.* 6*d.* were paid in 1692 to his brother Henry, acting as executor [*Treasury Books*, IX, Pt. IV, 1556, 1739, 1782].

1-1-1-3 *Henry Devenish*, shown in the Visitation of 1677 as the second son of Francis Devenish of Gillingham (1-1-1), was born *ca.* 1659. He became the heir of his father in 1689, when his mother and elder brother renounced their interests [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, V, 305]. In 1692 he was executor of the estates of his brothers, Francis and Benjamin, who were killed in the battle of Aughrim in 1691, and in that capacity collected arrears of pay from the Treasury amounting altogether to £368 15*s.* 8*d.* [*Treasury Books*, IX, Pt. IV, 1556, 1739, 1782]. On 25 July 1696 he married Ann, daughter of Nicholas Romayne of Lidlinch, Dorset. In the license, issued 11 July 1696, he was referred to as "of Lincoln's Inn"; his age was given as 37, Ann's as 27 [*Faculty Office Licences:* (1), 138; (b), 221]. However, the marriage entry in the Lidlinch parish records describes him as "of Gillingham" [*Parish Reg. Soc.*, XVII, 58], and his name does not appear in the published records of admissions to Lincoln's Inn.

No doubt he was the Henry Devenish who on 30 May 1709 bought from Samuel Rich of Woodbridge the living, reversion, copyhold, and other lands, parts of the manor of Lidlinch, and obtained other parts in 1711 [Hutchins, *Dorset*, IV, 189, citing original deed at Stock House]. Thereafter he probably lived in Lidlinch, for the parish registers show he was churchwarden there in 1719, 1720, 1721, and was buried there 30 May 1732. His wife Ann was one of the grantees of the estate of her sister, Elizabeth Romayne Cooth, of Sherborne, in 1705 [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, VI, 154]. She was buried in Lidlinch on 18 April 1719 [*Parish Reg. Soc.*, XVII, 66, 67–68, 73]. Administration of her estate was granted on 3 June 1719, the grantee being her husband [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, VI, 326].

No record of children has been found, and it is improbable that he had any, for the manor of Lidlinch passed to his niece Anne (Rowe) Deanes (*Vd.* 1-1-1-5-2).

1-1-1-5 *Joseph Devenish*, of St. George, Hanover Square, London, was, according to the Visitation of 1677, the third son of Francis of Gillingham [*Devenish Family*, 32]. Virtually the only information we have about him is that he was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Middlesex, on 7 October 1733, and his will proved on the tenth of that month by Anne, his daughter by his first wife, and apparently his only surviving child. We do not know the name of that wife. His second wife was probably the Mary Devenish who was buried at St. Paul's on 10 August 1740. She had a daughter by a former husband, named Sarah Peele, who was mentioned in Joseph Devenish's will. [*Reg. St. Peter's, Westm.*, 374, n. 1; *Reg. St. Paul's, Covent Garden*, IV, 336, 378.]

Quite probably this was the Joseph Devenish who became involved about 1695 in the chancery case of *Graham v. Harnage* as one of the creditors of Allan Bellingham, deceased. The creditors obtained an order for the sale of timber on Westmoreland estates which had been conveyed by Bellingham to another. They bought in the timber but failed to cut it promptly, whereupon an appeal was taken by the owner of the land to the House of Lords to compel immediate cutting [*House of Lords MSS.*, Vol. I, n.s., (1693–1695), 364–366; II, n.s. (1695–1697), 140–143].

Since this line terminates with Joseph's daughter Anne it will be convenient to insert an account of her at this point:

1-1-1-5-2

Anne Devenish, daughter and sole surviving child of Joseph Devenish, of St. George, Hanover Square, London, by his first wife, was born *ca.* 1682. She became the second wife of Nicholas Rowe, poet-laureate of England, probably in 1717. Of this union there was one daughter, Charlotte, born on 1 July 1718. Rowe died the same year at the age of forty-five, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. On 31

January 1723–4 Anne was married again, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Colonel Alexander Deanes, who died 7 November 1731 and was buried at St. James, Westminster. They had no children, and Mrs. Deanes was the sole legatee under her husband's will, which she proved on 13 January 1731–2. She maintained a residence in Bruton Street, St. George's, Hanover Square, until her death on 6 December 1747 at the age of sixty-five. Her will, dated 20 August 1747 and proved 20 January 1747–8, showed that she had come into possession of the manors of Buckhorn-Weston and Lidlinch, with other lands in Dorset and Somerset, from which it may be inferred that all her father's brothers had died without issue. Her daughter, Charlotte Rowe, had married Henry Fane, Esq., but died on 29 September 1739 at the age of twenty-two, after bearing a daughter, Charlotte Fane, on 3 May 1739. Mrs. Fane was buried in the Abbey on 7 October 1739. Her daughter became the principal legatee of Mrs. Deanes and married Sir William St. Quintin, fifth Baronet of Harpham, Yorkshire, but died without issue 17 April 1762. [Consult *Reg. St. Peter's, Westm.*, 293, n. 9; 352, n. 5; 374, n. 1; *Bedford Notes & Queries*, II, 130, 133].

Rowe's monument in Westminster Abbey is a finely-executed bust of the poet by Rysbrack. Beside it is a large seated figure depicting his grief-stricken widow, her left hand upon an open book, her right hand supporting her head as she leans against the pedestal. Over the pyramidal background are two armorial shields; suspended from it is a medallion of the daughter, Charlotte Fane. The inscription is as follows:

"To the Memory of Nicholas Rowe, Esq., who died in 1718, Aged 45: and of Charlotte, his only Daughter, the wife of Henry Fane, Esq., who Inheriting her Father's Spirit, and Amiable in her own Innocence & Beauty, died in ye 22^d^ year of her Age, 1739.

"Thy Reliques, ROWE! to this sad Shrine we trust,
And near thy Shakespear place thy honour'd Bust.
Oh, next him skill'd to draw the tender Tear,
For never Heart felt Passion more sincere:
To nobler Sentiment to fire the Brave,
For never Briton more disdain'd a Slave!

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endlest Rest,
Blest in thy Genius, in thy Love too blest;
And blest that timely from Our Scene remov'd,
Thy Soul enjoys that Liberty it lov'd!
"To these, so mourn'd in Death, so lov'd in Life,
The childless Parent & the Widow'd Wife,
With tears inscribes this monumental Stone,
That holds their Ashes & expects her own."

The painted armorial shields show, respectively, the arms of Rowe impaling Devenish, and Fane impaling Rowe. [Brayley and Neale, *Westminster Abbey*, II, 260; Pratt, *Westminster Abbey*, I, 184–185].

Rowe's friend, Alexander Pope, is sometimes said to have composed the epitaph, but this is an error. According to the editors of Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, the verses Pope composed were less an epitaph to Rowe than a compliment to his widow and to the poet Dryden. Only the third couplet was actually used in the monument, the whole being as follows:

"Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair urn we trust,
And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust:
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide inquiring eyes.
Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest;
One grateful woman to thy fame supplies
What a whole thankless land to his denies."

Pope's admiration for the "grateful woman" seems to have been shattered by her remarriage. According to Malone, who gives Lord Hailes as his informant, Mrs. Deanes was also the subject of the following malicious lines in Pope's "Dialogue II," published in 1738:

"Find you the virtue, and I'll find the verse.
But random praise—the task can ne'er be done;
Each mother asks it for her booby son,
Each widow asks it for the best of men,
For him she weeps, and him she weds again."

Such tardy spite seems rather pointless but was perhaps consistent with Pope's temper, which was characterized by his contemporaries as envious, malicious, and vindictive. [Johnson's *Poets*, II, 74; III, 261, citing Malone's *Dryden*, I, 386.]

1-1-1-7 *Benjamin Devenish*, shown in the Visitation of 1677 as the fourth son of Francis Devenish of Gillingham [*Devenish Family*, 32], was a captain under his brother, Major Francis Devenish (1-1-1-1), in Colonel Thomas Erle's Regiment of Foot, and died with him in the battle of Aughrim, 12 July 1691. As executor of his estate his brother, Henry Devenish (1-1-1-3), collected arrears of pay due him from the Treasury amounting to £128 9*s.* 2*d.* [*Treasury Books*, IX, Pt. IV, 1556, 1739, 1782.]

1-1-1-9 *Nicholas Devenish* is shown in the Visitation of 1677 as the fifth son of Francis Devenish of Gillingham [*Devenish Family*, 32]. He never married and died *ca.* 1693 in Bombay. Administration of his estate was allowed 11 February 1693, the grantee being his brother Henry [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, V, 344]. His death in India at what must have been an early age suggests that like his brothers Francis and Benjamin he was also an officer, in this case in the service of the East India Company. Bombay was made over to the Company in 1668 by Charles II, who received it from Portugal upon his marriage with Catharine of Braganza.

1-1-1-2 *Anne Devenish*, oldest daughter of Francis Devenish of Gillingham, was twenty-three years of age at the time of the Visitation of 1677 [*Devenish Family*, 32]. No further information has been found. She was the only one of the children listed here whose name was not given in the inscription on her father's gravestone [*Vd.* 1-1-1, *supra*], from which it may probably be inferred that she had died prior to his death in 1689.

1-1-1-4 *Mary Devenish*, listed as the second daughter of Francis Devenish of Gillingham in the Visitation of 1677 [*Devenish Family*, 32], may possibly be the Mary Devenish whose will, dated 7 December 1758, was proved in the Peculiar Court of Great Canford and Poole on 22 December 1759. John Rogers was named as grantee [*Dorset Wills*, I, 213]. No other chronologically appropriate references have been found.

1-1-1-6 *Margaret Devenish* was listed in the Visitation of 1677 as the third daughter of Francis Devenish of Gillingham [*Devenish Family*, 32]; no other references have been found.

* * * * *

Miscellany of Devenishes of Northwest Dorset

The following Devenishes belong to the geographical area of northwest Dorset, in which the Lillington-Gillingham family had its roots, but our information is not sufficient to clarify their family connections:

Yetminster and Chetnole:

temp. Eliz. In a chancery action, *Henry Devenish, Jr.* v. Alice Payre, widow, to recover possession of land in the parish of Yetminster, held of the manor of Yetminster Netherbury, which had been surrendered to the defendant, Devenish asserted a custom of the manor permitting the tenant who surrendered lands to another to reserve life estates in a portion for himself and his wife [*Chancery Proceedings, Elizabeth*, I, No. 39].

1641, 1642, 1669 *Tristram Devenish* was listed in the Protestation return from Chetnole as churchwarden (1641–2) [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 27, 43]. In an undated terrier of Yetminster vicarage of about this period his name appeared as churchwarden of Yetminster [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, IV, 42]. His will, as of Chetnole, was proved in the Peculiar Court of the Dean of Sarum in 1669 [*Dorset Wills*, II, 65].

1641–42 *Edward Devenish* was listed in the Protestation return from Yetminster [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 45].

1669 *Richard Devenish* brought a chancery action against *Alice Devenish* and others, involving distribution of the personal estate of *Tristram Devenish* [*P.R.O. Indexes*, XLII, 49]. Probably they were children of Tristram.

1692 Administration of the estate of *Richard Devenish* of Chetnole in the Prebendal Court of Yetminster [*Dorset Wills*, II, 37].

Holnest:

1746, 1748, 1751 Baptismal records of three children of *Francis* and *Hannah Devenish*, of Holnest, have been preserved, as follows: *Francis*, 25 May 1746; *Anne*, 2 January 1748; *William*, 19 May 1751 [*Holnest Par. Reg.*, I, 9; *Long Burton Par. Reg.*, 14, 15].

1779, 1783 *William Devenish* and Elizabeth Hardy, both of Holnest, were married on 21 July 1779. She was buried on 2 March 1783. [*Holnest Par. Reg.*, II, 20, 35].

Sherborne:

1753 *Jenny Devenish*, of Sherborne, Dorset, married Gabriel Hill in St. George's Chapel, Mayfair, London, on May 19 [*Reg. St. George, Mayfair*, 247; *Dorset Nat. Hist. Soc.*, XXXII, 143].

-?) John Devenish
of Broadsydling
(will pr. 1609)

?) Elizabeth Devenish, = Henry Mynte
of Upsydling of Batcomb
(m. 1592)

t.....

A (1-1-7-1-3) Matthew Devenish I =
(1634?–1713)

(A-1) Matthew Deveni

ormation

(A-1-1) Matth
(*ca.*

Eleanor ..... (A-1-1-3) Matthew I
(*ca.* 174

Devenish = John Melliar
1797) of Sherborne
(1758–1840)

evenish Elias Devenish
(b. 1786; emig.
to Australia *ca.* 1850)

Devenish
780–1798)

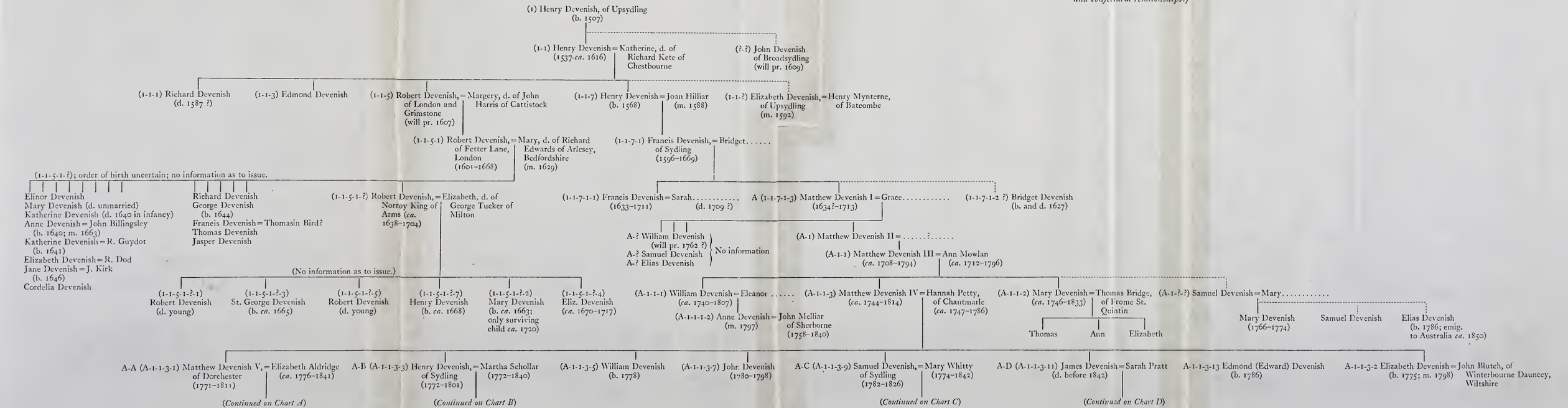
A-C (A-1-1-3-9) Samue
of S
(178

1-1-3-2 Elizabeth Devenish = John Blutch, of
(b. 1775; m. 1798) Winterbourne Dauncey,
Wiltshire

PEDIGREE OF THE SYDLING DEVENISHES

(Completed on Continuation Charts A, B, C, D)

(NOTE: *Dotted lines indicate uncertain and conjectural relationships.*)



West Pulham:

1621 The will of *Joseph Devenish* of West Pulham was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, VI, 87; *Dorset Wills, Canterbury*, 32].

1688 Administration of the estate of *Elizabeth Devenish, als.* Jones, of Pulham, in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 130]. Elsewhere this is indexed Jones, *als.* Devenish [*Dorset Wills*, II, 148], so that it is not clear which was her family name.

Belchalwell:

1678 The will of *Richard Devenish* of Belchalwell was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Dorset Wills, Canterbury*, 32].

1706 The will of *Elizabeth Devenish* of Belchalwell was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 49]; inventory of estate [*Idem*, II, 140].

Stalbridge Weston:

1733 The will of *Richard Devenish* of Stalbridge Weston was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 130].

No location:

1702 Authorization in Michaelmas term of the annual payment from the Queen's private pensions and bounties fund of £70 to *Katherine Devenish* [*Treasury Books*, XVIII, 215]. We have no particulars, but it seems possible that Katherine may have been the widow of one of the army officers mentioned in the previous section as having been killed.

* * * * *

B. Devenish of Sydling

In dealing with the Devenishes found in many towns in the valley of the River Frome it will be convenient to center attention upon the one family which can be traced in unbroken succession to the present —the descendants of Henry Devenish of Upsydling (b. 1507). It is not perfectly clear, however, that this was the senior family in this area. Certainly there were also sixteenth century Devenishes in Bradford Peverell, Dorchester, and Charminster, although information about them is not sufficient to reconstruct pedigrees. However, descendants of Henry Devenish of Upsydling were both numerous and migratory even in early generations, so that there is some probability of their having established cadet branches in neighboring towns. The earliest Sydling Devenish of whom we have record was:

1 *Henry Devenish*, of Upsydling, shown in the Visitations of London as the founder of the family [*London Visitation, 1633–1635*, I, 230]. The date of his birth has been established from parish registers as 1507. The identity of his wife is not known, but he had at least one son, who bore the same name [*Devenish Family*, 31, 32, pedigree opposite 32].

1-1 *Henry Devenish*, of Upsydling, son of Henry (1), was born in 1537. He married Katherine, daughter of Richard Kete of Chestbourne, in 1556, and had by her four sons, Richard, Edmond, Robert, and Henry [*Ibid.*]. Sydling church records are said to show that he was buried on 4 February 1608 [*A.S.D. Papers*], but inquisitions were not taken until 1616 [*P.R.O. Indexes*, XXXI, 109].

?-? *John Devenish*, of Broadsydling, whose will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1609, apparently belonged to the same generation as Henry of Upsydling (1-1), but their relationship cannot be established [*Dorset Wills, Canterbury*, 32].

1-1-1 *Richard Devenish* is shown in visitation pedigrees as the eldest son of Henry of Upsydling (1-1) [*London Visitation, 1633–1635*, I, 230; *Devenish Family*, 31, 32]. A chancery action in 1598, *Thomas Worrall v. Henry Devenish and Margaret Sarvey, widow*, involving a security entered into by the plaintiff on a windmill in Middlesex, part of the estate of Richard Devenish, deceased [*Chancery Proceedings, Elizabeth*, III, 236], probably refers to this Richard and his father or younger brother, for the will of a Richard Devenish was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1587 [*Dorset Wills, Canterbury*, 32; *Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, IV, 125]. Thus he was probably not thirty years old when he died. He is said to have married in 1577 [*A.S.D. Records*]. Identification is not perfectly certain, however, for there was also a Richard Devenish who was churchwarden of Sydling Church in 1634 [Hutchins, *Dorset*, IV, 509].

1-1-3 *Edmond Devenish* was listed in the London visitations as the second son of Henry of Upsydling (1-1) [*London Visitation, 1633–*

1635, I, 230; *Devenish Family*, 31, 32]. An Edmond Devenish was listed in the Dorset Protestation returns from Broadsydling in 1641, and another was defendant in a chancery suit over personal matters about that time [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 59; *Chancery Proceedings, Elizabeth*, II, 303]. These items may easily belong to the next generation, and no other record has been found.

1-1-5 *Robert Devenish*, of London and Grimstone, Dorset, was listed in London visitations as the third son of Henry of Upsydling (1-1) and is said to have married Margery, daughter of John Harris of Cattistock, by whom he had a son, Robert, of Fetter Lane, London [*London Visitation, 1633–1635*, I, 230; *Devenish Family*, 31, 32]. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1607 [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, V, 139; *Dorset Wills, Canterbury*, 32].

1-1-7 *Henry Devenish*, fourth son of Henry of Upsydling (1-1), was born in 1568, and in 1588 married Joan Hilliar, by whom he had a son, Francis [*London Visitation, 1633–1635*, I, 230; *Devenish Family*, 31, 32]. He was churchwarden of Sydling in 1600, 1616, and 1617.

1-1-? *Elizabeth Devenish*, of Upsydling, married Henry Mynterne of Batcombe on 6 May 1592 [Hutchins, *Dorset*, IV, 506; *Devenish Family*, 41]. It is only conjecture, but the location and date suggest that she may have been a daughter of Henry Devenish (1-1).

I. DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT DEVENISH, OF LONDON AND GRIMSTONE (1-1-5)

1-1-5-1 *Robert Devenish*, of Fetter Lane, parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, only known son of Robert Devenish, of London and Grimstone (1-1-5), was born in 1601 and died in 1668. He was set down at £25 in a London valuation of rents and tithes made in 1638 [*London Inhabitants, 1638*, 232]. In 1629 he married Mary, daughter of Richard and Eleanor Edwards, of Arlesey, Bedfordshire, by whom he had six sons and seven, perhaps eight, daughters [*Visitation of*

London, 1633–1635, I, 230; *Devenish Family*, 31, 41, citing Visitations of 1687 to 1703 and Arlesey Parochial Registers; *Bedfordshire Visitations*, 102]. Parenthetically, mention should be made of a Joane Devenish who died in 1691 and who married Jasper Edwards of Little Barford, Bedfordshire [*Devenish Family*, 43]. The marriage suggests she was a member of this family, but whether a sister, cousin, daughter, or niece of Robert Devenish it is impossible to say.

One source [Noble, *College of Arms*, 333] refers to Robert, son of Robert Devenish of Fetter Lane, as the nephew of Sir Thomas and Sir Henry St. George, successively Garter Kings of Arms, and this Robert certainly christened one of his sons St. George Devenish. This would seem to indicate that one or both of these gentlemen married sisters of Robert Devenish of Fetter Lane, since the latter's wife was not a St. George. We have been unable to verify this hypothesis, however; no record of such marriages has been found. We must assume either an unrecorded second wife of Sir Henry or third wife of Sir Thomas St. George [*Vd. LeNeve's Knights*, 224, for their other marriages], or perhaps that Robert Devenish of Fetter Lane was married a second time, to a sister of the St. Georges.

It does not seem possible to list the children of Robert Devenish in chronological order, since we have dates for only a few of them. Their names are given in heralds' visitation pedigrees, and a few records of christenings and marriages have been found [*London Visitation, 1633–1635*, I, 230; London Visitations, 1687–1703, as shown in *Devenish Family*, 31; *Bedford Notes & Queries*, III, 106, 107]. From these sources it appears that the daughters were:

1. *Elinor*, oldest child.
2. *Mary*, who died unmarried.
3. *Katherine*, who died 23 July 1640 while still an infant.
4. *Anne*, christened 2 September 1640, married John Billingsley in 1663 (license dated August 8) [*Faculty Office Licences:* (a), 27; (b), 72].
5. *Katherine*, christened 28 November 1641, married R. Guydot.
6. *Elizabeth*, married R. Dod.
7. *Jane*, christened 6 May 1646, married J. Kirk.
8. *Cordelia*; no information.

The sons were:

1. *Richard*, eldest son according to visitation pedigrees; possibly the "Richard Denish" who married Frances Bates on 5 September 1669 [*Reg. St. James, Clerkenwell*, III, 164].

2. *George*, christened 10 October 1644.

3. *Francis;* no information. Possibly the Francis Devenish, "of Grimston," who married Thomasin Bird, of Fordington, in 1682 [*Dorset Parish Registers*, II, 9].

4. *Thomas;* no information.

5. *Jasper;* no information.

6. *Robert*, probably not the youngest son but placed last for convenience. He was born, according to one source, *ca.* 1638, according to another, *ca.* 1642. Of his early life we have no information, but in 1674 he was created York Herald, probably through the interest of his uncles, Sir Thomas and Sir Henry St. George, successively Garter Kings. He was also Registrar of the College of Arms until removed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, in favor of Mr. King, Rouge-Dragon [Noble, *College of Arms*, 289, 333; *Treasury Papers*, IV, 652; Add. MSS., Br. Museum, 22883, ff. 99,100; 28075, p. 133; indexed in *Br. Museum MSS., 1854–1875, sub nom.* Devenish]. We have no information of his tenure of these offices other than records of pay extending from 1678 to 1698 [*Treasury Books*, V, Pt. II, 1053; VI, 625; VII, Pt. I, 387, Pt. II, 764; VIII, Pt. II, 660, Pt. III, 1609, 1795, 2013; IX, Pt. III, 1312, Pt. IV, 1826; X, Pt. II, 719, Pt. III, 1113; XI, 261; XIII, 215; XIV, 196; XV, 194]. There is a reference to his having witnessed the funeral procession of Lady Heveningham, of Heveningham Manor, Suffolk, as it passed through London on 5 February 1695 [Copinger, *Suffolk Manors*, II, 95]. On 21 or 22 November 1700 he was created Norroy King of Arms to succeed Sir John Dugdale, deceased, and held this post until his death [*State Papers, Domestic, temp. William and Mary*, XI, 159; Luttrell, IV, 692, 709; Noble, *College of Arms*, 320, 333; *Treasury Books*, XVIII, 349]. References to him as Robert Devenish of Lincoln's Inn, Register of Chancery [*Devenish Family*, 31; *Canterbury Licences, 1660–1679*, 163], appear to confuse him with Henry, son of Francis Devenish of Lillington (1-1-3 in Section A, *supra*).

In 1669 he married Elizabeth, daughter of George Tucker of Milton, near Gravesend. The license is confusingly indexed as follows: "Robert Devenish, of Lincoln's Inn, Gent., Bach^{r}, abt 27, & Mrs Elizabeth Tucker, of Twickenham, Midx., 21 & upwards, her parents dead; at Twickenham or Hampton, Middlesex, or Ditton or Kingston, co. Surrey" [*Canterbury Licences, 1660–1679*, 163; *cf. Devenish Family*, 31]. Perhaps he merely resided at Lincoln's Inn; there is no record in the admission records of a Robert Devenish. His age as given here is four years younger than that indicated by Noble, and heralds' visitations and other sources give his wife's maiden name as Tucker without indication of a previous marriage. He died on 7 April 1704, according to Noble at the age of sixty-six, and was buried at Mortlake, Surrey. In the Mortlake Church there is an oval tablet at the north side of the organ gallery, erected by his daughter, Mary, upon which the following inscription appears [Noble, *College of Arms*, 333; *Devenish Family*, 42; Brayley, *Surrey*, III, Pt. II, 467]:

> "In memory of her affectionate parents, *Robert Devenish*, Esq. late Norroy King at Arms, who died April 7, 1704, and of Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of George Tucker, of Milton, in the county of Kent, Esq. who died May 15, 1701, this monument is erected by Mary, their eldest daughter, and now surviving child, and in memory also of her endearing, and intirely beloved sister, Elizabeth, who died May 25, 1717, whose bodies are interred near this place."

From heralds' visitation pedigrees it appears that Robert Devenish had six children, of whom two, both named Robert, had died in infancy prior to 1682. In that year the other children were listed as follows [*Devenish Family*, 31]:

1. *Mary, aet.* 19 (b. *ca.* 1663), only surviving child *ca.* 1720 (*supra*).
2. *St. George, aet.* 17 (b. *ca.* 1665). He probably occupied some sort of official post, for in 1696 a warrant was issued for delivery to him of a French vessel laden with wool and hides, which had been captured by an English packet, in case the vessel should be condemned as prize and adjudged to the crown as an admiralty perquisite [*State Papers, Domestic, temp. William and Mary*, VII, 452]. A year later the King was "pleased to give Mr. Devenish a small 'satea' called the St. Joseph, now at Cor-

uña in Spain, part of the lading of which is wool and hides . . ." [*Idem*, VIII, 3]. No record of marriage or children has been found.

3. *Henry, aet.* 14 (b. *ca.* 1668). No information has been found. He could have been the Henry Devenish, Esq., captain of the second troop of Life Guards, 1 May 1698, perhaps authorized to go to Holland or Flanders, 15 July 1698, as "gent. of the horse to the Baron de Simeoni, envoy extraordinary from the Elector of Bavaria," who was killed on 5 October 1699 by a French refugee captain in a duel near Barn Elms [*State Papers, Domestic, temp. William and Mary*, IX, 224, 355; Dalton, *Army Lists*, IV, 197; Luttrell, IV, 569; *et vd. supra*, p. 198]. However, there is no authority for this identification.
4. *Elizabeth, aet.* 12 (b. *ca.* 1670), died 25 May 1717, apparently unmarried, and was buried at Mortlake, Surrey.

As far as can be determined there were no offspring of any of these children. Nor have any descendants of Robert Devenish, of London and Grimstone (1-1-5), been found after this generation, although information about most of his grandsons is insufficient for certainty. There was a Mary Devenish, of the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, who married John Clark, of St. Ann's, Westminster, in 1737 [*Lincoln's Inn Records*, II (Chapel Registers), 608], but we have no other facts about her. It is surely rather surprising that one of the six brothers should have been so prominent, yet we should have no information whatever about the other five. Can this family perhaps have been one of the many in London which were decimated by the great plague of 1665?

2. DESCENDANTS OF HENRY DEVENISH OF UPSYDLING (1-1-7)

We turn now to the descendants of the Devenish who appears to be the common ancestor of most living English Devenishes, and from whom a continuous line of descent can be traced. As noted above he was the fourth son of Henry Devenish of Sydling (1-1), was born in 1568 and married Joan Hilliar in 1588. He was churchwarden of Syd-

ling Church in 1600, 1610, and 1617. He had at least one son, Francis, the only child of whom we have record.

1-1-7-1 *Francis Devenish*, son of Henry Devenish (1-1-7), was born according to one source in 1596, according to another in 1605. He married Bridget ....., by whom he had a son, Matthew, the first of eight Devenishes to bear that given name in successive generations [*Devenish Family*, pedigree opposite 32, *A.S.D. Papers*], and perhaps other children. Francis Devenish is listed in the 1641 Protestation return from Broadsydling, and his will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset in 1669 [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 59; *Dorset Wills*, I, 49]. His known children were:

1-1-7-1-1 *Francis Devenish* (b. 1633, d. 1711) [included in a preliminary typescript, but reference has been lost]; perhaps the Francis whose wife Sarah, according to an inscription in Sydling St. Nicholas Church, died on 20 November 1709 [*Devenish Family*, 35].

1-1-7-1-3 (hereafter written A) *Matthew Devenish I* was born in 1634, according to a source said to be based upon Sydling Church registers and heralds' visitation pedigrees [*Devenish Family*, pedigree opposite 32]. The registers of Swanage show that Bridget, daughter of Francis Devenish, was christened on 5 July 1627, but died immediately and was buried the following day. On 26 September 1628 Matthew, son of the same Francis, was born [*Reg. Swanage Dorset*, 15, 16]. In the absence of any indication whether the information in *The Devenish Family* is derived from the Sydling registers or from a visitation pedigree we cannot surmise whether the Swanage records refer to the same family. Swanage is some distance from Sydling, but the concurrence of dates and given names (assuming Bridget to have been named for her mother) is rather remarkable.

Matthew Devenish married Grace ....., by whom he had four sons, William, Samuel, Elias, and Matthew II [*Devenish Family*, *loc. cit.*]. Unfortunately we have no information about descendants of the first three. However, there are many Sydling Deven-

ishes of this period whose position in this pedigree cannot now be ascertained, so that it is reasonable to suppose some of them may have been descended from these men [*Vd. Miscellany of Early Sydling Devenishes, infra*, 217]. The names Samuel and Elias recur in later generations under circumstances suggesting a possible connection [*Vd.* A-1-1-?, *infra*]. Matthew Devenish's will was dated 1712 and proved in the following year [*Devenish Family*, 34; *Dorset Wills*, I, 49, II, 140].

In 1674 Matthew Devenish was a tenant of Winchester College on Sydling lands which had belonged to Milton Abbey before the dissolution, and were granted to the College in 1544 by Henry VIII in exchange for lands Henry wanted in order to enlarge his hunting ground at Hampton Court [*Winchester College Annals*, 252, 361]. It seems improbable that this connection with the College implies any relationship with the Winchester Devenishes, for Devenishes were seated in Sydling before the College acquired this land. On the south side of the village of Sydling St. Nicholas there is a large farm-house called Huish, which was held by one of the successive Matthew Devenishes [Hutchins, *Dorset*, IV, 503], and this name was applied to land in New Zealand by Devenishes who emigrated there in the nineteenth century [*Devenish Family*, 30].

A-? *William Devenish*
A-? *Samuel Devenish*
A-? *Elias Devenish*

These three sons of Matthew Devenish I are listed by Henry Weston Devenish [*Devenish Family*, pedigree opposite 32], without further information or specific citation of source. No other references to them have been found, except that the first may have been the William Devenish of Sydling St. Nicholas whose will was proved in 1762 [*Idem*, 34; *Dorset Wills*, I, 130].

A-1 *Matthew Devenish II* was born in 1673. The name of his wife has not been discovered, but he had at least one son:

A-1-1 *Matthew Devenish III* (b. 19 October 1708, d. 23 December 1794). He married Ann Mowlan (b. *ca.* 1712, d. 14 December 1796) [Inscription on altar tomb, Church of St. Nicholas, Sydling, in Hut-

chins, *Dorset*, IV, 505; *Devenish Family*, 35], and had issue two sons, William and Matthew IV, a daughter, Mary, and perhaps a third son, Samuel.

Children of Matthew Devenish III (A-1-1)

A-1-1-1 *William Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1740, d. 30 June 1807). About 1790 he was in possession of Wellwood, a property one mile north of Beminster [Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 133]. He married Eleanor ....., but his only known child was a daughter *Anne* (A-1-1-1-2), who was married on 8 August 1797 to John Melliar, of Sherborne (b. 1758, d. 1840). The death of William Devenish at the age of 67 is recorded in the Sydling parish registers [*Idem*, IV, 506; *Devenish Family*, 44].

A-1-1-3 *Matthew Devenish* IV (b. 1744, d. 2 June 1814) was churchwarden to the Reverend Augustus M. Toplady, the author of "Rock of Ages." On 4 April 1770 he married Hannah Petty of Chantmarle at Cattistock. She was born *ca.* 1747, and died on 15 June 1786 at the age of thirty-nine. Both are buried in Sydling. [*Devenish Family*, pedigree opposite 32, 35, 44; *Dorset Marriage Registers*, I, 121]. They had seven sons and one daughter, for whom *vd. infra*.

A-1-?-? *Samuel Devenish*. Possibly a son of Matthew Devenish III, but this relationship is conjectural. Specific information has not been found, but it seems probable that a tombstone in Sydling graveyard inscribed to "Mary, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Devenish" refers to this Samuel. As the daughter Mary was born in 1766 and died in 1774, her father would have belonged to the same generation as William and Matthew IV. If, however, Henry Weston Devenish was correct in listing three brothers of Matthew Devenish I named William, Samuel, and Elias (*supra*, 1-1-7-1-3 and A-?), this Samuel may well have been descended from one of these brothers. Another source makes them the brothers of Matthew Devenish III [*A.S.D. Papers*]. It seems possible that Samuel was the father of another Samuel Devenish mentioned in the Memorials of the Independent Churches of Dorset as a contemporary of the Reverend Samuel Dev-

enish of Sydling (*infra*, A-1-1-3-9), a son of Matthew Devenish IV; perhaps also of an Elias Devenish, born 1786, who emigrated from Sydling to Australia *ca.* 1850 and whose father is known to have been named Samuel. As to the latter *vd. infra*, 334.

A-1-1-2 *Mary Devenish*, only known daughter of Matthew III, was born *ca.* 1746 and died 26 January 1833. She married Thomas Bridge, of Horchester Farm, Frome St. Quintin, and had three children, Thomas, Ann, and Elizabeth. These facts appear from a memorial tablet in the Church of Frome St. Quintin, inscribed as follows [Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 649]:

"This tablet is erected in memory of Thomas Bridge, of Horchester, in this parish, gent. who departed this life on the xxith day of October, A.D. M.DCC.XCIII, aged lx years. Also of Ann, his eldest daughter, who died at Frome St. Quintin on the xxvii day of April, A.D. M.DCCC.XXX; their remains are deposited in a vault beneath.

"Here also lieth the body of Mary, only daughter of Matthew Devenish, of Sydling St. Nicholas in this county, gent. and wife of the above-said Thomas Bridge. She died on the xxvi day of January, A.D. M.DCCC.XXXIII in the lxxxviith year of her age. Also Sarah, wife of Thomas Bridge, who died xxixth December, M.DCCC.XXVI. aged years. Also Elizabeth Bridge, daughter of the said Thomas and Mary Bridge, who died xix September, M.DCCC.LVII. aged XC years.

"Arms: Argent, on a bend engrailed sable a wreath or, a chief gules; impaling, Vert, a saltire engrailed or, and four cross-crosslets fitchée argent."

Children of Matthew Devenish IV (A-1-1-3)

A-1-1-3-1 (hereafter written A-A) *Matthew Devenish V* (b. 27 January 1771, d. 1811) was a wealthy wine merchant of Dorchester. He maintained a town house in West High Street, Dorchester, and another residence at Bulford, Wiltshire, where he was buried. He married Elizabeth Aldridge (b. *ca.* 1776, d. 29 December 1841) and had issue two sons, Matthew VI and James Aldridge; also six daughters, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, Ann, Mary, and Martha; *vd. infra*.

A-1-1-3-3 (hereafter written A-B) *Henry Devenish* (b. 3 August 1772, d. 27 March 1801), of Sydling, married Martha Schollar (b. 1772, d. 17 June 1840). After his death she lived in Weymouth, but was buried in Sydling. In the south aisle of the Church of Sydling St. Nicholas there

is a white marble monument to Henry and Martha Devenish and their son William [Hutchins, *Dorset*, IV, 505; *Devenish Family*, 35]. They had two sons, William and Henry, but the latter died at the age of eleven; *vd. infra.*

A-1-1-3-5 *William Devenish* (b. 7 March 1778); no information.

A-1-1-3-7 *John Devenish* (b. 21 February 1780, d. 1798).

A-1-1-3-9 (hereafter written A-C) *Samuel Devenish* (b. 27 February 1782, d. 1826), independent minister of Sydling for twelve years, married in 1805 Mary Whitty (b. 1774, d. 1842). They are said to have had "a numerous family," but we have information about only three, two sons, Matthew Henry and Samuel, and a daughter, Eliza; *vd. infra.*

A-1-1-3-11 (hereafter A-D) *James Devenish* (b. 16 March 1784, d. before 1842) married Sarah Pratt and had issue one son, William, and four daughters, Hannah Petty, Martha, Eleanor, and Sarah Anne; *vd. infra.*

A-1-1-3-13 *Edmond* (or *Edward*) *Devenish* (b. 25 February 1786); no information.

A-1-1-3-2 *Elizabeth Devenish* (b. 7 November 1775), was married on 11 November 1798 to John Blutch, of Winterbourne Dauncey, Wiltshire [Hutchins, *Dorset*, IV, 506; *Devenish Family*, 44).

* * * * *

Miscellany of Early Sydling Devenishes

Before elaborating the lines of descent from the four sons of Matthew Devenish IV who are known to have had issue it seems desirable to introduce a chronology of other Sydling Devenishes whose position in the pedigree is uncertain. The information collected makes it clear

that we have established only one of several lines of descent, and some of the confusion about later Devenishes would undoubtedly be removed if we had fuller information about these collateral lines. We have the following items:

1587 The will of *Richarde Devenishe*, Fifehead Parish, Broadsydling, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, IV, 125].

1609 The will of *John Devenish*, husbandman, Broadsydling, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Idem*, V, 139; *Dorset Wills*, *Canterbury*, 32].

1641–42 The Protestation return from Broadsydling, parish of Sydling St. Nicholas, listed the following. Names appearing together in the return are grouped between horizontal lines, since they may possibly belong to the same immediate family [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 59]:

Francis Deuenish (1-1-7-1 ?)	John Deuenish
Richard Devenish	John Deuenish
William Devenish	Edmund Deūenish
John Devenish	
Jesper Deūenish, sen.	
Jesper Deūenish, ju.	
John Deuenish	

1654 Perhaps one of the two Jasper Devenishes mentioned in the Protestation return can be identified with a *Jasper Devenish*, ironmonger, of the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, who married Elizabeth Rolph in 1654 [*Reg. St. Michael, Cornhill*, 33]. We have also a letter dated 22 April 1654 from Robert Dillington to his "noble captain," Joseph Williamson, of Queen's College, Oxford, in which he speaks of his travels and says, "Let me hear from you at Jasper Devenish's, Hampton" [*State Papers, Domestic, Commonwealth*, VI, 137]. There was also a Jasper Devenish, son of Robert Devenish of Fetter Lane, London (*ante*, section B, 1, fifth son of 1-1-5-1), who would have been contemporary and about whom we have no information.

1658 *William Devenish*, of Sydling, married Mary Gill, of Charminster, on 3 January 1658 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, II, 7]. Perhaps this was the William of the Protestation return.

1661 *Jasper Devenish* was vouchee in Trinity term for a recovery of a messuage and five acres in Fifehead Upsydling and Broadsydling [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, IX, 124]. Probably one of the Jaspers of the Protestation return.

1670 The will of *Joan Devenish*, Sydling St. Nicholas, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 130].

1671 The will of *Ann Devenish*, Upsydling Fifehead, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 49].

1687 Inventory, estate of *Edote Devenish*, Sydling Fifehead, in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, II, 65].

1695 The will of *Richard Devenish*, Fifehead Parish, Broadsydling, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 130; *Devenish Family*, 43).

1729 The will of *John Devenish*, Sydling St. Nicholas, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 49].

1737 The will of *Sarah Devenish*, Sydling, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Idem*, I, 130].

1738 The will of *Richard Devenish*, Sydling, in the probate registry at Blandford, shows he was survived by a widow, Sarah, and a son, Edmond [*Devenish Family*, 33].

1740 Will of *Benjamin Devenish*, Weymouth, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 50].

1741 Will of *Edward Devenish*, Sydling, survived by a widow, Sarah, and a daughter, Ann (b. 1741) [*Devenish Family*, 33].

1745 *Francis Devenish*, Sydling, was buried [*Ibid.*].

1745, 1749, 1751 Will of *Francis Devenish* (d. 1751), son of *Thomas Devenish* (d. 1749) and *Anne* (d. 1745), in the probate registry at Blandford [*Ibid.*].

1754 *Mary Devenish*, Sydling, married John Hopkins of Cattistock [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, I, 120].

1754 The will of *John Devenish*, Sydling St. Nicholas, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 130].

1757 The will of *Francis Devenish*, Sydling St. Nicholas, was proved in the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Bristol, Dorset Division [*Idem*, I, 7].

1766 Marriage license issued April 2 to *Francis Devenish*, Sydling St. Nicholas, and Sara Hodder, Cerne Abbas [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, III, 141].

1766 Marriage of *John Devenish*, Sydling, and Sarah ..... [*Devenish Family*, 33].

1790 Will of *Betty Devenish*, Sydling St. Nicholas, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 50].

1797 Will of *Robert Devenish*, Sydling, survived by his widow, *Jenny*, and two of his three sons: *John* (b. 1764), *John* (b. 1769), *Robert* (b. 1773, d. 1797); in the probate registry at Blandford [*Devenish Family*, 33].

* * * * *

a. *Descendants of Matthew Devenish V* (A-A) *and Elizabeth Aldridge*

A-A-1 *Matthew Devenish VI* (b. 1802), of Bulford, Wiltshire, and Dorchester, carried on his father's business in the latter city, of which he became mayor. On 27 November 1828 he married Catherine Roe (b. 1796, d. 1851), by whom he had issue three sons, Matthew VII, James Aldridge, and John Hoppus; *vd. infra.*

A-A-3 *James Aldridge Devenish* (b. 24 January 1804) became a partner in a Weymouth brewery in 1843. He married Margaret Druce and had issue four sons, James Aldridge, Alfred, Matthew Henry, John Hoppus, and two daughters, Sarah and Hannah; *vd. infra.*

A-A-2 *Elizabeth Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1797, d. 31 September 1842); buried at Bulford, Wiltshire [*Devenish Family*, 37].

A-A-4 *Hannah Devenish*
A-A-6 *Sarah Devenish*
A-A-8 *Ann Devenish*
A-A-10 *Mary Devenish*

No information.

A-A-12 *Martha Devenish* was married in 1832 to John Hoppus, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at the University of London; she died in 1875.

Children of Matthew Devenish VI (A-A-1)

A-A-1-1 *Matthew Devenish VII* (b. 17 January 1830, d. 9 November 1902) married Mary Gray of Sherborne, Dorset, on 19 August 1853, and emigrated in the same year to Australia, where he lived at Hawthorne, Melbourne, and had issue a son, Matthew Devenish VIII. He married, secondly, a widow, Mrs. Terry, by whom he had a son William and two daughters, Ethel and Florence. *Vd.* Chapter IX, Devenish in Australia and New Zealand.

A-A-1-3 *James Aldridge Devenish* (b. 21 February 1831, d. 3 December 1889) emigrated to Australia *ca.* 1856. He married there in 1860 and had issue a daughter. *Vd.* Chapter IX, Devenish in Australia and New Zealand.

A-A-1-5 *John Hoppus Devenish* (b. 13 December 1836, d. 13 March 1837).

ENISHE

dge
)

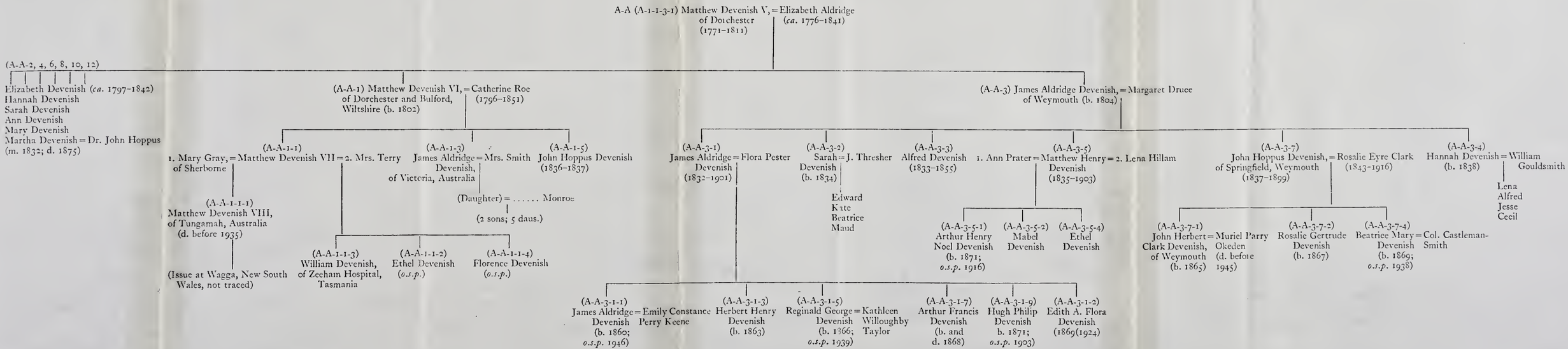
)
= J. Thresh

dward
ate
eatrice
aud

)
)rge = Katl
nish Will
366; Tay
939)

PEDIGREE OF THE SYDLING DEVENISHES

(Continuation Chart A)



Children of James Aldridge Devenish (A-A-3)

A-A-3-1 *James Aldridge Devenish* (b. 1832, d. 1901) was a clergyman. Theological Associate, King's College, London, 1860; deacon, Norwich, 1860; priest 1861 (Jamaica, for Exeter); licensed preacher, diocese of Truro, 1881. Curate of All Saints, Norwich, 1860–1861; St. Mary's, Penzance, 1862–1868; Morvah, Cornwall, 1870–1880; Ringmoor, Mannamead, Plymouth, 1900 [*Crockford, 1900*, 372]. He married Flora Pester and had issue five sons, James Aldridge, Herbert Henry, Reginald George, Arthur, Hugh Philip, and a daughter, Edith A. Flora; *vd. infra.*

A-A-3-3 *Alfred Devenish* (b. 1833, d. 1855).

A-A-3-5 *Matthew Henry Devenish* (b. 1835, d. 1903) married first Ann Prater, secondly Lena Hillam, and had issue one son, Arthur Henry Noel, and two daughters, Mabel and Ethel; *vd. infra.*

A-A-3-7 *John Hoppus Devenish* (b. 1837, d. 1899), of Springfield, Weymouth, became a partner in the Weymouth brewery in 1859. He married Rosalie Eyre Clark (b. 1843, d. 1916) and had issue one son, John Herbert Clark, and two daughters, Rosalie Gertrude and Beatrice Mary; *vd. infra.* In Holy Trinity Church, Weymouth, is a reredos erected by the children in 1920 in memory of their parents [*Devenish Family*, 37].

A-A-3-2 *Sarah Devenish* (b. 1834) married J. Thresher and had issue, Edward, Kate, Beatrice, and Maud.

A-A-3-4 *Hannah Devenish* (b. 1838) married William Gouldsmith and had issue, Lena, Alfred, Jesse, and Cecil.

Children of James Aldridge Devenish (A-A-3-1)

A-A-3-1-1 *James Aldridge Devenish* (b. 1860; *o.s.p.* 24 August 1946)

was employed for many years in India as Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. In recent years he lived in retirement at Staverton, Devonshire. He married Emily Constance Perry Keene.

A-A-3-1-3 *Herbert Henry Devenish* (b. 20 June 1863) is a clergyman, now (1946) retired and living at St. Hilary, Budleigh, Salterton, Devonshire. School: Crewkerne. B.A., Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1883; M.A., 1889; graduate Sarum Theological College, 1886. Ordained deacon 1886, priest (Worcester) 1887. Curate of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Coventry, Warwickshire, 1886–1897; vicar of St. Paul's Foleshill, Coventry, 1897–1914; rector of Kinwarton-with-Great-Alne, Warwickshire, 1914–1937. Parliamentary elector of University. [*Alumni Cantab.*, Pt. II, Vol. II, 285; *Crockford, 1939*, 357]. Unmarried.

A-A-3-1-5 *Reginald George Devenish* (b. 1866; *o.s.p.* 1939). Lieutenant Commander, Royal Indian Navy and Royal Navy. He married Kathleen Willoughby Taylor.

A-A-3-1-7 *Arthur Francis Devenish* (b. and d. 1868).
A-A-3-1-9 *Hugh Philip Devenish* (b. 1871; *o.s.p.* 1903).
A-A-3-1-2 *Edith A. Flora Devenish* (b. 1869, d. 1924).

Children of Matthew Henry Devenish (A-A-3-5)

A-A-3-5-1 *Arthur Henry Noel Devenish*, Royal Artillery (b. 1871; *o.s.p.* 1916).
A-A-3-5-2 *Mabel Devenish;* no information.
A-A-3-5-4 *Ethel Devenish;* no information.

Children of John Hoppus Devenish (A-A-3-7)

A-A-3-7-1 (Major) *John Herbert Clark Devenish* (b. 1865) is now (1946) chairman of the J. A. Devenish Brewery Company, Weymouth. He entered Jesus College, Cambridge University, in 1883, but

there is no record of his having taken a degree [*Alumni Cantab.*, Pt. II, Vol. II, 285]. He married Muriel Parry Okeden (d. before 1945). He was admitted as a partner in the Brewery Company upon leaving Cambridge in 1885. At the same time he joined the Artillery Volunteers, and seven years later was given the command of a company in the 3d Battalion, Dorset Regiment (Militia). He retired after twenty-five years service with the rank of Major. In 1946 he was living at the old family residence, Rodwell, because of bomb damage to his home, Springfield.

A-A-3-7-2 *Rosalie Gertrude Devenish* (b. 1867).

A-A-3-7-4 *Beatrice Mary Devenish* (b. 1869; *o.s.p.* 1938) married Colonel Castleman-Smith.

b. *Descendants of Henry Devenish* (A-B) *and Martha Schollar*

A-B-1 *William Devenish* (b. 1799, d. 27 April 1853) bought Orchardleigh Park, Somerset. He married Elizabeth Weston and had issue six sons, William, Henry, Samuel, Charles, Frank, and John; also three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha; *vd. infra.* There is a monument to William Devenish and his parents in the Church of Sydling St. Nicholas [*Devenish Family*, 35].

A-B-3 *Henry Devenish* (b. 1800, d. 1811).

Children of William Devenish, of Orchardleigh Park, Somerset (A-B-1)

A-B-1-1 *William Devenish* married A. A. Smith but *o.s.p.* He made a gift to a church in Weymouth.

A-B-1-3 *Henry Devenish* (b. 1824, d. 1886), of The Lawn, Whitchurch, Hampshire, married Amelia Gouldsmith and had issue a son, Henry Weston, and a daughter, Amelia Florence; *vd. infra.*

A-B-1-5 *Samuel Devenish, o.s.p.*

A-B-1-7 *Charles Weston Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1831) was a clergyman. He was educated at King's College School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. (36th Wrangler) 1855, M.A. 1868. Ordained deacon (Chichester) 1855; priest 1856; curate of Battle, Sussex. Perpetual curate of Publow, Somerset, 1864–1868; vicar 1868–1871. Rural dean, 1870. He retired about 1872 [*Alumni Cantab.*, Pt. II, Vol. II, 285]. He married Charlotte Hammon and had issue a son, William Hammon, and two daughters, Mary and Hilda; *vd. infra.*

A-B-1-9 *Frank Devenish, o.s.p.*

A-B-1-11 *John Devenish* married and left descendants in Sussex about whom no information could be found.

A-B-1-2 *Mary Devenish;* no information.

A-B-1-4 *Elizabeth Devenish;* no information.

A-B-1-6 *Martha Devenish* married a Dr. Collins and had issue a daughter, Dorothy.

Descendants of Henry Devenish of Whitchurch, Hampshire (A-B-1-3)

A-B-1-3-1 *Henry Weston Devenish* (b. 1858, d. 1928), a barrister. Entered Exeter College, Oxford, 1877; B.A. 1883, M.A. 1884. Admitted to Lincoln's Inn 20 January 1879; barrister at law 7 May 1884 [*Alumni Oxon., 1715–1886*, I, 365; *Lincoln's Inn Records: Admissions*, II, 389]. He collected data on Devenish families in England, particularly those of Winchester, Sussex, and Dorset. He also removed the armorial glass from the windows of Horselunges Manor, Sussex, to his residence, Mount House, Parkstone, Dorset. It is now (1946) at The Walls, Parkstone, where his widow resides.

He married in 1888 Bertha (b. 26 April 1862), daughter of G. P. Bidder, Q.C., of Ravensbury Park, Mitcham, Surrey, and had issue

ES

y Devenish
500–1811)

9)
evenish

(A-B-1-11)
John Devenish = . . .

(Issue in Su
not trace

horne
l)

(A-B-1-7-2)
Mary Devenish
(A-B-1-7-4)
Hilda Devenish
} of B

George W. . . . Coombes
(b. 18

(A-B-1-
William Reg

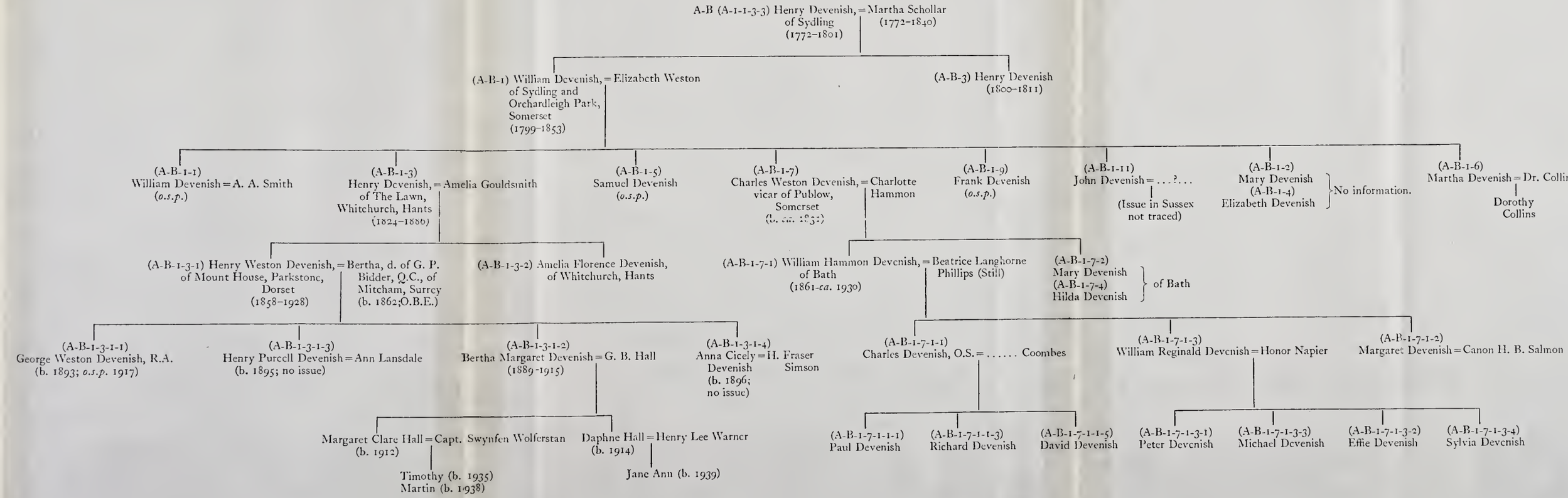
)
nish

(A-B-1-7-1-1-5)
David Devenish

(A-B-1-
Peter I

PEDIGREE OF THE SYDLING DEVENISHES

(Continuation Chart B)



two sons, George Weston and Henry Purcell, and two daughters, Bertha and Anna Cicely; *vd. infra.* Mrs. Henry Weston Devenish was awarded the Order of the British Empire for distinguished services during the first World War in organizing women's war activities, establishing the Surrey War Savings Association, acting as a member of war savings, war distress, agricultural, war loan and food campaign committees, and as registrar for women in agriculture [Burke's *O. B. E.*, 158]. After the death of her husband she arranged and published his Devenish collections as *Archives of the Devenish Family* (Winchester, 1933), a book which has been regularly consulted in the compilation of the present work.

A-B-1-3-2 *Amelia Florence Devenish* has continued to reside at her father's house, The Lawn, Whitchurch, Hants.

A-B-1-3-1-1 *George Weston Devenish* (b. 1893; *o.s.p.*, 6 June 1917), eldest son of Henry Weston Devenish, was educated at Charterhouse and Woolwich. In August, 1914, he went to France as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. He was wounded by shrapnel in October but rejoined the Army in March, 1915. After several months service at Aldershot he returned to France. In March, 1916, he volunteered as an artillery observer attached to the Flying Service (R. F. C.). Four months later he was sent to England for pilot training and returned to France in February, 1917, as a flight leader. His plane was shot down in flames on June 6, 1917. His courage and notably winning personality are reflected in a published volume of letters written while overseas to his parents [*Subaltern's Share*].

A-B-1-3-1-3 *Henry Purcell Devenish* (b. 1895), only surviving son of Henry Weston Devenish, married Ann Lansdale in 1923; no children. He served as an officer in the Seventh East Surrey Regiment during the first World War.

A-B-1-3-1-2 *Bertha Margaret Devenish* (b. 1889, d. 1915), was married in 1911 to G. B. Hall and had issue two daughters:

1. Margaret Clare Hall (b. 1912) married in 1934 Captain Swynfen Wolferstan and has issue two sons, Timothy (b. 1935) and Martin (b. 1938).
2. Daphne Hall (b. 1914) married in 1937 Henry Lee Warner and has issue a daughter, Jane Ann (b. 1939).

A-B-1-3-1-4 *Anna Cicely Devenish* (b. 1896), was married in 1919 to H. Fraser Simson; no children.

Descendants of the Reverend Charles Weston Devenish, of Publow, Somerset (A-B-1-7)

A-B-1-7-1 *William Hammon Devenish* (b. 19 June 1861, d. probably during 1930's), a barrister and solicitor (Messrs. Ponsford and Devenish). He resided at Widcombe Hill House, Bath. Educated at Winchester; Balliol and Brasenose (scholar, 1882) Colleges, Oxford; B.A. 1884. Barrister at law, Middle Temple, 1886; solicitor, 1893. Author of several books: *The History of Constitutional Progress during the Reign of Queen Victoria, 1837–1887* (with G. O. Bellewes), 1887; *The Fountain of Youth*, 1892; *A Guide to S. Thomas à Beckett*, parish church of Lyncombe and Widcombe, Bath, 3rd edition, 1926 [*Winchester Coll. Reg.*, 112; *Alumni Oxon., 1715–1786*, I, 365; *Brasenose Coll. Reg.*, I, 66]. He contributed a number of articles and notes on subjects of antiquarian interest to *Notes and Queries of Somerset and Dorset* (XVI, 286; XVII, 2, 197, 230, 285; XVIII, 49–53, 68, 265–267). None of these deals with the Devenish family. He married in 1894 Beatrice Langhorne Phillips (Still) and had issue two sons, Charles and William Reginald, and a daughter, Margaret; *vd. infra.*

A-B-1-7-2 *Mary Devenish*, of Bath.

A-B-1-7-4 *Hilda Devenish*, of Bath.

A-B-1-7-1-1 *Charles Devenish*, O. S., eldest son of William Hammon

Devenish, married a daughter of the Reverend ..... Coombes and has issue three sons:

A-B-1-7-1-1-1 *Paul.*
A-B-1-7-1-1-3 *Richard.*
A-B-1-7-1-1-5 *David.*

A-B-1-7-1-3 *William Reginald Devenish*, a clergyman. Educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1924, M.A. 1927; Wells Theological College, 1922. Ordained deacon 1927, priest (Bath and Wells) 1928. Curate of Tiverton-on-Avon, 1927–1931, St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, 1931–1934; vicar of All Saints, Norwood, Diocese of Canterbury, from 1934 [*Crockford, 1939*, 357]. In 1945 rector of Strumpsland, Norwich. He married Honor Napier and has issue:

A-B-1-7-1-3-1 *Peter.*
A-B-1-7-1-3-3 *Michael.*
A-B-1-7-1-3-2 *Effie.*
A-B-1-7-1-3-4 *Sylvia* (b. 1936).

A-B-1-7-1-2 *Margaret Devenish* married Canon H. B. Salmon.

c. *Descendants of the Reverend Samuel Devenish of Sydling* (A-C) *and Mary Whitty*

A-C-1 *Matthew Henry Devenish* (b. 1809, d. 1867) married in 1840 Mary Cayne and had issue three sons, Matthew Henry Whitty, Samuel, and Everton, also one daughter, Alice; *vd. infra.* There was a Matthew Henry Devenish, presumably the same, who was Portreeve of Wellington, Somerset, in 1836 and 1837 [Humphreys, *Wellington*, 225].

A-C-3 *Samuel Devenish;* no information.

A-C-2 *Eliza Devenish;* no information.

In 1834 Samuel and Matthew H. Devenish and their sister Eliza gave a freehold site at Sydling for a chapel. The trustees were William Devenish the elder, James Devenish of Sydling, gent., Matthew H. Devenish, Sydling bookseller (the donor?), and William Devenish, Sydling, gent. According to the *Chronicles of the Independent Churches of Dorset* Samuel Devenish left a numerous family, so that there must have been other children of whom we have no record.

Descendants of Matthew Henry Devenish (A-C-1)

A-C-1-1 *Matthew Henry Whitty Devenish* (b. 1841, d. 22 October 1913), a banker in Salisbury. In 1897 he bought the Devenish house at Little Durnford, Wiltshire. He married Grace New (b. 1840, d. 1876) and had one son, Henry Noel; *vd. infra.*

A-C-1-3 *Samuel Devenish* died in Colorado, 1887.

A-C-1-5 *Everton Devenish* married Islay Cole but *o.s.p.*

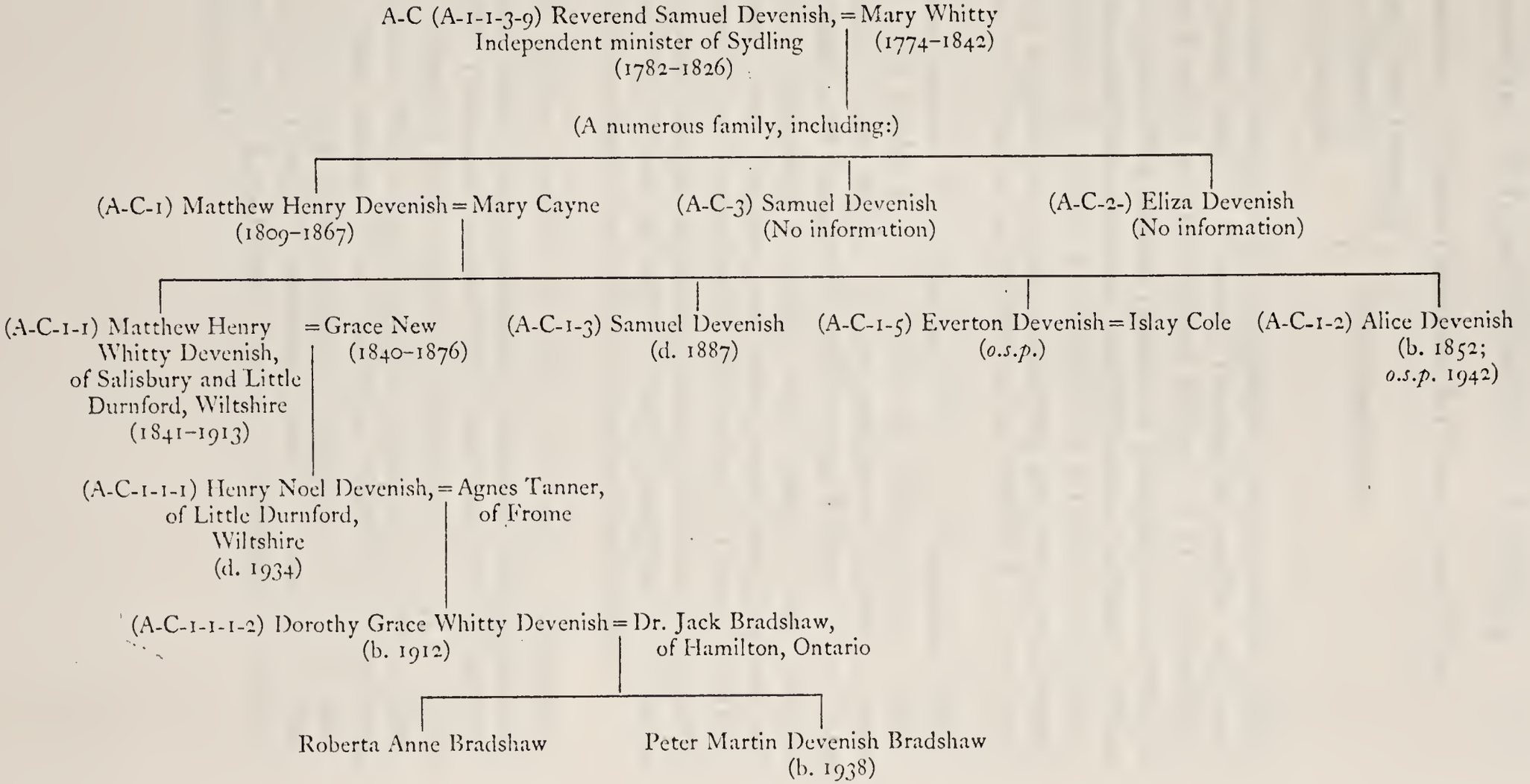
A-C-1-2 *Alice Devenish* (b. 1852, d. 1942) was unmarried and lived with her nephew, Henry Noel.

A-C-1-1-1 *Henry Noel Devenish* (d. 7 February 1934), a barrister. Educated at Malvern School and St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1896, M.A. 1899. Admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and called to the bar in 1903. He died at Little Durnford Manor and was buried at Great Durnford [*Alumni Cantab.*, Pt. II, Vol. II, 285]. He married Agnes Tanner of Frome and had issue one daughter:

A-C-1-1-1-2 *Dorothy Grace Whitty Devenish* (b. 26 September 1912), who married Dr. Jack Bradshaw, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. After several years in Canada, where her mother also resided, they recently returned to England. Issue, a daughter, Roberta Anne Bradshaw, and a son, Peter Martin Devenish Bradshaw (b. 2 September 1938).

PEDIGREE OF THE SYDLING DEVENISHES

(*Continuation Chart C*)



d. *Descendants of James Devenish* (A-D) *and Sarah Pratt*

A-D-2 *Hannah Petty Devenish*
A-D-4 *Martha Devenish*
A-D-6 *Eleanor Devenish*
} No information.

A-D-8 *Sarah Anne Devenish* (d. 3 September 1884) married Josiah Flight (d. 7 March 1884), of Tiverton, Devonshire, and in 1842 emigrated with her husband and her brother William (A-D-1) to New Zealand. Flight was one of the earliest justices in Taranaki, and served as magistrate, provincial sub-treasurer, sheriff, coroner, collector of customs, and captain of militia. He helped to introduce Southdown sheep and many English fruit trees and flowers, and associated himself with various social reforms and public works [*D.N.Z.B.*, I, 203, 267].

A-D-1 *William Devenish* (b. at Sydling 1818, d. 13 November 1866) emigrated to New Zealand in 1842 with his brother-in-law, Josiah Flight (*vd.* A-D-8). They farmed at Mangaoraka until forced to move by native troubles and the award of Governor Fitzroy. They then took up land at Mangorei, to which they brought some valuable Southdown sheep from England, and other stock from England and Australia. Devenish was a member of the Provincial Council for Gray and Bell for several months before his death [*D.N.Z.B.*, I, 203, 267]. He married in 1855 Mary (b. 1830, d. 1917), daughter of Thomas Hirst and had issue three sons and two daughters, as follows:

A-D-1-1 *John Melliar Devenish* (b. 1856; *o.s.p.* 1939), a clergyman. Educated at St. John's College, Auckland; Board of Theological Studies, N.Z., 1888. Ordained deacon 1887, Auckland for Wellington; priest 1891, Wellington. Perpetual curate of Upper Hutt, N. Z., 1887–1888, Panatahanui 1888–1893, Pohangina 1893–1897; vicar of Hunterville 1897–1899; curate of St. Barnabas, Auckland, 1899–1904, Inverell, N. S. W., 1905–1906; minister of Boggabri, N. S. W., 1906–1908; curate of Holy Trinity, Launceton 1909–1912; vicar of Strahan, Tasmania, 1912–1913; King Island, 1913–1914; Buckland, 1914–1921 [*Crockford, 1939*, 357].

A-D-1-3 *Matthew Devenish;* d. in infancy.

A-D-1-5 *William Devenish* (b. 1866); unmarried.

A-D-1-2 *Margaret Devenish* (b. 2 June 1858), married W. H. Skinner, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, and had issue a son and two daughters, as follows:

1. Henry Devenish Skinner (b. 1887), M.A., Sc.D., D.C.M., Lecturer in Ethnology at the Otago University College, Dunedin, and Director of the Otago Museum [*Taranaki Herald*, 6 February 1939]. Professor Skinner has one son, Richard.
2. Irene.
3. Lucy, married W. T. Churchward of Blenheim, New Zealand, and has issue a daughter, Margaret, who married in 1940 Basil Collyns, N. Z. R. A. F. He was killed during the second World War.

A-D-1-4 *Lucy Hannah Devenish* (b. 1861); unmarried.

* * * * *

From Mr. Reginald C. Devenish, of 23 Grosvenor Road, East Grinstead, Sussex, we have partial information concerning his family which makes it clear that there is yet another unbroken line of descent from Sydling Devenishes. The data available are as follows:

1 *Joseph Devenish*, mason, of Sydling St. Nicholas, whose son George was born *ca.* 1820 and who may therefore have been born *ca.* 1790–1795, could possibly have been a son of one of the older sons of Matthew Devenish IV, but it seems more likely that he belonged to one of the collateral lines for which we have no information. He married Elizabeth Hopkins and had issue three sons:

1–1 *Jonah Devenish;* no information except that he had a son:
1-1-1 *Joseph Devenish;* no information.

PEDIGREE OF THE SYDLING DEVENISHES

(*Continuation Chart D*)

A-D (A-1-1-3-?) James Devenish = Sarah Pratt
(d. before 1842)

- (A-D-1) William Devenish (b. Sydling, 1818; emig. to N. Z., 1842; d. 1866) = Mary, d. of Thomas Hirst (1830–1917)
  - (A-D-1-1) Rev. John Melliar Devenish (b. 1856; *o.s.p.* 1939)
  - (A-D-1-3) Matthew Devenish (d. young)
  - (A-D-1-5) William Devenish (b. 1866; unmarried)
  - (A-D-1-2) Margaret Devenish (b. 1858) = W. H. Skinner, of New Plymouth, New Zealand
    - Henry Devenish Skinner, Sc.D., D.C.M. Lecturer in Ethnology, Otago University College, Director Otago Museum (b. 1887)
      - Richard Skinner
    - Irene Skinner
    - Lucy Skinner = W. T. Churchward, of Blenheim, N. Z.
      - Margaret Skinner Churchward = Basil Collyns, N.Z.R.A.F (*o.s.p.*)
  - (A-D-1-4) Lucy Hannah Devenish (b. 1861; unmarried)
- (A-D-2) Hannah Petty Devenish
  (A-D-4) Martha Devenish
  (A-D-6) Eleanor Devenish
  } No information
- (A-D-8) Sarah Anne Devenish (emig. to N. Z., 1842, with husband and brother; d. 1884) = Josiah Flight of Tiverton, Devonshire; d. 1884

1-3 *George Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1820, d. 17 December 1870) married Martha Chard (d. 12 May 1870) and had issue three daughters and one son:

1-3-1 *Charles Devenish* (b. 23 November 1859, d. 2 March 1935) married Alice Pettingale (b. 1 August 1861; living in July 1946) and had a son:

1-3-1-1 *Reginald Charles Devenish* (b. 3 June 1892) married Edith Elizabeth Brooker (b. 7 February 1892) and had issue one daughter and one son:

1-3-1-1-1 *Leslie Reginald Devenish* (b. 21 June 1922) married Marjorie Lillian Smith (b. 15 May 1922) and has a daughter Elizabeth Ann (1-3-1-1-1-2).

1-5 *Joseph Hopkins Devenish* (b. 6 June 1822); no information.

* * * * *

Miscellany of Devenishes in Other Towns of the Sydling Area

The following items refer to Devenishes who lived in two towns lying two or three miles to the west and east, respectively, of the Sydling St. Nicholas-Upsydling axis, and who may therefore be assumed to have been related to Sydling Devenishes, at least in the sense of remote common ancestry. Reference should also be made to Section C, *infra*, dealing with towns farther south along the River Frome, since an arbitrary separation of material has been made. It is quite probable that all the Devenishes found in towns along the Frome from the Dorchester area to the Sydling area were descendants of one or a very few common ancestors.

Cattistock:

1617 *Nicholas Devenish*, of Cattistock, married Anne Munden on November 17 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, I, 108].

1619 *Mary Devenish* married William Dawe, of Cattistock, October 5 [*Ibid.*].

No date Thomas Dawe married ....., daughter of ..... Devenish, of Cattistock [*Dorset Visitation, 1623*, addenda p. 25].

1622 *Francis Devenish*, gent., granted to Edward Harrys a messuage and sixteen acres in Cattistock [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, VII, 250].

1641 *Brian Devenish* listed in the Protestation return from Cattistock [*Dorset*
–42 *Prot. Returns*, 56].
1664 The estate of *Robert Devenish*, of Cattistock, was administered in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 130].
1714 The will of *Robert Devenish*, of Cattistock, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 49]; inventory of estate [*Idem*, II, 140].
1726 *Amy Devenish*, of Cattistock, married John Whiting of Evershot, May 2 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, I, 114].
1753 *John Devenish*, of Cattistock, married Betty Meech of Sydling, April 7 [*Idem*, I, 120].
1758 *Tomasin Devenish*, of Cattistock, married Phineas Rogers, December 6 [*Ibid.*].
1759 *Richard Devenish*, of Cattistock, married Mary Nobbs, April 18 [*Ibid.*].
1761 The will of *Richard Devenish* of Cattistock was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 130].
1761 *Robert Devenish*, of Cattistock, married Mary Trent, of Evershot, February 2 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, I, 121].

Cerne Abbas:

1767 *Dorinda Devenish*, of Cerne Abbas, married William Gillingham, January 27 [*Idem*, III, 141].
1797 *Betty Devenish*, Cerne Abbas, and John Bowring obtained license to marry October 5, [*Idem*, III, 145].
1803 *William Devenish*, Cerne Abbas, married Sarah Coward, of Mappowder, December 22 [*Idem*, III, 147].
1803 *Frances Devenish* married Benjamin Bartlett, Cerne Abbas, June 27 [*Ibid.*].
1806 *Mary Devenish* married James Brewer, Cerne Abbas, April 3 [*Ibid.*].
1807 *Susannah Devenish*, Cerne Abbas, married William Sergeant Shorts, of Sydling St. Nicholas, June 11 [*Ibid.*].

* * * * *

C. Devenish Families in Towns of the Frome River Valley

I. devenish of bradford peverell and dorchester

We have partial information about Devenish families in Dorchester, Fordington, and perhaps Charminster who can be traced to a sixteenth century family in Bradford Peverell. The origin of the Bradford Peverell Devenishes has not been ascertained. However, it should be borne in mind that Bradford Peverell is almost adjacent to Grimstone, in Stratton, and that Robert Devenish of Grimstone, a grandson of Henry of Upsydling, founded the London family already noted. It is not improbable that the Bradford Peverell family may also derive from Sydling Devenishes.

From parish records we have the names of Robert, William, Thomas, Alice, and Luce Devenish, who seem to belong to the same generation, and who may be assumed to have been brothers and sisters or perhaps cousins. Only in the case of Robert do we have any definite particulars about descendants, and it may therefore be convenient to dispose of the others first. We have the following facts:

1578, April 22. *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas* and *Alice Devenishe*, was buried [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, XVII, 265].

1579, May 11. *William Devenish* married Marie Yeate. They are referred to in the register as "servants of Mr. Nicholas Meggs," lord of the manor of Bradford Peverell and Muckleford (d. August 1579) [*Idem*, XVII, 265, 266]. Since the Bradford Peverell Devenishes appear to have been well-to-do and to have entered into Meggs family settlements, it is likely that they were estate managers or factors for the Meggses.

1579, November 23. *Alyce Devenish* married Peter Canell [*Idem*, XVII, 266].

1580, June 5. *Jone*, daughter of *Luce Devenish* was christened; buried the following day [*Idem*, XVII, 265, 266].

1579, May 29. Thomas, "son of William Devenishe and Marie his wife," was christened [*Idem*, XVII, 265]. Presumably the parents were the William Devenish and Marie Yeate mentioned above, but if so there seems to be a discrepancy in the dates of the register. This was possibly the Thomas Deaunish listed in the Bradford Peverell Protestation return, 1641–1642 [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 156].

The last may be the Thomas Devenish who was keeper of the jail and house of correction for Dorset, in Dorchester. At least it seems certain that this man must have come from some branch of the Bradford Peverell family. He is probably the Thomas Devenish who, with Benjamin Devenish, joined a group of merchant adventurers to send ships to New England (*vd. infra*, 1-1). As keeper of the Dorchester jail he was charged with abuses. In 1632 the sheriff of Dorset notified the Council that he had followed its instructions in admitting Devenish to the post, but "not out of any good opinion of Devenish." An investigation of alleged abuses in the administration of the jail produced an unfavorable report to the judges of assize, which led to his removal. However, he had sufficient influence to secure the appointment by the Council of a friendly committee for reexamination of the charges. Later they were again referred to the judges, whose final determina-

tion has not been found. [*State Papers, Domestic, Charles I*, V, 266–267; XIV, 27–28, 38, 308].

Probably it was this Thomas Devenish who later became the keeper of Winchester House prison, in Southwark. Winchester House was the episcopal residence of the see of Winchester, and it is not clear why it should have come to be used as a prison even during the residence of the bishops of Winchester. During the Civil War Parliament certainly used it as a place of confinement for royalist prisoners, and in 1649 the bishop leased it to a private party [*Vd.* Mrs. E. Boger, *Bygone Southwark*, 16, 54, 113, 122, 125–126]. In 1643 Thomas Devenish testified in the trial of Archbishop Laud that he had given Mr. Dell £50 and promised Laud £100 if the latter would intercede "to end his business long depending at the Council Table," perhaps a reference to the Dorchester investigation [*State Papers, Domestic, Charles I*, XVIII, 524–525]. There are references to communications made by him in January and March, 1645–6, concerning matters of prison administration [*Idem*, XXI, 296; *House of Lords MSS., 1647–1665*, 106b].

But much the most interesting incident of his career as a jailer was his participation in Captain Ogle's plot during the Civil War. Ogle, who was in touch with Nye and Goodwin, represented the moderate independent party. He had been imprisoned in Winchester House but wrote to the Earl of Bristol on 17 October 1643, proposing a settlement of the war based upon the establishment of a popular episcopacy, with toleration for those who declined to submit to the episcopal system. As an inducement to King Charles to consider this proposal he intimated that Lieutenant Colonel Mozley, commander of the parliamentary garrison at Aylesbury, was prepared to surrender this important point as proof of the serious intent of the negotiators; also that Devenish would connive at Ogle's escape so that he could proceed to Oxford to present his plan personally. Actually, both Mozley and Devenish were loyal to the Parliament and were using Ogle to bait a trap for the King. Devenish had induced Ogle to deposit his seal in his keeping, had a duplicate cut, and was thus able to open Ogle's letters, make copies for the Parliament leaders, and reseal

them. Acting upon instructions from Parliament, he allowed Goodwin and Nye to visit Ogle, then allowed Ogle to escape. He seems to have undertaken thereafter to act as intermediary between Ogle and Goodwin and Nye, and even completed the deception by offering to raise two hundred men under command of his son, Silas, for the royal garrison at Windsor. Charles was eager to obtain Aylesbury, although he showed no haste to make commitments on religious toleration. Relying upon Ogle's assurances Rupert was drawn into an attack upon the town, apparently expecting its surrender after a token resistance. Instead the garrison had been strengthened in anticipation of his attack, and he was forced back with a loss of four hundred men. Mozley and Devenish received the formal thanks of the Parliament [Gardiner, *Civil War*, I, 311-312; *Jo. of House of Commons*, III, 378; *Portland MSS.*, I, 166; *State Papers, Domestic, Commonwealth*, III, 143–147].

Winchester House passed into private ownership and a Mr. Devenish, very likely the same Thomas, bought a life estate in it. He leased a part of the house for three years to Lieutenant Colonel John Lilburn, the Leveller. When Lilburn was arrested on 28 March 1649, the soldiers also arrested two sons of Mr. Devenish. However, they acted without warrant upon an information of another tenant with whom Devenish had a private difference. Upon Lilburn's personal representations the officers shortly released the two Devenishes. In one of his tracts Lilburn says that before renting he obtained assurances from a lawyer that Devenish's title to Winchester House was absolutely sound. Nevertheless a Parliamentary committee, with trustees of Bishop Laud's will, turned both of them out forcibly without assigning any reason. Perhaps there was some doubt of the legality of a transfer of the house to private ownership; more probably Devenish was evicted because he had been unfortunate in his choice of a tenant [*Leveller Tracts*, 192–193, 249, 355, 439–440].

We turn now to the one Bradford Peverell Devenish whose descendants can be traced through several generations with certainty:

1 *Robert Devenish*(*e*), of Bradford Peverell, married Eleanor Churchill, of Colliton, on 15 June 1573. She was buried on 5 October 1574,

having died shortly after giving birth to a son, Benjamin (1-1) [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, XVII, 263, 264]. Benjamin and his descendants lived in Dorchester and Fordington, and it may be that Robert moved to that city. There was a Robert Devenish, of Holy Trinity Parish, Dorchester, who married Agnes Kingman on 10 February 1579 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, VII, 3]. We have no information about children of this marriage. However, a Robert Devenishe, "of London," was a party with John Churchill on 19 December 1635 to a recovery of the manor of Bradford Peverell, property of the Meggs family, in a marriage settlement for Thomas Meggs and Jane Richards [*Dorset Nat. Hist. Soc.*, LIII, 173; *Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, VIII, 8]. The recurrence of the given name Robert in association with a Churchill and with Bradford Peverell suggests that this was a member of the same family. Of course the original Robert could have been alive in 1635, but even if we assume he was as young as twenty when he married Eleanor Churchill he would have been about eighty-two in 1635, so that the Robert of the deed was more likely of the next generation, possibly a son. A check of the available information concerning Robert Devenish of Grimstone and London (*supra*, 1-1-5 in Section B) does not encourage identification with him.

1-1 *Benjamin Devenish*, of Dorchester, was christened 20 September 1574 [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, XVII, 262]. In Hilary term, 1621–2, he conveyed a messuage and garden in Holy Trinity Parish to Humphrey Joliff and Gilbert Loder [*Idem.* VII, 200]. It is probable that he was one of the two Dorchester Devenishes, Benjamin and Thomas, who contributed £20 each as merchant adventurers in one of the Reverend John White's unsuccessful projects ". . . for the setling of a Plantacon in New England for the better and more convenient taking and saving of the fish in the seas of those parts, and also for bartering and exchange of comodaties transported from the Kingdom of England with the natives of New England aforesaid as of such others as afterwards became adventurers with them; . . ." The project failed, and in 1636 several of the Dorchester adventurers, including Benjamin and Thomas Devenish, were sued by creditors. They sought to avoid lia-

bility on the ground that they ". . . had little to do with the adventure beyond paying £20 each, and having lost all their money they about eight years since gave over the plantation." White had also sent a ship out in 1627, when his factor, John Watts, appropriated twenty-six hogsheads of uncovered salt he found on an island in Cape Ann harbor, with which he cured fish. The salt was bad, so that the fish became putrid. Not only was the cargo lost but the owner of the salt later sued the adventurers for misappropriating it [*Idem*, XVII, 107–108; *New England Geneal. Reg.*, LXI, 278, LXV, 298]. The will of Benjamin Devenish was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1646 [*Dorset Wills, Canterbury*, 32]. The name of his wife has not been found; perhaps a record dated 1654 that Dr. Forester of Dorchester charged £15 for curing the widow Devenish of distemper refers to her. We have information about some at least of their children. The order of listing is in part arbitrary, since the birth dates of only two have been ascertained.

1-1-1 *Benjamin Devenish* the younger (b. *ca.* 1611, d. *ca.* 1661) was a clergyman. He entered St. John's College, Oxford, in 1629 at the age of eighteen, was a scholar of Wadham College, 1631–1635, and graduated B.A., 1632; M.A., 1638 [*Alumni Oxon., 1500–1714*, I, 398]. In 1641–1642 he was curate of the borough of Corfe Castle [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 7; *Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, IV, 225]. The Dorset Standing Committee on 27 November 1646 ordered payment to him (or perhaps to his father) of £20 5*s.* 4*d.* said to be due [*Dorset Standing Committee*, 87]. Presumably he was the Benjamin Devenish who became rector of Downe S. Mary, Devonshire [*Alumni Oxon.*, *loc. cit.*]. His will was proved in 1661 [*Exeter Wills*, 53]. He left three sons, who were legatees under the will of his aunt, Elizabeth Devenish Foyle (1-1-2) [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, XVIII, 36], but of whom we have little other information. They were:

1-1-1-1 *John Devenish* (*ca.* 1649–1678). He entered Balliol College, Oxford, on 14 April 1665; graduated B.A. from Gloucester Hall, 1669. Rector of Bickleigh, Devonshire, 1670. [*Alumni Oxon., 1500–1714*, I, 398]. His will was proved in the Bishop of Exeter's Court in 1678 [*Exeter Wills*, 54]. He had at least one son:

1-1-1-1-1 *Thomas Devenish,* born *ca.* 1677, was educated at Tiverton School and at Sidney College, Cambridge. He entered the latter in 1695, was scholar in 1697, and graduated B.A. in 1698–9 [*Alumni Cantab.*, Pt. I, Vol. II, 37]. His will was proved in the Bishop of Exeter's Court in 1720 [*Exeter Wills*, 55].

1-1-1-3 *Thomas Devenish;* no information.

1-1-1-5 *Benjamin Devenish;* no information.

Whether any of these had descendants we do not know. We have only these few references to wills or administrations of Devonshire Devenishes and no information which would serve to connect them [*Exeter Wills*, 52, 327, 332, 333]:

1636 Edward Devenish, Goran.
1689 Mary Devenish, Tiverton.
1738 John Devenish, Gittisham.
1748 Henry Devenish, Bokerill.
1751 Jane Devenish, Uplyme.

1-1-3 *Laurence Devenish* is mentioned as a brother in the will of Elizabeth Foyle (1-1-2) [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, XVIII, 36]. Perhaps he was the Lawrence Devenish of Fordington who married Virtue Corbane in 1634 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, IV, 137]. From Mrs. Foyle's bequests we know that he had two sons:

1-1-3-1 *Benjamin Devenish,* who died before 1687, when a bequest was made to his widow Mary [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, XVIII, 36]. Perhaps he was the vouchee in 1666 in a recovery affecting a messuage in Holy Trinity Parish, Dorchester [*Idem*, IX, 266]. A license for congregational services at his house in Fordington was issued to Benjamin Devenish in 1672 [*State Papers, Domestic, Charles II*, XIII, 337, 338].

1-1-3-3 *John Devenish;* no information.

1-1-2 *Elizabeth Devenish* was christened in Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, 18 June 1620. There is a record of a lease of a messuage in Holy Trinity Parish "to Joan Gould, of Dorchester, to John Moone,

his wife Margery, and Elizabeth Devenish, daughter of Benjamen Devenish, taylor," dated 3 April 1630, which seems to belong here, yet is inconsistent with other data [*Dorset Nat. Hist. Soc.*, LIII, 72]. Elizabeth Devenish married John Foyle of Dorchester, gent., who died 22 August 1670, leaving the remainder of his estate after several bequests to her. Her will, dated at Yetminster 26 October 1686 and proved 17 January 1687-8, provides numerous legacies for brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces, from which we can determine many of the members of the family for several generations. It will therefore be useful to quote a part of the abstract given in the *Notes and Queries of Somerset and Dorset* (XVIII, 36):

"... Legacies to John, Benjamin and Thomas the three sons of John Devenish who was the son of my brother Benjamin Devenish. To Mary widow of Benjamin son of my brother Laurence Devenish. To my nephew John son of John Myterne of Yetminster and Eleanor his wife. To Nicholas Covert son of my sister Ruth White and to Jane wife of the said Nicholas, and to Daniel, Richard and Ruth Covert his children. To Roger Clavell of Steeple and Ruth his wife and Roger and Elizabeth their children. To John son of my brother Laurence Devenish. To Ruth daughter of Nicholas Covert my nephew lands called Cuttlers in Steeple. To Benjamin Covert second son of my sister Ruth White Harris' Tenement in Steeple with remainder to John son of the said Benjamin Covert. To my sister Ruth White widow my rights of commons of Turbary in Creech Heath. To Elizabeth daughter of John and Eleanor Minterne the tenements called Hasseler in the occupation of Nathaniel Bond Esq. with remainder to John Mynterne her brother and right heirs. To my nephew Roger Clavell son of Roger. To my sister Ruth White lands in West Holme and I appoint her extrix ..."

From this, in addition to the facts already given for the testator's brothers, Benjamin and Laurence, we obtain the following:

1-1-4 *Eleanor Devenish* married John Mynterne of Yetminster. It will be recalled that in 1592 Elizabeth Devenish of Upsydling married Henry Mynterne of Batcombe (1-1-? in Section B). John and Eleanor Mynterne had issue:

1. John.
2. Elizabeth.

1-1-6 *Ruth Devenish* married first ..... Covert and had issue two

sons, Nicholas and Benjamin Covert. Nicholas married Jane....., by whom he had two sons, Daniel and Richard, and a daughter, Ruth. Benjamin Covert had a son John. Ruth Devenish married secondly ..... White, who had died before 1687.

1-1-8 *Ruth Devenish* (?) married Roger Clavell of Steeple and had issue a son, Roger, and a daughter, Elizabeth. In Mrs. Foyle's will this son is referred to as a nephew, so that Ruth was apparently a sister. This would give us two sisters named Ruth, so that there may be a discrepancy here, although in large families of this period two children of the same name are sometimes found.

* * * * *

There were a number of other Dorchester Devenishes who probably were related in some way to those already mentioned. We have the following meager information about them:

1612 *Robert Devenishe* married Eurothe Stevens, Holy Trinity Parish, Dorchester, on May 11 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, VII, 7].

1640 *Fortune Devenish* married John Reinolds, Holy Trinity Parish, Dorchester, on August 15 [*Idem*, VII, 12].

1641 *Eleanor Devenish* married Robert Cozens, Holy Trinity Parish, Dorchester, on January 22 [*Idem*, VII, 13].

1641–42 *Peter Deuenishe*, of Mille Street, Fordington, was listed in the Dorset Protestation returns [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 173]. Perhaps he is identical with the Peter Devenish, of Holy Trinity Parish, who had a son *John* and two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*. Mary married George Hore of Kilmington, Somerset, who brought a chancery action in 1683 against his sister-in-law, Elizabeth. It probably involved the division of Peter's estate, for Elizabeth stated that her brother John was believed to be still living in Virginia and that she had received several letters from him during the preceding few years [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, XIX, 222]. Perhaps this was the John Devenish who was granted a ticket to leave the Barbadoes on 20 March 1678 in the ship Endeavor for London. According to the Barbadoes Parish Registers of that year he had a wife, two children, and four slaves [*Hotten*, 362, 444].

1647 *Anne Devenish* married Elias Fry, Holy Trinity Parish, Dorchester, on September 28 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, VII, 14].

1656 *Susanna Devenish*, Holy Trinity Parish, Dorchester, married John Way, of Bridport, on September 22 [*Idem*, VII, 15].

1674 The will of *Hugh Devenish*, Dorchester, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 130].

1681 The will of *Elizabeth Devenish*, Dorchester, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Ibid.*].

1717 *Elizth Devenish*, of Fordington, St. George Parish, married John Bishop on May 14 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, IV, 142].

1864 Marriage on August 9 of *Mary Pauline*, only child of *George Devenish*, of 2 Victoria Villas, Fordington, formerly of Bombay, India [Howard and Crisp, *Visitation*, XVIII, 85].

2. DEVENISH OF CHARMINSTER

A series of occasional records makes it clear that Devenishes have been seated in Charminster continuously from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries. Unfortunately our information is not sufficient to construct a pedigree, and the items can only be listed in chronological order. It will be noted that in 1685 and 1764 there were connections with the Churchill family of Colliton Row, Dorchester, and in 1691 a marriage to a Gould, of Dorchester. These incidents certainly suggest that the Charminster and Dorchester Devenishes are related, but nothing definite has been found. We have the following data:

1566 *William Devenish*, Charminster, married Jone Hunt on September 2 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, II, 1]. His estate was administered in the Peculiar Court of the Dean of Sarum in 1569 [*Dorset Wills*, II, 65].

1591 The will of *Peter Devenish*, Charminster, was proved in the Peculiar Court of the Dean of Sarum [*Ibid.*].

1592 *Elizabeth Devenish*, Charminster, married James Cowerd on January 20 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, II, 3].

1596 *Thomas Devenish*, Charminster, married Agnis Kooke on January 23 [*Ibid.*].

1641–42 In the Dorset Protestation returns there are four Charminster Devenishes listed: John, two Williams, and another whose given name has been obliterated [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 157].

1659 *Edward Devenish*, Charminster, married Mary Duebark, of Piddletowne, on September 8 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, II, 7].

1659 ..... *Devenish* of Grimstone, Stratton, married ..... Voos of Frampton at Charminster, October 8 [*Ibid.*].

1667 The will of *John Devenish*, Charminster, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Dorset Wills, Canterbury*, 32].

1682 *Francis Devenish*, of Grimstone, Stratton, married Thomasin Bird, of Fordington, at Charminster, June 22 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, II, 9].

1685 *Mary Devenish*, Charminster, married James Churchill, of Stratton, June 15 [*Idem*, II, 10].

1686 Administration, estate of *Joan Devenish*, Charminster, in the Peculiar Court of the Dean of Sarum [*Dorset Wills*, II, 65].

1691 *Joane Devenish*, Charminster, married Gabriel Gould of Holy Trinity Parish, Dorchester [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, II, 10].

1699 *Margarett Devenish*, Charminster, married Edward Raggard, on December 4 [*Idem*, II, 11].

1711–1800 *John Devenish*, Esq., of Charminster, was born *ca.* 1711, for his memorial tablet in Wolveton Church, Charminster, indicates he died 20 November 1800 at the age of eighty-nine [Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 555; *Devenish Family*, 36]. On 10 December 1764 he joined the Reverend George Woodward, clerk, prebendary of Stratton, and William Churchill, of Colliton Row, Holy Trinity Parish, Dorchester, in a lease for their lives of the manor of Stratton and the capital messuage of Wrackleford [*Dorset Nat. Hist. Soc.*, LIII, 92]. He married Sarah Biles on 11 May 1780 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, II, 15], but it seems hardly probable that she was his first wife. She survived him for twenty years, dying on 11 April 1820 at the age of sixty-seven [Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 555; *Devenish Family*, 36].

1800–1857 *Morgan Devenish*, son of *George Devenish*, was born at Plush, near Dorchester, *ca.* 1800. We have no information about George, and he may have died rather young, for Morgan Devenish was apparently reared by an uncle, *Robert Devenish* (d. 9 July 1839, aged sixty-six). Conceivably George and Robert Devenish may have been sons of John Devenish, but we have no definite information. Morgan Devenish entered Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1819, received the degree of B.A. in 1824, M.A. in 1829. He was ordained priest (Bristol) on 28 August 1825, served as curate of Came, Dorset, 1841–1851, and lived thereafter at Charminster. He was buried at Bradford Peverell. [*Alumni Cantab.*, Pt. II, Vol. II, 285; Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 555; *Devenish Family*, 36]. From the tablets in Charminster Church it seems likely that he was twice married, first to Martha ....., who died 9 November 1836; secondly to Anne ....., who died in September 1866 at the age of sixty-seven. He had four children, as follows:

1. *Morgan Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1833, d. 1856) was captain of the Dorset Militia, but died on 20 October 1856 at the age of twenty-three [Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 556; *Devenish Family*, 36].

2. *Robert Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1837, d. 29 March 1897) married Sarah Araballa ....., who survived him [*Ibid.*].

3. *Martha Anne Devenish* (b. 20 November 1838, d. 4 January 1903) married Captain A. F. N. Meyer, R. N. [*Devenish Family*, 37]. Mr. James Aldridge Devenish, a member of the Sydling family (A-A-3-1-1 in Section B, 2, a), recalls that Captain Meyer called upon his aunts, Sarah and Hannah Devenish (A-A-3-2 and A-A-3-4), at Weymouth. He was trying to locate a Miss Devenish, with whom he had fallen in love after some previous meeting. They directed him to their "cousin" Martha Ann of Charminster. No other evidence of this relationship has been found, and the term may of course have

been loosely used. As to Captain Meyer's interest in Devenish genealogy *vd. supra*, 18–19.

4. *John Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1842, d. 1861) was lost at sea off Akyab on the coast of India, 15 June 1861, when he was nineteen years of age [Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 556; *Devenish Family*, 36].

* * * * *

We have some information from Devenishes now resident in New York about another Dorset family apparently stemming from a Charminster Devenish. This ancestor is said to be Thomas V. Devenish (d. 1840), whose son John of Charminster went to North America but returned to England and died there in 1891. He had four sons, as follows:

1. *John Devenish* of Kingsley, Maiden Newton, Dorset (b. *ca.* 1857, d. 1927). He joined his father in North America about 1873 and died in Brooklyn, New York. He married first Elizabeth ..... (d. *ca.* 1905), secondly ....., who was living in 1940 at 892 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He had issue:
   1. *Charles H. Devenish*, born in Washington County, New York, 22 September 1880, died 1939 at 12 Willard Avenue, Hastings on Hudson, New York. Issue:
      1. *Walter C. Devenish* (b. 1905), of Brooklyn.
      2. *Charles F. Devenish* (b. 1907), of Hastings, New York.
      3. *Harry H. Devenish* (b. 1909), who is in the U. S. Navy and has four sons and a daughter.
   2. *Fred Devenish* (b. 1884), of 1235 Queen Street, East, Toronto, Canada. No issue.
   3. *William Gray Devenish* (b. 1888), of 3281 Hull Avenue, Bronx, New York. No issue.
   4. *Minnie Devenish* (b. 1908).
   5. *Frank William Devenish* (b. 1910), of 659 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. Issue a son (b. 20 June 1938).
   6. *Edward Devenish* (b. 1916), of Brooklyn.
   7. *Helen Devenish* (b. 1918).
2. ..... *Devenish;* lived at Keysham near Bristol.
3. *Harry Devenish*; went abroad when young.

4. *Walter Devenish* (d. 1926). Issue:

1. *Albert Devenish*, at one time resident at Cherry Grove Manor, RR 3, Courlies, Ontario.
2. ..... *Devenish*, of London.
3. ..... *Devenish*, of Taunton.
4. *Mrs. N. Small*, Old Borough Arms, Chickerell Road, Weymouth.

3. Miscellany

Maiden Newton:

1804 *Anne Devenish* of Maiden Newton married John Money of Allington, July 5 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, IV, 107].

1806 *Richard Devenish* and Maria Minterne, of Maiden Newton, obtained license to marry, December 23 [*Idem*, IV, 108].

Frampton:

1641–42 *Jasper Deuenish* was listed in the Protestation return from Compton Valence, Liberty of Frampton [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 93].

1786 The will of *Edmund Devenish*, senior, of Frampton, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 50].

Upway:

1591 Administration of the estate of Francis Harris, of Upway Parish, was granted June 3. Grantee: *Joane Devenyshe*, "sister" [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, II, 189].

West Knighton:

1711 The will of *Thomas Devenish* of West Knighton was proved in the Consistory Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 7].

Owermoigne Liberty:

1641–42 *Robert Devenish* was listed in the Protestation return from Owermoigne Liberty [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 11].

D. Other Dorsetshire Devenishes

There remain a few records referring to Devenishes in parts of Dorset rather remote from either the northern Lillington-Gillingham region, or the southwestern Sydling-Dorchester-River Frome area. These are occasional records hardly suggesting the presence of families long seated in the communities in question. It is more likely that these Devenishes came originally from the areas where the principal family aggregations are found.

1. WEST DORSET DEVENISHES

The names which follow refer to Devenishes in and near Beminster or in towns near Bridport. Those in the Beminster area could easily have come from either the Lillington or the Sydling areas; those to the south and east of Bridport more probably came from the latter.

Beminster, Cheddington, Corscombe:

1641–42 The following were listed in Protestation returns [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 79, 82, 83]:
Hugh Devenish, Beminster.
John Devenish, Cheddington, Beminster Hundred.
Francis Devenish, Corscombe, Beminster Hundred.

Burstock:

1608 *Joseph Devenish* of Burstock married Susan Mantle, September 27 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, IV, 17].

Mosterton:

1734 *Susannah Devenish* of Mosterton married John Sandford of Broadwinsor, at Burstock, October 22 [*Idem*, IV, 21].

Poorstock:

1657 *Mary Devonish* and Lyonel Gill, both of Poorstock, were married in Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, December 10 [*Idem*, VII, 15].

Burton Bradstock:

1635 *Jane Devenish* married John Game, Burton Bradstock [*Idem*, V, 3].

Abbotsbury:

1660 The will of *Edith Devenish* of Abbotsbury was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 49].

2. CENTRAL AND SOUTHEAST DORSET DEVENISHES

The Devenishes in the Puddletown area may be from the Dorchester or Sydling families, and this is possibly true also of the one found in Wareham, which is near the outlet of the River Frome. What the origins of the Blandford and Wimbourne Minster Devenishes may have been it is difficult to conjecture.

Puddletown:

1662 *Joan Devenish* married Christopher Kelway, Puddletown, on April 10 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, VII, 60].

1663 *Henry Devenish* married Ann Harris, Puddletown, August 6 [*Ibid.*].

Piddlehinton:

1641–42 *Sichem Devenishe* was listed in the Protestation return from Piddlehinton Liberty [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 174].

1801 *Mary Devenish* of Piddlehinton married George Thorne of Cerne Abbas, February 16 [*Dorset Marriage Registers*, III, 146].

Wareham:

1734 Administration of the estate of *John Devenish* of Wareham granted by the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset [*Dorset Wills*, I, 130].

Blandford:

1641–42 *Thomas Dennish* was listed in the Protestation return from Blandford Parish [*Dorset Prot. Returns*, 4].

?–1694 *Barnard* (or *Barnet*) *Devenish* was one of the "proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants of West New Jersey," who signed the Concessions and Agreements of West Jersey, March 3, 1676–7. According to Smith's *History of New Jersey* (1765) the first ship from London to West Jersey arrived in 1675, the second in August, 1677, so that it seems probable this Devenish was among the first party of settlers. He emigrated to New Salem in Fenwick's colony, a Quaker settlement, then settled in Burlington County. According to statements said to be based upon original research he came from Blandford Parish, Dorset. He married Martha Beaks of Blandford at Dorsetshire Friends Meeting, August 14, 1688, and named his home at New Salem "Blanford Grove" [*Armorial Families of America*, 294]. However, these statements must be set against the information in a West Jersey deed of 1679 whereby Edward Champneys granted to Barnard Devenish and his wife Elizabeth, "late of the Parish of Great Bartholomew, London, now of Blanford Grove, Township of New Salem, barber surgeon," five hundred acres at the mouth of Parting Creek [*New Jersey Documents*, XXI, 580]. If both statements are correct he was twice married. Of course it is possible that he was of Dorset origin but lived in London. He seems to have been a prominent man in the West Jersey settlement, for his name appears in many deeds between 1677 and 1691, and as executor or witness in five wills made between 1686 and 1692 [*New Jersey Wills*, I, *passim; New Jersey Documents*, XXI, *passim*]. From family settlements and his own will, dated 30 December 1694 and proved in January 1694–5, it is clear that he had two children, evidently by his first wife—a son Joseph and a daughter Martha. The latter married John Hilliard (*vd. infra*, Chapter VIII, A). His second wife, Martha, also survived him and was named executrix. The estate included a town house in Burlington, a plantation at Ancoca, and personal property [*New Jersey Wills*, I, 29, 137; *New Jersey Documents*, XXI, 429, 498, 516, 520, 526, 536].

Wimborne Minster:

From information supplied by *George William Devenish* (b. 1867), who emigrated to Australia in 1888–1889 and resides at 14 Musgrave Street, North

Rockhampton, Queensland, his father, *William Edward Devenish*, was one of four brothers, of Windbourne (Wimborne Minster?), Dorset. The other three brothers were *Edward*, last heard of in Devon, *Robert*, last heard of in Sheffield, and *George William*, last heard of in Hereford. William Edward Devenish also had another son, older than our informant, who was farming near Wimborne in 1914, but whose name was not given.

Chapter VI

Miscellany of English Devenishes

(*since ca. 1500*)

SINCE we have now completed the presentation of records of Devenishes in Sussex and Dorset, the two counties where Devenish families have been seated for long periods and for which reasonably complete pedigrees are possible, it may be convenient to collect here a number of doubtful items which cannot be assimilated into these pedigrees. In some cases such an assimilation could probably be made if the information contained in the records were more nearly complete. This is perhaps especially true of the London records, for we know that many Sussex and Dorset families either moved to London or resided there from time to time. Other items give us an inkling of Devenish families in other counties which we have not been able to trace. These records are placed in a calendar here in order that they may be available for comparison with any new material which may appear, which might help to clarify the relationships of the persons to whom they refer.

A. London

1517 The will of *Thomas Devenishe* was proved in the Peculiar Court of Westminster; residence of testator not shown [Burke, *Indexes*, 23].

1533 The will of Sir *Androwe Devenishe* (Devynyshe), priest, St. Margaret, Southwark; Warden, Kent, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, I, 170].

1540 *Joan Devenyshe* buried, July 13 [*Reg. St. Margaret's Westm.*, 374].

1542 *Robert Devenyshe* married Jone Browne, December 2 [*Idem*, 267].

1554 Will of *Thomas Devenishe*, gent., Whitechapel, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, I, 170].

1557 *Mary Devernyshe* married John Lane, June 14 [*Reg. St. Margaret's, Westm.*, 278].

1558 Martyrdom of *John Devenish*. He was a member of the Protestant congregation in London, many of whom suffered death during the Catholic restoration of Queen Mary. Whether he was a lay preacher or merely an officer of the congregation is not clear. He may have belonged to a London family, but the

prevalence of Puritans, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Congregationalists among the later Dorset Devenishes suggests the possibility that he may have come from that county. He was apprehended at Islington with Cutbert Symson and Hugh Foxe, and all three were examined on 19 March 1558 by Bishop Bonner. They adhered to their convictions with great fortitude, asserting their beliefs strongly in reply to the bishop's interrogatories. They were accordingly condemned and died at the stake at Smithfield on 28 March 1558 [*Foxe's Acts and Monuments*, VIII, 461; *Zurich Letters*, 156, at 160]. They are mentioned in a curious contemporary poem by Thomas Bryce called "The Register," which constitutes a running catalog of Protestant martyrdoms, each stanza ending with the refrain, "We wisht for our Elizabeth." [*Select Poetry*, I, 162, at 171]:

"1558
"Marche.
"When that Jhon Denneshe and Hugh Foxe
In Smithfielde cruell wroth sustained,
As fixed foes to Romish rockes,
And Cuthbert Symson, also Hayne;
When these did worthely receyve their death,
We wisht for our Elizabeth."

1571 The will of *John Devenishe* (Devinisshe, Devenysh) was proved in the Peculiar Court of Westminster; residence of testator not shown [Burke, *Indexes*, 23].

1575 The will of *Henry Devenishe*, citizen and carpenter of London, parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, III, 93]. Quite probably he was identical with the Henri Devenish who appeared as property maker in the accounts of the Office of the Revels for the season from November 1574 to February 1574–5. He received 8*s*. as wages for five days and one night and 41*s*. 3*d*. for materials furnished, which are itemized in detail [*Office of the Revels, Eliz.*, 232, 234–5].

1613 *William Devinishe* of Saffron Hill sworn as a juror September 8, for sessions of the peace at Hicks Hall [*Middlesex Sessions Records*, I, 211].

1620 *Elizabeth Devenishe* married Thomas Daye, April 18, at St. Saviour's, Southwark [*Genealogist*, n.s., VIII (1892), 125].

1625 Burials of *Thomas Devenish* (July 28), *Francis Devenish* (August 9), *Katheryne Devenish* (August 28) [*Reg. St. James, Clerkenwell*, IV, 173, 176, 181].

1631–32 License to *Edward Devenish*, 26, of Warwick Lane, to go to Rotterdam, March 16 [*Genealogist*, n.s., XXIII (1907), 36].

1640–41 Marriage license allegation, registry of the Bishop of London, February 27: *Robert Devenish* and Mary Penny [*London Licences* (a), I, 217].

1656 Burial of *John Dennish*, child, June 14 [*Reg. St. Margaret's, Westm.*, 644].

1657 January 24: birth of *Ann*, daughter of *John* and *Alice Devenish;* April 22: burial of Ann Devenish, child [*Idem*, 246, 647].

1668 Marriage of *James Devonish* and Prysillay Baker, by banns, September 17 [*Reg. St. James, Clerkenwell*, III, 148].

1669 Marriage of *Richard Denish* and Francis Bates (Devenish and Frances in index), September 5 [*Idem*, III, 164].

1671–72 Marriage license issued March 23 by the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury to *Elizabeth Devenish*, widow, about 45, and Thomas Newman, bricklayer, bachelor, about 30, both of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex [*Canterbury Licences, 1669–1679*, 71].

1678 Marriage license issued November 4 by the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury to *Thomas Devenish*, of St. Martins in the Fields, Middlesex, yeoman, bachelor, about 35, and Emma Waterman, of St. Andrews, Holborn, London, spinster, about 35. To be celebrated at parish church or Gray's Inn Chapel [*Idem*, 230].

1697 Pass for *Benjamin Devenish* to go to Holland, March 6 [*State Papers, Domestic, William and Mary*, VIII, 50].

1697 Whitehall, April 23. Pass and post warrant for Mr. *Edward Devenish* to go to Holland [*Idem*, VIII, 125].

1697 Marriage license allegation, registry of the Bishop of London, May 3: *Charles Devenish* and Hannah Warren [*London Licences* (a), II, 83].

1704 Burial of *John Defnish*, April 9 [*Reg. St. Bene't and St. Peter, London*, IV, 94].

1739–40 Petition by *Thomas Devenish* to the Treasury for payment by the Sheriff of Middlesex of £39 3*s*. levied by him upon Archibald Scott, the petitioner's debtor; filed February 13. Warrant by the Lords of the Treasury to pay as requested, February 26. [*Treasury Books and Papers, 1739–1741*, 297, 298].

1765 Marriage of Henry Barr and Elizabeth Richardson, May 6. Witnesses: *Thomas Devenish* and *Thomas Courtenay Devenish* [*Reg. St. George, Hanover Sq.*, I, 143].

1770 Marriage of Thomas Harris and Dorcas Ricketts, February 17. Witness: *Robert Devenish*, T.B. [*Reg. St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex*, II, 100].

1780 Marriage of *Benjamin Davonish* and Maria Tucker, May 11 [*Reg. St. George, Hanover Sq.*, I, 311].

1806 Marriage of *Benjamin Devonish* and Elizabeth Court [Bardsley's *Dictionary of Surnames*, citing *Reg. St. George, Hanover Sq.* (ed. Chapman), II, 358].

1879 *J. Devenish*, fancy cabinet maker, 4 Beech Street, London [*London Directory for 1879*, 397].

1933 *Mrs. Devenish*, 5 Bushy Place, Kentish Town, N. W. 5; *Miss Blanch Caroline Devenish*, confectioner, 144 High Street, Fulham, S. W. 6 [*London P. O. Directory, 1933*].

1935 *William Devenish*, 41 Sutherland, grocer, Wandsworth S.W. 18 [*Idem*, 1935].

B. Essex

1593 Bequest in the will of John Edwarde, of Little Thurrock, Essex, to "his servant Henry Devenish" of a mill and £14 owed to him [*N. Y. Geneal. Record*, XL, 110].

1654 The will of *William Davenish*, White Notley, Essex, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, VII, 143].

1659 The will of *Edward Davenish* (Danish), yeoman, White Notley, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Idem*, VII, 172].

1659 The will of *Edward Deavishe* (signed Deavnishe), Jr., yeoman, of Heighbridge, Essex, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Idem*, VIII, 178].

C. Hampshire

1703 Marriage license allegation, September 22, *John Devenish* of Godshill, Hampshire, yeoman, and Mary Hilgrove of St. Helen's, spinster, at Wootton [*Hampshire Licences, 1689–1837*, I, 218].

1703 Marriage license allegation, December 9, John Sheppard and *Elizabeth Devnish*, spinster, at Godshill [*Idem*, II, 200].

1755 Marriage license allegation, William Dore, husbandman, 27, and *Mary Devenish*, spinster, both of Godshill [*Idem*, I, 225].

1818 Marriage license allegation, *John Devenish* of Eling, servant, 33, bachelor, and Martha Andrews of Minstead, 22, spinster, at Minstead [*Idem*, I, 218].

D. Hertfordshire

1529–30 John Bolles of Wallington, sheriff of Hertfordshire, married *Anne*, daughter of *John Devenish* of Weston, Hertfordshire, on April 21. They had four sons, Richard (heir), Thomas, Nicholas, and George; also three daughters. John Bolles was sheriff of Herts and Essex in 1542–1543; his son Thomas was sheriff of Herts in 1575–6 [Berry, *Herts Pedigrees*, 39; *Hertfordshire Visitations*, 112].

1642 *Thomas Devenishe* and *John Devenish*, of Southstreate, Bishops Stortford, Herts, were listed in the Churchwarden's Book, St. Michael's Parish Church, 1642, in the accounts of collections for clerk's wages and communion silver [*Glasscock*, 149].

E. Kent

No date The will of *John Devenish* of Frindsbury, Kent, provided that each year in perpetuity John Devenish should do an obit for him of six bushels of wheat and eight bushels of malt, these to be a charge upon land left to him and to pass as a servitude to any future occupants. This is an example of a "giveale," whereby the testator sought to provide ale for an annual gathering, usually in the churchyard, at which the guests would offer prayers for the repose of his soul [*Archaeologia*, XII (1796), 10–24, at 16 fn.].

1578 The will of *Thomas Devenishe* of Frindsbury by Rochester was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [*Canterbury Prerogative Wills*, III, 93].

F. Oxford

1614 *Henry Devenish*, gent., of St. Peters-in-the-Bailiwick, City of Oxford, was surety upon the recognizance of Francis Fleetwood, of the Middle Temple, to

appear for trial on a charge of assaulting and wounding another [*Middlesex Session Records*, I, 419].

G. Somerset

1656 Marriage, August 11, of *George Devenish* and Julian Bard, both of Clapton, Somerset [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, II, 109].

H. Suffolk

1595, 1596 Bonds from B. Gawdy to *Henry Deveney* of Thetford, Suffolk; letters from Deveney to Gawdy in Egerton MSS. [Copinger, *Co. Suffolk*, V, 173].

I. Surrey

1602 Bequest in the will of Robert Fisher of Redrith, Surrey, gent., to his "sister Devenish," of £3 [*New Eng. Geneal. Reg.*, LI, 264].

1663 *Thomas Devenish*, yeoman, of Addington, Surrey, and others, refused to appear at the Surrey Quarter Sessions as required, but Devenish was later exonerated; soon after he was before the Quarter Sessions on a charge of trespasses [*Surrey Quarter Sessions*, 85, 104].

1675 Marriage license, November 8: John Bealde of Saundersted, yeoman, bachelor, about 30, and *Jane Davenish* of Addington, spinster, about 21, with her father's consent [*Canterbury Licences, 1669–1679*, 154].

1716 *Thomas Devenish*, citizen and cooper, took an apprentice May 30; his town not shown [*Surrey Apprenticeships*, 140].

J. Wiltshire

1705 Sir Richard Newman and "*Mr. Devenish*" petitioned against the return of Sir Thomas Travell and Mr. Medlycott to Parliament for the borough of Milbourne Port, Wiltshire [*V. C. H. Somerset*, II, 234–235, citing *Jo. House Commons*, XIII, 748, XV, 23].

K. No Location Given

1628 *Ann Devenish* confessed on her death that she falsely accused George Floyd of the murder of Robert Betts [*State Papers, Domestic, Charles I*, 202].

1654 Administration of the estate of *Richard Devenish;* list included Cornwall, Gloucester, Somerset, Dorset [*Som. & Dorset N. & Q.*, IV, 148].

Chapter VII

Devenish in Modern Ireland

(since *ca.* 1500)

IN a previous chapter the history of Devenish families in Ireland was carried down to a period which marked the transition from occasional records to continuous genealogical history. It would be a source of some satisfaction to be able to speak with certainty about the antecedents of the Irish Devenish families for which such genealogical details are now to be presented, but this cannot be done. Clearly, the number of Devenish records in Ireland from the thirteenth century to the seventeenth is sufficient, despite our inability to trace lines of descent, to suggest a probability that the later families did stem directly from some of these early settlers. On the other hand we cannot altogether disregard the family tradition, reported by some reputable genealogists, which ascribes the founding of the later Dublin and Athlone families to one of the Sussex Devenishes supposed to have migrated to Ireland in the sixteenth century [*Vd.* D'Alton, *King James's Irish Army List*, I, 176; Burke, *Landed Gentry* (ed. 1852), I, 328]. Not a shred of evidence has been found which in any way corroborates this tradition, but it is certainly true that our information about the Sussex and Dorset families is not so complete as to exclude such a possibility. Consequently it seems more judicious at this stage to say only that the assumption of Irish antecedents is the more natural one, and the one which in the absence of some evidence to the contrary ought to be accepted. There are some further facts in connection with the pedigree of the Dublin Devenishes of the seventeenth century which will need to be considered before any conclusion is reached.

It will be recalled (*Vd. supra*, 105–106) that in 1552 Thomas Devenishe, who was probably Irish, was appointed Constable of the Castle of Trim and Receiver and Bailiff of the Manor of Trim [*Patent and*

Close, Chancery Ire., I, 284]; of his family we have no record. In 1553 George Devonishe wrote to the Judge of the Admiralty requesting instructions about his proceedings in certain matters not recorded [*A.P.C., 1552–1554*, 258]. It is perhaps fair to assume that a private citizen having business with the Admiralty was probably a merchant or shipowner engaged in Irish or other overseas trade. Whether he was English or Irish we cannot tell. Of some interest is the fact that the given name George recurs in the Dublin-Athlone family. There was also the Captain Devenishe (given name unknown) who returned with his men from Boulogne to England in 1550 and in the following year was ordered to put himself into readiness to proceed with one hundred soldiers into Ireland [*Idem., 1550–1552*, 81, 88, 90, 261]. Presumably he went to Ireland, but further information is lacking. It is therefore possible to speculate upon the likelihood that one of these three men may have occupied a place in the immediate ancestry of the Dublin Devenishes, from whom the modern families derive.

But a more direct solution is suggested by local Dublin records. We have seen that Peter Devenysh was a prebendary of Saggard, one of the prebends of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin, from 1496 to 1509 [Lawlor, *Fasti*, 163; Lascelles II, Pt. V, 259]. In 1464 Richard Devenish was among the founders of the guild of shoemakers in Dublin [*Stat. Rolls, Ireland, Edw. IV*, 333]. William Dewnysshe (elsewhere Devenysh), weaver, and Walter Dewnyshe, yeoman, were admitted to the franchise of the city of Dublin in 1473 and 1480, respectively [Gilbert, *Calendar*, I, 349, 359]. William Devenysh was a constable of "the oute lanes in Oxmantoun" in 1493 [*Idem*, I, 379]; possibly it was this same William who was one of the jurors who made an extent of the holdings of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin, in 1540–41, and held from the abbey a tenement, with garden [*Irish Monastic Extents, 1540–1541*, 25–26, 117]. Walter was yeoman of the Prior of Holy Trinity from 1483 to 1498, and juror in an inquest concerning the Priory's fishery rights in 1494 [*Christ Church Deeds, passim; Lib. Albus, Christ Ch., Dublin*, 25]. Thus it appears that artisans and merchants named Devenish were freemen of Dublin in the fifteenth century, and we know that the later Devenishes were mer-

chants. Even if these men were not direct ancestors of the later Devenishes they establish the continuing presence of Devenishes in Dublin from an early period. It would appear probable that members of the family devoted to mercantile pursuits continued there from the period of William le Deveneys, the Justice, and his contemporaries.

It is a remarkable fact that virtually all living Devenishes of Irish descent of whom the authors have any information appear to be descendants of one or more Athlone families. It will be seen that some, at least, of these Athlone Devenishes migrated to that city from Dublin in the first half of the seventeenth century, although it is possible that other members of their families were already established there. This would suggest that all living Irish Devenishes are descendants of Dublin families. If so, it is certainly extraordinary that the lines of descent from the many Devenish families seated in Kilkenny, Kildare, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and Cork in the medieval period (*Vd.* Chapter III, *supra*) should all have been extinguished.

A. Devenish in Dublin

1. THE TWO EDMUNDS

We know that there were two Edmund (also spelled Edmond) Devenishes in Dublin in the latter half of the sixteenth century, who were referred to in heralds' visitations and other records as Edmund Devenish(e) the elder and Edmund Devenish(e) the younger. The usual import of such a description would be that they were father and son, but it will be seen that in this case the relationship is not easy to determine.

Edmund the elder, of Thomas Street, Dublin, was possibly the Edmund who had a lease of the tithe corn of Downings, county Kildare, 17 January 1559 [Burtchaell, *Report*]. The Thomas Street of the sixteenth century was on the outskirts of Dublin and was lined with handsome residences; when Thackeray saw them about 1840 they had fallen into disrepair, as described in his *Irish Sketch Book*. Edmund entered his family in the visitation of Nicholas Narbon at Dublin in 1568, but no particulars of his parentage or arms appear. Since arms are not given for any of the families entered, although many are

known to have been entitled to them, this omission is not significant. In fact, this Edmund must have borne arms, for they appear in the funeral entry of his widow, who died in 1595. He married, not Anne, daughter of Sir Rowland Pentony, as stated in one edition of Burke, but Marion, daughter of Christopher (elsewhere Michael) Pentony of the Cabragh, county Meath. According to an entry made in the Visitation of 1607 by his son George this Edmund had at least twelve children. Seven of them were living at the time of Narbon's Visitation in 1568. Edmund's will, dated 31 July 1575, was proved 19 April 1578 [*Dublin Grants and Wills*, 234]. He was buried at St. Catherine's, but particulars cannot be obtained from extant church records, which begin in 1636. In the funeral entry of his widow, who was buried at St. Catherine's on 4 April 1595, the arms are given as *Vert a chevron between three ducks argent.*

The names of nine children of Edmund Devenish the elder were given by Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, in his report on the Devenish family made in 1895. The daughters were:

(1) *Anne*, possibly identical with the "Anna Devnish, widow," who was admitted to franchise in 1586 as the child of a freeman [Gilbert, *Calendar*, II, 202].

(2) *Margaret*, admitted to franchise as the child of a freeman, 31 March 1583 [*Idem*, II, 175]; died 30 December 1636 and was buried in St. Audoen's Church; married first, John Brang(h)an, merchant, who was buried in St. Thomas's Church 4 June 1594; secondly, William Preston of the Ninch, county Meath, who died December, 1617.

(3) *Catherine.*

(4) *Joan.*

(5) *Jennet*, born after 1568.

One daughter, name unknown, died unmarried in April, 1614.

The sons were:

(1) *William*, who probably had no male heirs in 1622.

(2) *Christopher*, of whom hereafter.

(3) *Edward*, of whom nothing definite is known. We have a cargo record from the Port Books of Dublin, dated 23 October 1585, which

shows Edward Devenishe of Dublin as the owner of "one fardell containing 26 cadowes, 13 white blankettes, 2 mantelles, 300 dossen shepe fells, 3 dossen lambefells, 80 pounds old brasse—valued at £30. Whole custome . . . 30s., neate custome exoneratam per cartam . . ." (because of trading privileges at Chester) [Longfield, *Anglo-Irish Trade*, 328]. However, this Edward may have been Edmund the younger, for both names were applied to him and we know he traded with Chester.

(4) *George*, of whom hereafter.

There was also a James Devenish, contemporary with this group, who may possibly have been a son of Edmund. Since Edmund the elder was the father of seven living children in 1586, there were two born after that date, apparently Jennet and George. George Devenish said in 1607 that he was the "youngest of a dozen at least," from which we may infer that several children died in infancy and were not entered in the Visitation of 1568. If this is true it is probable that Edmund the elder was married between 1550 and 1555, and may therefore have been born about 1525 to 1530.

Of Edmund Devenish(e) the younger we know more. He was a Dublin merchant, who became sheriff in 1576 [Gilbert, *Calendar*, II, 110]. His name appears in that capacity in various acts, ordinances, and memoranda of the city [*Idem*, II, 111, 113–114, 114–117, 119]. In the Dublin Assembly Roll of 1578 he was entered as master of works [*Idem*, II, 133]. In 1581 he was elected alderman, and in 1590 mayor [*Idem*, II, 158, 234]. He received in the latter office £40 sterling, in addition to corn and other allowances [*Idem*, II, 236]. Little is known of his incumbency as mayor, save that he signed the charter of 1591 granting "the scite of All Hallowes and the parks thereof" for the erection of a college, and thus was instrumental in the founding of Trinity College, Dublin [Mahaffy, 62].

He made a deposition at Chester on 14 August 1581 that while he was making the passage in the Margaret of Helbry from Dublin to Holyhead the vessel was attacked, boarded, and plundered by pirates in the bay of Holyhead [*Chester MSS.*, 397a; Morris's *Chester*, 477]. In 1588 he and other aldermen and merchants of Dublin complained to the Privy Council of the piratical depredations of Captains Pittes and

Fulford, who had seized the complainants' cargoes. The Council accordingly directed the judges of the Court of Admiralty to take evidence as to the matter [*A.P.C.*, XVII (1588–1589), 48–49]. In 1590 he wrote to Burghley [*State Papers, Ireland, 1588–1592*, 377], and in the following year was a suitor for Irish debts [*Idem*, 463–464]. He was listed as holding a tenement in Bridge Street at a rental of four shillings in 1585 [*Lib. Albus, Christ Ch., Dublin*, 7], and again in 1592 [*Christ Church Deeds*, nos. 1353, 1415]. In 1589 he was one of four witnesses to a deed whereby Walter Fitzsymons of Balmadroght, county Dublin, transferred property in Dalkey to Thomas Gerrotte, alderman of Dublin [*St. Sepulchre Ct. Book*, 53].

He married Rose, daughter of Thomas Rogers, alderman and later mayor of Dublin. She died in 1617. Apparently Thomas Rogers was alderman at the time of his daughter's marriage, and since he became mayor in 1556 Edmund Devenish was probably married before that date. If so he may have been born about 1530. His undated will was proved 6 September 1592 [*Dublin Grants and Wills*, 234]. There seems to have been only one son, Richard, who died in infancy and was buried at St. Audoens. Two daughters, Alson and Cate, married, respectively, John Giggen and Mathew Mey.

From the approximate dates suggested it is clear that Edmund Devenish the younger can have been only a few years younger than Edmund the elder. There is sufficient margin for error in these dates to make it just conceivable that Edmund the younger could have been identical with Edward, the third son of Edmund the elder. In fact the alternative form Edward is used in several records of Edmund the younger. But this tempting identification is hardly credible when the respective arms of the two Edmunds are considered. On 4 December 1583 Nicholas Narbon, then Ulster King of Arms, confirmed to Edmund the younger by patent the following arms: *Per fess wavy argent and sable three ducks countercharged collared or;* crest, *a duck rising with wings expanded argent collared or;* motto, *Spero et captivus nitor.* Since these arms contain no marks of cadency it would appear that Edmund the younger was head of the family, which could only have happened if he belonged to another branch senior to that of Edmund the elder.

All and Singular

as well Noblemen as Gentlewen

and others to whom these Presents shall come, I, Major Sir Nevile Rodwell Wilkinson, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight of Grace of the Order of Saint Johne of Jerusalem in England, Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium with Swords, Ulster King of Arms and Principal Herald of all Ireland, Registrar and Knight Attendant of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick send due Salutations and Greetings

Whereas application hath been made unto me by Robert Jones Devenish, eldest son of George Devenish, eldest son of Robert Devenish of Rush Hill in the County of Roscommon, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the said County, Setting forth that he is descended from George Devenish of Court Devenish in the Towne of Athlone, who made a settlement of his estate in the year 1637, of an ancient family settled in the City of Dublin since the fifteenth Century, for which divers Arms have been recorded in my Office reciting that certain Armorial Ensigns have been used and borne by his family, which, by his Letters Patent bearing date the Fourth day of December 1583, Nicholas Narbon, Ulster King of Arms, gave and granted to Edmund Devenish, of the City of Dublin, Esquire, and his posterity, who died without surviving male issue about the year 1592, as appears from the Records of my Office, and the applicant being desirous that the said Arms may be duly confirmed unto him and his descendants and the other descendants of his Grandfather, and that the same as appertaining unto them may be duly registered and recorded in the Office of Ulster King of Arms in Ireland, to the end that the Officers of Arms there and all others upon occasion may may take full notice and have knowledge thereof, he has therefore prayed for a full Confirmation thereof unto him and the other descendants of his Grandfather. KNOW YE therefore that I the said Ulster King of Arms having taken the said application into consideration and having examined into the circumstances am pleased to comply with the prayer thereof, and by virtue of the power unto me given by His Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland and by the authority of the same, have ratified and confirmed and by these Presents do give, grant, complish, ratify and confirm unto the said Robert Jones Devenish and his descendants and the other descendants of his Grandfather Robert Devenish of Rush Hill in the County of Roscommon Gentleman; the Arms following, that is to say: Per fesse wavy argent and sable, three Sheldrakes counterchanged collared or, for Crest, on a wreath of the colours, A Sheldrake rising argent with wings expanded sable collared or, mantled gules doubled argent, and for Motto, Spero et captivus vitor, the whole as is in the margent more clearly depicted. To have and to hold the said Arms unto him the said Robert Jones Devenish and his descendants and the other descendants of his Grandfather the said Robert Devenish of Rush Hill in the County of Roscommon for ever, and the same to bear use, shew, set forth and advance in shield or banner or otherwise, observing and using their due and proper differences according to the Laws of Arms, and without the let, hindrance, molestation, interruption, controversie or challenge of any manner of person or persons whatsoever. ⁂ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂

In Witness whereof I subscribe these Presents with my Name and Title and affix hereunto the Seal of my Office this First day of February in the Twelfth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two.

Spero et captivus vitor

Entered in the Register of Ulster's Office on Grants & Confirmations Vol. No. folio 17

Thomas H. Sadleir.
Registrar of the Office of Arms.

Nevile Rodwell Wilkinson Ulster
King of Arms of all Ireland.

CONFIRMATION, FEBRUARY 1, 1922, TO ROBERT JONES DEVENISH OF THE ARMS GRANTED TO EDMUND DEVENISH, OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, DECEMBER 4, 1583

Reduced from original parchment roll measuring 18¾ inches by 20⅝ inches

The preamble of the patent runs: "And whereas the Rt. Hon. Edmund Devenish of the City of Dublin, Esquire, descended of an ancient and illustrious family possessed of a coat of Arms, and at the same time unwilling to do anything that might injure the nobility of others who bore Arms, applied to me. . . ." In a letter dated 26 November 1926 Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir, Registrar, Office of Arms, expressed the view that this language "must be considered in the nature of a confirmation." Although Mr. E. St. John Brooks, who was consulted on this point, had found similar preambles in grants of new arms and therefore expressed doubt as to the absolute necessity for this conclusion, he apparently did not challenge its probable correctness. It will be observed that the resemblance between the arms of the two Edmunds was so close that they must have been relatives, perhaps uncle and nephew or first cousins. Narbon must have been aware of the arms borne by Edmund the elder, even though they are not shown in the Visitation of 1568, and he certainly conducted an investigation before confirming arms by patent to Edmund the younger in 1583. We therefore have no reason to doubt that the three ducks were the essential feature of the arms borne by the Dublin Devenishes, and they bear no resemblance whatever to the arms of the English families. Yet the Sussex family was of such prominence that Narbon could easily have traced descent of the Dublin Devenishes from them, had such a relationship existed, and in such case would presumably have granted arms resembling the Sussex arms.

Consequently it would seem more probable that Narbon confirmed to Edmund Devenish arms which had been borne by Irish ancestors for a considerable period. When we recall that there had been a king of arms in Ireland from about 1382 until 1483, then a gap without any known officers assigned to perform heraldic duties until 1552 when the first Ulster King of Arms was appointed [*Vd.* Burke's *Landed Gentry* (ed. 1937), Introd. to Irish Supplement], the probability is that there could have been no grant of arms to an Irish Devenish during the period from 1483 to the Narbon confirmation in 1583. Thus we may conclude that the Irish Devenishes had been an armigerous family for at least a century before the confirmation.

Yet we cannot flatly reject the theory of an English origin for these arms in view of the remarkable similarity between the arms of the Dublin Devenishes and those of the Pepleshams of Sussex. As has been indicated in Chapter IV (*Vd. ante*, p. 152), the latter are variously given as (1) *sable, three ducks argent;* (2) *sable, a chevron ermine between three shovellers* (ducks) *argent;* and (3) *sable, three ducks argent in pale.* It will be recalled also that a monument in Great Malvern Church, Worcestershire, to Nicholas Devenyshe, who died before 1600 and presumably was a descendant of Sussex Devenishes, showed an eccentric marshalling of Devenish, Peplesham, and Hurst arms. It is possible, then, that a member of the Sussex family or a descendant of this Worcestershire Devenish migrating to Ireland and establishing a branch there might conceivably have chosen to adopt the Peplesham arms. One difficulty in the way of such an assumption might be the doubt whether Narbon would independently have confirmed arms in such a case; quite possibly reference to English heralds would have been required. However, Mr. Sadleir did not reject the possibility of a derivation from the Peplesham arms when the suggestion was presented to him. The authors have therefore thought it proper to set forth these facts for what they may be worth, without expressing any opinion upon the matter.

2. CHRISTOPHER DEVENISH OF DUBLIN

Let us return now to an account of Christopher and George Devenish, the only known sons of Edmund the elder about whom we have information. Since Edmund the younger left no male heirs the headship of the family passed to the other branch, apparently falling in the first instance to Christopher. At least we know that the funeral entry of Christopher's son, Edmund, who died 29 November 1622, contained the following arms: *Per fess wavy argent and sable, three ducks countercharged* [*Vd.* Lamacraft, 107, where, however, the arms are not shown]. These arms bear no marks of cadency, which proves that in 1622 this Edmund or his father, Christopher, was head of the family. Consequently there could not then have been any living male heir of Christopher's older brother William. Christopher was admitted to

franchise in Dublin as the son of a freeman on the fourth Friday after Easter, 1584 [Dublin Assembly Roll, 1584, in Gilbert, *Calendar*, II, 187]. His name appeared in 1600 in a list of the "Ninety-Six," *i.e.*, the membership of the plenary form of the Municipal Council [*Idem*, II, 353–355]. Three other references to him appear in City records. By an ordinance enacted in 1602 the Assembly granted to him a lease "for three score and one years uppon the smale scaffold next on the south syde of the steple of Saint Michells church," for which a fine of £7 sterling was exacted and a yearly rent of 20*s.* set [*Idem*, II, 396]. On 31 December of that year the Corporation designated Christopher Devenish as its agent to present a petition to the Privy Council to license the export to Dublin of a quantity of corn, payment to be made in Dublin "in the new standard, with 20 in the hundred, to be paid in England by exchange." For his services Christopher was to have one-twentieth of the corn obtained, and a minimum of £30 towards expenses ["*Friday Book*," *Dublin*, 501]. When complaints were made in 1603 that the royal customs officers in the port of Dublin were exacting illegal duties the Council appointed a Mr. Chamberlin and Christopher Devenish to inquire into the alleged abuses and if necessary to prefer bills of indictment against the collectors [*Idem*, II, 417]. Such an assignment was in keeping with Christopher's character as a prominent merchant engaged in foreign trade. We know from certain documents preserved among the State Papers that his business carried him into Spain, France, and the Low Countries. On September 12, 1595, Loftus, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, sent to Burghley an account of intelligence received from Christopher Devenish, Piers Harris, and John Maylie, lately returned from Nantes. The Chancellor reported Christopher's statement in the following language [*State Papers, Ireland, 1592–1596*, 390–391]:

"Intelligence received from Christopher Devonishe, of Dublin, merchant. First he being in the city of Nantes, in Brittany, in August last, 1595, being lodged in one Piers Barbier's house, who holdeth for the King of France so far forth as he dare acknowledge, the said Piers told this intelligencer that there were to come into Ireland out of Spain, the number of 15,000 men, of which 8,000 for the land, and 7,000 for the seas, which numbers were appointed for Ireland for the help of the Earl of Tyrone. Item. This intelligencer at another time in the same month of August, in

Nantes aforesaid, was in company with divers both English and Irishmen, of the Duke of Mercure's guard, whose names he knoweth not, except one John Irlandais, where both the English and Irish did say that they hoped yet, ere Candlemas day, to be in Ireland to pitch the field against General Norreys. Item. The said John Irlandais told the intelligencer that the Duke de Mercure aforesaid, sent about March last a barque laden with munition to the Earl of Tyrone. Item. At the coming away of this intelligencer there were 6,000 Spaniards, come to lay siege to a place in Brittany called Redon [Radowne], and did fortify very strongly in a place called La Roche Bernard, near to the aforesaid Redon, part of which Spaniards the intelligencer did see. Item. That there are four galleys appointed to keep the river up to Redon aforesaid. Item. The aforesaid Irish and English men did say that when they had finished a little work touching the taking of Redon aforesaid, that part of them would then presently come for Ireland. Item. At the departure of the intelligencer, being ready to come home into Ireland, it was reported at Croswick very rifely that all Ireland was revolted against the Queen's Majesty, and had taken part with the Earl of Tyrone. That Sir Richard Bingham was put from his office, and General Norreys' brother put in his room; that the cause of Sir Richard's remove from his office was for hanging of an English gentleman . . . By me Christopher Devonishe."

Loftus observed that he did not believe all this information, "especially touching the number of Spaniards." Harris and Maylie gave information substantiating Christopher's and added the further point, of interest to us, that they returned to Ireland "in a barque of Periack, freighted by Christopher Devonishe, and laden with salt. . . ." [*Idem*, *1592–1596*, 392].

Although preparations for the "second Armada" continued, Christopher went into Spain the next year and on his return made a second statement to Chancellor Loftus, which was duly relayed to the Privy Council as follows [*Idem*, *1596–1597*, 174–175]:

"Relation of Spanish news by Christopher Devenish. Report of 25,000 men to go into Ireland, and that, after their arrival in Ireland, there should be a King in England of the English nation. Sixteen ships lost by this army, when it was at sea. In its ranks were all the Irish priests, Jesuits, friars, and pensioners, who also returned to Ferrol. Three days before the departure of Devenish, it was reported that this army was commanded upon pain of death to depart, and also that the Cardinal should marry the King's daughter, and that the Prince himself in person, with all that they are able to make this next summer, will go for England."

Some confusion has arisen from the inclusion in the *Calendar of State Papers Relating to Ireland* of an item dated 1557, which refers to

a "second examination of Christopher Devenishe relative to intelligence given him in Spain." [*Idem*, *1509–1573*, 140]. If the date is correct this must obviously be an earlier Christopher not mentioned elsewhere. The original document in the Public Record Office was examined by Mr. Brooks and found to read:

"I Christofer Devenishe since my former declaratiō delyvered yor lo: & the councell have called to my remēbrance these thinges following.

"Upō ou^{r} arrivall at Castro the 9 of June last we were brought before the chiefe of that place, & examined whence we were & whate tradinge we had; we aunswered that we were of Dublin, they demanded whether we did knowe Waterford & whether it was stronge, we did aunswer that it was very stronge & then they demaunded how far the forte was frō Waterford, we aunswered it was fowre leagues frō Waterfort & they sayd it was not two, & they demaunded yf it was stronge, we aunswered that it was very stronge. Also we did heare say that Kaell O Connor his wife & mother in lawe was in tharmye, & that there was 200 oxen shipped to drawe theyre ordinance. Also we did heare that the Kinge of fraunce was wth a great Armie to lay siege to Callies. We heard them also say that they would reape the corne wch is now in grownd sowen in Ireland. Also I mett wth one Sr James Welshe som time chauntor of Christ Churche in Dublin who tolde me that the Kinge gave him tenn pounds towards his charges to passe into Ireland, & beinge at Bilbo seinge the shipinge stayed there turned to Lisbon to have passage wth the Armye & told me that he should be prior of Mellifont. Chrsitofer Deveneiushe. *Copia vera.*"

No year is stated in the text. However, Mr. Brooks found that the editor of the *Calendar* had underscored the line about Calais and written on the back in pencil "about December 1557," and in the margin at the beginning "9 June, 1557," using the day and month mentioned in the text. From this Brooks drew the obvious conclusion that the editor, knowing nothing of Christopher, had deduced the date 1557 from the mention of Calais, which was recovered by the French from the English in that year. But Calais was taken by the Spanish in April 1595 and restored to France only in 1598, so that it is clear the item does refer to the same Christopher and should probably be dated 9 June 1597.

Of Christopher Devenish's wife and children we know nothing, except for the son, Edmund, who died unmarried on 29 November 1622, and whose funeral entry has already been mentioned. It should be noted that one manuscript pedigree in the Library of Trinity College,

Dublin, refers to an Edmund, son of *Richard* Devenish of Dublin, merchant, who died 29 November 1622 [*T.C.D. MSS., F.3.27*], but this is pretty clearly a slip. Ulster suggests the possibility that George Devenish of Athlone, founder of the Roscommon family, may have been a son of Christopher, but this is mere conjecture.

3. GEORGE DEVENISH OF DUBLIN AND ATHLONE

George, youngest son of Edmund Devenish the elder, was also a merchant and a man of some prominence in Dublin municipal affairs. We may begin with his own statement made when he entered his family in the Visitation of 1607:

> "Edmund Devenish of Dublin, merchant, had to wife Marion daughter of Michaell Penteney of the Caberagh by the Hill of Taraugh in the county of Meath, by whom he had issue many sonnes and daughters, and amongst the rest George Devenish, youngest of a dozen at least, now merchant of Dublin and Shireve part of the yeere beginning at Michlemas 1606, who had to his first wife Rose, daughter of George Ussher of Dublin, merchant, and to his second wife Cicilie, daughter of Thomas Gerrotte, sometyme Alderman Mayor of Dublin; by the first he hath issue Edward Devenish aged about 14 years, Margaret and Ales; and by the second Patrick, Elizabeth and Joan Devenish."

George was not entered by his father in the Visitation of 1568, and must therefore have been born after that date. Since he had a fourteen year old son in 1607 he must himself have been born about 1570. He was admitted to franchise as the son of a freeman in 1596 [Gilbert, *Calendar*, II, 295], and by 1600 was one of the "Forty-Eight," *i.e.*, the smaller form of the Municipal Council [*Idem*, II, 353–355]. In 1606 he was one of the two sheriffs, and in 1613 and 1615 was again mentioned as serving in that capacity [*Idem*, II, 460, 465; III, 44, 59]. He was elected alderman in 1612, continuing in that position until 1617, was one of the auditors of the city accounts in 1612 and 1615, and mayor in 1616 [*Idem*, III, 18, 28, 59, 67, 78]. In the fee book of a Dublin physician who treated his wife in 1626 George Devenish is referred to as "senator Dublinensis" [*J.R.S.A.I.*, IX, 148, 149].

It was to this George, according to Ulster, that Daniel Molyneux confirmed the following arms by patent dated 20 June 1609: *Barry wave of twelve argent and azure, on a fess sable, between three shovellers*

[*i.e.*, ducks] *proper, as many crescents or.* The crescents are undoubtedly marks of cadency, which tends to corroborate the statement made above that as late as 1622 either Christopher or his son Edmund was head of the family.

From entries in the Minute Book of the Corporation dated 24th, 26th, and 27th November, 1606, we know that George Devenish and John Dowde, while serving as sheriffs, refused to take the oath of supremacy. This refusal was certified to Chancery and others were elected in their place. Devenish and Dowde were also fined under an ordinance imposing a penalty of £100 upon persons refusing the office of sheriff ["*Friday Book*," *Dublin*, 505]. Elsewhere it appears that in 1607 George Devenish and John Dowde, "late sheriffs of Dublin," with others, were condemned by a decree of the Court of Castle Chamber, Dublin, for refusing to attend their parish church, giving no reason other than "that their conscience led them to the contrary." Devenish and Dowde were not only fined 200 marks and £100 respectively, but because of previous commitment "by the Mayor and his brethren of this city for some contempt against the laws of the said city," no doubt a reference to the "refusal" to serve as sheriffs, were given into the custody of the sheriffs until the Lord Deputy's pleasure should be further known [*Egmont MSS.*, I, Pt. 1, 32]. From what has already been said it is clear that this incident did not prevent George Devenish from holding municipal offices later.

The significance to be attached to his refusal to take the oath of supremacy or to attend church is perfectly clear. After his accession to the throne in 1603 James I had revived the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity in Ireland, where they had fallen into disuse. Under the terms of the first no Catholic was permitted to hold any governmental office, practice as a lawyer, serve as a magistrate or judge, or take possession of estates held from the crown, unless he first took an oath acknowledging the king as spiritual head of the church. The Act of Uniformity authorized punishment by fine or imprisonment of persons who absented themselves on Sunday from services in the established Church. Outside Dublin the population was almost wholly Catholic, so that enforcement of these statutes

proved to be quite impossible; even in the city rigorous enforcement was so intermittent that there was never a time when numbers of Catholics were not serving unmolested as magistrates, lawyers, and governmental officials. Nevertheless, many were fined or imprisoned from time to time. Since the bulk of the gentry and substantial merchant class in Dublin were Anglo-Catholic in origin they were nearly all potential victims of this royal policy even though they were as a group entirely loyal to the crown. Consequently action such as that taken by the government against Devenish and Dowde in no way implied that they had lost the confidence of their fellow townspeople as public officials or would not be continued in office as long as they could escape molestation by the crown.

This incident, taken with what we know of George Devenish's probable antecedents, certainly suggests that he belonged to one of the Catholic families of English origin which made up the greater part of the Dublin gentry. There were other Devenishes at this period who were certainly Catholic. A Thomas and a Harry Devonish were reported by Swift to have been scholars at the Jesuit seminary in Douay about 1600 [*Archpriest Controversy*, 244–245]. In 1619 Richard Nugent, a Dublin merchant, was fined for carrying letters from Irish Catholics to their relatives at Catholic schools abroad, including two from an Edward Brangan, described merely as "servant to Mr. Devenish" [*Egmont MSS.*, I, Pt. 1, 56–57]. It will be recalled that George Devenish's sister, Margaret, married a merchant named John Brang-(h)an. Whether George Devenish had any connection with Thomas or Harry Devonish we do not know.

In 1609 he was one of a number of Dublin men who each furnished £10 in silver plate as security for municipal officers who had authorized a London agent to borrow £350 for the city's use. The occasion is not specified in the record ["*Friday Book*," *Dublin*, 511].

In the latter part of 1616 George Devenish was again in difficulty with the government, as a result of which he was disfranchised. We have only the record of his full restoration to franchise in the following year upon payment of a fine of £200 sterling, where no indication of the reason for disfranchisement is given [Gilbert, *Calendar*, III, 76].

But it is apparent that such an action would not have been taken in the very year when he was elected mayor unless it was initiated by royal officials under the Act of Supremacy. It is perfectly in character with the situation that the municipal authorities should have disfranchised a prominent and popular Catholic in formal obedience to English law, then promptly shown their personal feelings by restoring his rights. In spite of this ill usage, George Devenish must have continued loyal to the crown, for in 1619 he was persuaded to lend £600 to the Treasury to help meet immediate needs of the army [*State Papers, Ireland, 1615–1625*, 254].

According to George Devenish's entry in the Visitation of 1607 his second wife was Cicilie, daughter of Thomas Gerrotte [*Vd.* also pedigree in *T.C.D. MSS., F.3.27*]. In 1594 a lease was made by Christ Church, Dublin, to Thomas Gerrold, Dublin merchant, the executors of whose will, dated 1607, were George Devenish, John Dowde, and Thomas Allen of Dublin, husbands of Syslye, Alsone and Mary Gerote [*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 1418]. A Dublin inquisition dated 16 March 1636 showed that James Fitzgerald *et al.* of Dublin were seised in fee of messuages in High Street and Patrick Street, held "to the use of John Dowde and Alice his wife, George Devenish and Cecil' his wife, and Thomas Allen and Mar' his wife," which premises Dowde, Devenish, Allen, and their wives, Fitzgerald *et al.*, by deed dated 23 February 1612 had granted to trustees for the use of Dowde during his life [*Inq. Cancel. Hib.*, I, Dublin, (33) Car. I]. From these records it seems clear that Cicilie Gerrotte, Syslye Gerrold, and Cecil' Fitzgerald are all forms of the maiden name of George Devenish's wife, for James Fitzgerald must almost certainly have been the son of Thomas Gerrold or Gerrotte.

These facts corroborate a family tradition mentioned in the 1777 pedigree prepared by George Devenish of Mount Pleasant. It is there stated that the first wife of George Devenish, founder of the Athlone family, was Celia, daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, "the head of the present house of Leinster." If this was correct George Devenish of Dublin may have been identical with George of Athlone. This latter George Devenish built Court Devenish in Athlone about 1620 and had

a son William, upon whom he settled the Athlone properties in 1637. Researches by Mr. Burtchaell and Mr. Sadleir failed to disclose the name of William's mother or any record in Fitzgerald pedigrees of a Celia who married a Devenish. Nevertheless, there is reason to consider the tradition well founded. Indeed, it would have been a remarkable coincidence had there been two George Devenishes whose wives had identical names. Furthermore, it would not have been unnatural for a prosperous Dublin merchant to have acquired interests in Athlone when he found the political air in Dublin at times uncongenial. By establishing himself in Athlone he may well have hoped to secure some immunity from interferences by royal officials. If the move occurred about 1620, when Court Devenish was built, this would fit in with George Devenish's disfranchisement in 1619, surely a sufficient motivation. He may also have taken advantage of grants of land offered by King James in 1619 to those who would build on the Leinster side. What seems to clinch the matter is a statement made in 1681 in a petition by the Earl of Ranelagh, who had come into possession of Devenish properties in Athlone in 1675 and wished to clear title. According to the petition the estate was "forfeited to his Majesty by the Acts of Settlement and Explanation," and it was stated that some portions of it "formerly belonged to George Devenish and are now in the possession of Thomas Fitz-Gerald by virtue of an extent on a statute staple of £800 in 1629, acknowledged by the said George Devenish to Thomas Allen and since assigned to the said Fitz-Gerald . . ." [*State Papers, Domestic, 1680–1681*, 156]. We have seen that Thomas Allen, John Dowde, and George Devenish of Dublin married three daughters of Thomas Gerrold or Fitz-Gerald of Dublin, so that the recurrence of the combined names of Allen, Devenish, and Fitz-Gerald in connection with the Athlone property makes it appear virtually certain that the reference was to the same persons. George of Athlone must therefore have been George of Dublin.

The only objection to this identification is expressed in a statement by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, then Athlone Herald, in a report to the Reverend Robert Cecil Sylvester Devenish, dated 12 September 1914. Mr. Burtchaell made the following positive assertion about George Deven-

ish of Dublin: "He cannot have been the George Devenish who settled the [Athlone] estate in 1637, for he had no son named William, as appears from the funeral entries of his wives." Mr. Burtchaell certainly knew about the two wives of George Devenish who were mentioned in the Visitation of 1607. His statement also agrees with the published abstract of the 1628 funeral entry of Cecilie Gerrotte, which shows only Patrick, Elizabeth, and Joan as her children [Lamacraft, 140]. We do not have the entry for Rose Ussher, but it was apparently before Mr. Burtchaell when he wrote. Assuming this to be true we have the Visitation of 1607 and two funeral entries in agreement, which is certainly persuasive.

Certain inferences are possible from the dates. George Devenish of Athlone is said to have settled his estate in 1637 upon his son William, who then had three children, and William's mother, according to family tradition, was Celia Fitzgerald. William, with three children, would probably have been from thirty to forty years old in 1637, but he could have been as young as twenty-five. Now the Visitation shows that George Devenish already had three children by Cecilie Gerrotte in 1607. She was his second wife, so that we may be sure these three children must have been young. It might be a fair assumption then, that additional children were born after 1607. If William were born in 1608 or 1609 he would have been twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age at the time of the settlement, which is consistent with his having three children then. Such an explanation would eliminate any difficulty presented by the Visitation of 1607, since it would on this hypothesis have been made before William's birth. Of course the funeral entry of the first wife is not in question since the identity, if any, is of the second wife, Cecilie Gerrotte, with Celia Fitzgerald.

There remains the question why the 1628 funeral entry of the latter should not have included William. In that connection it may be worthy of note that the funeral entries, which contained details of family relationships, were ordinarily entered by an official of the Office of Arms after a certification of the facts by a member of the family of the deceased, whose signature was subscribed. But in this case the published entry is brief and shows neither the name of the official nor

the member of the family from whom he obtained his information [Lamacraft, 140]. A legitimate doubt may therefore be entertained whether this entry may not have been inserted by an official who had no direct information at the time from a member of the family and who therefore relied for the children's names upon the entry in the Visitation of 1607. Of course this is speculation, but in view of the strong evidence for identifying Celia Fitzgerald with Cecilie Gerrotte we are certainly justified in looking for an explanation which will reconcile these records. In the present state of our knowledge it would be unwise to assert a positive conclusion, but it is believed that the preponderance of evidence does favor the identity of the two Georges. We shall find further support for this conclusion in the few facts known about the career of a James Devenish, who was certainly a Dublin contemporary of Christopher and George, but whose relationship to them is not quite certain.

4. JAMES DEVENISH OF DUBLIN AND ATHLONE

There was a "James Devnishe, tanner," who was admitted to franchise in 1580 after serving his apprenticeship [Gilbert, *Calendar*, II, 154], but the only James Devenish mentioned in later Dublin records is called a merchant. According to John D'Alton [*King James' Irish Army List*, I, 176–177] and earlier editions of Burke's *Landed Gentry* [*e.g.*, 7th ed. (1886), I, 507], the second son of Edmund the elder was a James Devenish. This does not agree with Vicars' list, but it must be remembered that George Devenish described himself as "youngest of a dozen, at least," whereas Vicars gives only nine names. Certainly the experiences of James Devenish, merchant, seem to connect him with George, as will shortly appear. But a son of Edmund Devenish would hardly have been admitted to franchise after serving an apprenticeship to a tanner when he could have been admitted as the son of a freeman. Further, it will be seen that James Devenish the merchant was certainly alive and active in 1647 and probably in 1656. Had he been admitted to franchise in 1580 he must have been born about 1555 to 1560 and would therefore have been close to 90 in 1647 and nearly 100 in 1656. It certainly seems more probable that there

were two James Devenishes. These dates also cast some doubt upon the assertion that James the merchant was a son of Edmund. We cannot date their births and deaths closely enough to be certain, but the years of James's activity were from ten to twenty years later than George's and about thirty years later than Christopher's, so that it is not very probable they were brothers. It seems more reasonable to suppose that James was a grandson of Edmund, in which case he may have been a son of Christopher, or perhaps of Edward, one of the two sons of Edmund about whom we have no information.

We have these few facts. In 1639 James Devenish and James Hussey by writ of entry recovered four messuages and 140 acres in Cloghran-Swords of which Christofer Seagerson and Walter Archbold had been seised. The record is not clear; possibly the property was held for the use of Seagerson and Archbold [*Inq. Cancel. Hib.*, I, Dublin, (63) Car. I]. In 1641 a James Devenish was the bearer of a letter from Teige O'Brien, evidently an Irish Catholic in hiding in London, to Sir Philip Percival [*Egmont MSS.*, I, Pt. 1, 142]. This was the year of the Great Rebellion in Ireland, and O'Brien wrote that he dared not go out of doors, the persecution was "so fearfully cruel and hot." We may assume from his movements that this James was the merchant, and obviously a Catholic. In 1643 the house of "Mr. Devonish" in Skinner Rowe ward was under the protection of the "Lord Leiftenant" [*Ormonde MSS.*, I, 150]. As such protection was extended to some of the loyal Anglo-Irish Catholic families during the early years of the Rebellion this would fit in well with the first item.

James Devenish was one of a number of men ejected from the Common Council of Dublin in October, 1647. This action was taken as the result of a petition, which recited that "severall of the common councell and freemen of this citty doe remaine and adheare to the rebells now in armes against the said crowne and dignety royall, and doe not come unto this citty to give theire advise and assistance to the government of the said citty and defence thereof against the said rebells, and thereby doe draw a great scandall on the inhabitants thereof . . ." [Gilbert, *Calendar*, III, 450–451].

This charge must be treated with caution. In 1647 Ormond, the leader of the Protestant Royalists, was in Dublin. The Catholic Confederates, made up of the Old Irish under Owen Roe O'Neill and the Anglo-Irish under Colonel Preston, believing that Ormond was treating with the Parliamentarians, marched on Dublin. They paused to attempt negotiation with Ormond and dispersed after a petty alarm. Ormond then gave up Dublin to the Parliamentarians, who strengthened their hold in August by inflicting a decisive defeat on Preston's forces. Thus it is clear that the petition and resolution of the Council were actions taken after the Parliamentarians were in control, so that the accusation of disloyalty to the crown was merely a partisan aspersion. In their own view the Catholic Confederates were never at any time in arms against the crown or dignity royal and sought only guaranties against confiscatory measures by the Lord Deputy, *i.e.*, they asked redress of grievances within the existing frame of government. It seems reasonably clear that James Devenish must have been one of the old Anglo-Irish group in Dublin, which was uniformly royalist and anti-Parliamentarian, and that this rather than disloyalty to the crown explains his withdrawal from the city and the action taken against him by the Parliamentarian government.

According to Sir Arthur Vicars' 1895 report "James Devenish of Dublin, merchant, married Alice, eldest daughter of Thomas Taylor of Dublin, who died 30th December, 1636." If this date of death refers to Thomas it is not in agreement with published abstracts of funeral entries, where 30 October 1635 is given [Lamacraft, 85]; probably it is meant as the date of Alice's death. We have no further record of James Devenish in Dublin, but do find a James Devenish and wife Margaret in Athlone. They quite certainly came from Dublin, for after various vicissitudes, including transplantation into Connaught by Cromwell [O'Hart, *Landed Gentry*, 352; *Ormonde MSS*, II, 134], James presented a petition to the King in 1664, setting forth the following [*State Papers, Ireland, 1663–1665*, 515]:

"Petitioner was a loyal citizen of Dublin, and became indebted to various persons owing to the help which he gave to several supporters of King Charles I. in the late wars both in England and Ireland. He was consequently banished from Dublin

by the late usurped power, and could not recover the debts due to him, which, as people about the court can testify, exceeded the debts he owed. He has a large family and is very poor.

"He prays for a grant of protection from arrest, &c., for one year, that he may be able to collect what is due to him and to pay his debts."

These declarations fit in so closely with what has already been said about James Devenish's removal from Dublin and ejection from the Council that we cannot doubt the identity of the author of the petition. Nothing could be more natural than his having gone from Dublin to Athlone, where his kinsmen were already established.

If Vicars was correct about the name of James's wife it seems probable that Margaret, who is listed as his wife in the transplantation records, was a second wife. This could easily be if 1636 was the date of Alice Taylor's death. The identity of Margaret has not been established, but it is worth noting that the Will Books in the Office of Arms give a pedigree for a Margaret Manly (will made 14 April 1677, proved 14 July 1693) who married first Christopher Jones of Lissgreachan, county Roscommon, by whom she had a son Edmund; second, ... Devenish, by whom she had a son William, born in 1642 [Vicars, *Report;* Vicars, *Prerogative Wills*, 131; *Betham's Will Pedigrees*, o.s., III, 13; *Betham Genealogical Abstracts*, XVI, 152]. The latter was described as William Devenish of Curranagoole, county Roscommon, gentleman, in her will, where he was named sole legatee and executor. Whether this was the Margaret who was the wife of James Devenish at the time of his transplantation is not known, but the dates coincide as well as the name.

5. LATER DUBLIN DEVENISHES

It seems probable that most members of the merchant family of Devenish left Dublin during the ten year period of the Great Rebellion, for few later Dublin records referring to Devenishes have been found. Of these few several refer to artisans or laborers who presumably were not connected with the merchant family, unless remotely. In the absence of any apparent continuity in these items they are simply set down in chronological order.

1655 Warrants of the Protector and Council to issue a pass to *John Devenish*, his wife, and three children, permitting them to proceed to Ireland, probably to Dublin [*State Papers, Domestic, 1655–1656*, 591].

1663 *Elizabeth Deuenish* (*Devnish*) was buried on February 19 in the church yard of St. Michan's, Dublin [*Reg. St. Michan's, Dublin*, 60, 91].

1668 *John Deuenish*, carman, was buried on January 7 in the Church of St. Michan [*Idem*, 174].

1682 *Alice*, daughter of *Nicholas Deuenish*, laborer, and wife Catherine, was buried on May 27 in the Church of St. Michan [*Idem*, 246].

1698-1716 *Edward Devenish*, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., described in one source as a deputy register of chancery, married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Charles Porter, Kt., Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The license, issued 15 July 1698, showed Devenish was then a bachelor twenty-three years of age, Elizabeth a spinster aged eighteen [*London Licences*, (a), II, 101; (b), II, 323; *LeNeve's Knights*, 401; D'Alton, *King James's Irish Army List*, I, 177]. This is certainly the Edward Devenish of Dublin, Captain in Colonel Ventris Colenbine's Regiment of Foot, who died in 1702 [Vicars, *Prerogative Wills*, 131; *State Papers, Domestic, 1702–1703*, 3]. He had a son, Charles, who entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1716, at the age of sixteen. Elizabeth was married again, in 1708, to the Reverend Dr. John Moore, fourth son of Henry, third Earl of Drogheda, vicar of St. Catherine's, Dublin, and chaplain to the House of Commons [Lodge, *Irish Peerage*, II, 111; *Peerage of Ireland*, I, 330]. There are deeds executed by her in 1723 and 1730, conveying Dublin houses and land, which show she also survived her second husband [Registry of Deeds, Dublin, Bk. 42, p. 4, no. 25414; Bk. 64, p. 205, no. 43477; Bk. 70, p. 82, no. 47421]. Her son may have been the Charles Devenish who executed a series of deeds *ca.* 1730–1745 [Registry of Deeds, Dublin, Names Index, 1730–1745]. There was also a later Charles Devenish of Dublin, whose daughter Augusta in 1821 married the Reverend Matthew Devenish-Meares (1-5-3 in Section C).

1712 Will of *Alice Devnish*, widow, Dublin [*Dublin Grants and Wills*, I, 234].

1739 Marriage of *William Devenish* (*Devines*), yeoman, of Dublin, and Elizabeth Blake, widow, St. James Parish [*Ibid.*].

1755 Administration of the goods of *William Devenish*, Gent., of Dublin, was granted to his widow, Ann Devenish [Prerogative Administrations Intestate, Office of Arms MSS.].

1762 Honora, wife of ..... *Devenish*, of Henry Street, Dublin, grocer. Will made 3 April 1762, proved 8 June 1762. There were at least two sons, the younger named *William* [Vicars, *Prerogative Wills*, 131].

1764 Marriage of *William Devenish*, Gent., of Dublin, and Anne Wheeler, St. Mary's Parish [*Reg. St. Mary, Dublin*, 27; *Dublin Grants and Wills*, I, 234].

1796 Marriage license, *Thomas Devenish* and Mary Coyne, Dublin [*Dublin Grants and Wills*, I, 234].

1799 Marriage license, *Charles Devenish* and Elizabeth Douglass, Dublin [*Ibid.*].

1801 Will of *Anne Devenish*, of Dublin, widow (of William Devenish, Gent.?) [Vicars, *Prerogative Wills*, 131].
1803 Marriage license, *Eliza Devenish* and John O'Brien, Diocese of Dublin [*Dublin Grants and Wills*, II, 274].
1843 Marriage license, *Francis Devenish* and Marie Anne Marsh, Diocese of Dublin [*Ibid.*].
1846 Marriage license, *Sarah Devenish* and Davis Tate, Diocese of Dublin [*Ibid.*].

Correspondence with a Thomas Devenish, who left 112 Phibbsboro Road, Dublin, in 1934, and now lives at Swords, county Dublin, has brought the following information. His grandfather was a John Devenish, who married Elizabeth Nolan 10 June 1846, at St. Paul's, Arran Quay. Their children included an eldest son, name unknown, who was in the army but died on his way home from the East Indies and was buried at Portsmouth; five sons who died in infancy; and Christopher, who was born 27 May 1857 and married Mary Buckley in November 1878. John Devenish went to Australia about 1860, where he married a second time, but it not known whether there were children by the second wife. He died in Brisbane 23 September 1904. His son Christopher had three children: Jack, born 21 June 1882, married but died without issue 11 March 1934; Mary, born 10 May 1884, and Thomas, born 11 April 1886, both unmarried and living at Swords. Mr. Thomas Devenish stated that his grandmother often told him he belonged to the ninth generation of Devenishes resident in Dublin. Nine generations would carry us back to about the time of Edmund the elder, so that it is possible there was a continuous line of Devenishes in Dublin from that period, the details of which we cannot now reconstruct.

B. Devenish in Roscommon

Although no connected pedigree can now be constructed for any Devenish family in Dublin it is possible to assemble nearly complete genealogies for several families descended from Devenishes seated in Athlone in the seventeenth century. The fullest details are available for those which later resided at Rush Hill and Mount Pleasant, near Strokestown, county Roscommon. Their common ancestor was:

1 *George Devenish of Athlone* (*ca.* 1570–1642).

In the preceding section evidence has been presented which establishes at least the strong probability that this was George Devenish, youngest son of Edmund Devenish the elder, of Dublin, who is thought to have left Dublin about 1620 because as a Catholic he was subjected to political discrimination and penalties. James Devenish, perhaps a nephew of George, who withdrew from Dublin during the military disturbances of 1647 and was ejected from the Common Council of the City by the Parliamentary party, also seems to have settled in Athlone.

George Devenish built Court Devenish in Athlone about 1620, having perhaps taken advantage of a royal offer in 1619 to grant land to those who would build on the Leinster side. Athlone, built on both sides of the River Shannon, and therefore lying partly in the Anglo-Irish county of Westmeath and partly in the Irish county of Roscommon, was the western limit of the English Pale at its greatest extent. It received its first charter from Elizabeth in 1599, its second from James in 1606. According to Sir Henry Piers' description of Athlone, written in 1682, "... the town was before this war [of 1641–1650] fairly built as to outward appearance, most houses boasting of their neatly hewn coynes and arches, but most especially the curious workmanship of the funnels of the chimneys; and one house built backward from the street by one Devenish exceeded all the rest for politeness of architecture." [Piers, *History of Westmeath*, quoted in *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXI, 207]. Of the Court some ivy-covered ruins remain but many of the stones were removed in 1790 to construct Court Devenish house, now owned and occupied by Mr. Henry Walker, Solicitor.

In 1637 George Devenish made a settlement of his Athlone property, whereby he retained a life estate, with remainder to his son William and his heirs. This deed must have been destroyed in 1922, but Mr. Burtchaell apparently used it in compiling his report of 1921. Certain houses and lands in Athlone and its liberties were conveyed by George Devenish to Thomas Allen in 1629 "by virtue of an extent on a statute staple of £800," and by Allen assigned to Thomas Fitzgerald. These properties were forfeited to the King under the Acts of



COURT DEVENISH, ATHLONE

A portion of the ruined walls of the original Court Devenish, built in 1620 by George Devenish, as seen from the south side. In the background is the later Court Devenish House.



)SCOMMON

and B)

Gerrotte
anor, widow of
homas Plunkett

NOTE: *Dotted lines indicate uncertain and conjectural relationships.*)

enish 1. . . . ? . . . = (1-5) William Dev
of Carrow
clogher
(b. *ca.* 16

(1-5-5) Peter Devenish
(probably *o.s.p.*)

(1-5-7-3) Christopher Devenish,
of Keelogue
(b. *ca.* 1685; *o.s.p.* 17 May 1747)

(1-5-7-4)
a Devenish = ... Plunkett

-5-7-5-2)
a Devenish = ... Dillon

William Dillon
of Athlone (d. 1778)

1-5-7-1-8)
Celia Devenish
No info.)

(1-5-7-1-10)
Elizabeth Dever

4)
enish

(1-5-7-5-1-6)
Elizabeth Devenish = John O'Brien?

enish
ried)

(A-2) Susannah
(1767–18

Bessy Nixon?

(3

ot traced)

Theodosia, d. of
Rev. Luke Mahon,
rector of Rooskey

(A-1-9) J
on,

(A-1-4, 6, 8)
Three additional
daus.; no info.

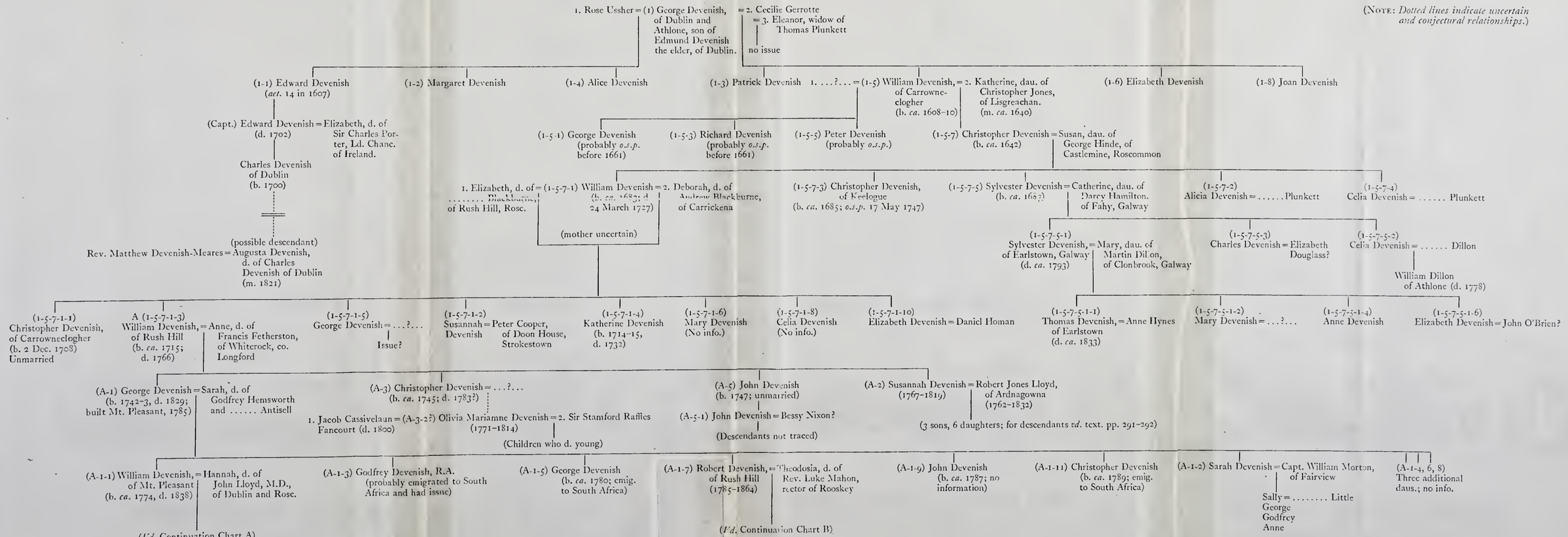
ion Chart B)



PEDIGREE OF DEVENISH OF ROSCOMMON

(Completed on Continuation Charts A and B)

(NOTE: *Dotted lines indicate uncertain and conjectural relationships.*)



Settlement and Explanation, but it is not clear whether the title was then still considered to be in the Devenish family or had passed to Fitzgerald. Some of these lands were granted in 1675 to the Earl of Ranelagh, but he was subsequently obliged to compound with the land commissioners for a quiet title because of some doubt whether the property had not been set aside by statute as security for their expenses [*State Papers, Domestic, 1680–1681*, 156, 248; *Treasury Books*, VII, Pt. I, 110].

If the identification of George Devenish of Athlone with George Devenish of Dublin is correct, he must have been married three times: first, to Rose, daughter of George Ussher of Dublin, by whom he had three children, Edward (*aet.* 14 in 1607), Margaret, and Alice; second, to Cecilie, daughter of Thomas Gerrotte, sometime alderman and mayor of Dublin, by whom he had at least four children, Patrick, Elizabeth, and Joan, all born before 1607, and William, probably born about 1608 to 1610; third, to Eleanor, widow of Thomas Plunkett of Beaulieu (Bewley), county Louth (d. 1621), by whom he does not seem to have had children. One source refers to the George Devenish who married Plunkett's widow as "of Ballygriffin" (a parish in the Barony of Clanwilliam, near Cashel, county Tipperary) [Lodge, *Irish Peerage*, VI, 163]. At the time of the 1637 settlement he was described as "of Beaulieu," where he must have been residing at the estate of his wife.

No information concerning the other children has been found. Of course the settlement upon William is not necessarily an indication of the prior decease of the older brothers; they may have received property in Dublin or elsewhere, and could perhaps have been the ancestors of some of the later Dublin Devenishes mentioned above.

1-2 *Margaret Devenish*
1-4 *Alice Devenish*
1-6 *Elizabeth Devenish*
1-8 *Joan Devenish*

No information. A Mr. Kennedy, who was buried in Christ Church, Dublin, on 15 May 1660, had married a Devenish whose given name is not recorded. The same is true of a Mr. Kennedy who was buried in St. James Church on 9 September 1672 [Vicars, *Report*].

1-1 *Edward Devenish.* This can hardly have been the Captain Edward Devenish, mentioned in the previous section, who married Elizabeth Porter and died in 1702, but may have been his father.

1-3 *Patrick Devenish.* No information.

1-5 *William Devenish*, son of George Devenish and Cecilie Gerrotte and heir to his father's Athlone properties, must have been born *ca.* 1608–1610, for his name was not included in the Visitation of 1607 and he had three children when the settlement of 1637 was made. The name of his first wife has not been discovered. He married secondly Katherine, daughter of Christopher Jones of Lissgreachan, apparently about 1640 since her father's will shows she was unmarried in 1639. This marriage presents a problem of family relationships. It was suggested in the preceding section that Margaret Devenish, *alias* Jones, *alias* Manly, relict of Christopher Jones of Lissgreachan, may have married secondly the James Devenish who left Dublin about 1647 and settled in Athlone. She had a son, William Devenish of Curranagoole, county Roscommon, born *ca.* 1642, who was sole legatee and executor under her will, proved 14 July 1693. Thus she was apparently mother of William of Curranagoole and mother-in-law of William of Carrowneclogher, who had married her stepdaughter, Katherine Jones. As to these relationships *vd.* also Section C, *infra.*

It is not wholly clear what part William Devenish took in the wars of 1641–1651. He was then in possession of the Athlone properties with a life estate, remainder to his sons George, Richard, and Peter. During the sharp fighting in Athlone in 1648 between General Preston, commander of the garrison for the Confederates of Kilkenny, and Sir James Dillon of Kilkenny West the battle seems to have centered about Court Devenish, where the defenders took refuge [*Aphorismical Discovery*, I, 223; *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXI, 207]. Whether William Devenish was then present does not appear.

Certainly he and his wife Katherine were transplanted from Athlone in 1654–1655 under the Cromwellian Act of Settlement, receiving 320 acres of land in Connaught [O'Hart, *Landed Gentry*, 311,

352, 362; *Ormonde MSS.* II, 131, 133]. Probably he fell within the terms of either Section VII or Section VIII of the Act, more likely the latter. Section VII provided for forfeiture of estates of persons not in certain excepted classes, who had borne arms against the Parliament's forces but had laid down their arms within twenty-eight days after publication of the Act and engaged to be loyal thereafter; two-thirds of these estates passed to the Commonwealth absolutely, but the offenders were to receive new lands in Connaught equivalent to the remaining one third. According to Section VIII persons "of the Popish Religion" who had resided in Ireland at any time between 1 October 1641 and 1 March 1650 and had "not manifested their constant good affection to the interest of the Commonwealth," forfeited one third and received lands equivalent to the remaining two thirds in Connaught [Gardiner, *Const. Documents*, 397–398].

On 14 September 1661 William, with his wife Katherine and son Peter, the two older sons having died without issue, filed a claim for restoration of lands in the Court of Claims. On 29 August 1662 the Court held that they were "innocent Papists," but refused to order restoration of their houses in Athlone, "of which they owned a great many." [O'Hart, *Landed Gentry*, 311, 456]. In fact Sir James Shean had already been granted the right to purchase Court Devenish [*State Papers, Ireland, 1660–1662*, 560–561; *1663–1665*, 703–704]. However, they were continued in the possession of the lands to which they had been transplanted in Carrowneclogher, county Roscommon. In 1678 William had a confirmatory grant of sixty-three acres, identified by Vicars as follows [D'Alton, *King James Irish Army List*, I, 177; Vicars, *Report*]:

In Corresline	1 greeve, 31 acres	Rent 6*s.* 3¾*d.*
In Carrowneclogher	1 quarter, 8 acres	Rent 1*s.* 7½ *d.*
Total	63 acres, 27 perches	7*s.* 10½*d.* (*sic*)

Carrowneclogher was near Strokestown, but its limits cannot now be ascertained. Probably it included the site of the present Mount Pleasant House and extended south to include parts of Slieve Baun and the parish of Lissonuffy. Mr. Walter A. Jones of Strokestown remembers

having heard when a child of an old Devenish residence near Lissonuffy, also called Mount Pleasant. Four generations of the family were identified as "of Carrowneclogher."

According to Burtchaell George (1-5-1) and Richard (1-5-3), the oldest sons of William Devenish, had died without issue before 1661. Peter (1-5-5), the third son by William's first wife, was alive in that year but must subsequently have died without issue, for Carrowneclogher passed to Christopher (1-5-7), a son of William's second wife, Katherine Jones. However, this conclusion may have been based upon an incorrect assumption that Carrowneclogher was the entire estate, so that it could not have passed to Christopher except upon the death of the older brothers. We have some records which suggest that a contemporary George Devenish held other lands and had issue, but identification with this George is by no means certain. *Vd. infra*, Section C.

1-5-7 *Christopher Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1642), son of William Devenish and Katherine Jones, married Susan, daughter of George Hinde of Castlemine, county Roscommon, and Mary, daughter of Judge John Jones of Athlone. They had issue three sons and two daughters, as follows:

1-5-7-1 *William Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1683; d. 24 March 1727). Confusion has arisen as to the identity of his wife because of apparent inconsistencies in the available records. In his report made in 1895 Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, cited pedigrees found in the will books in his office. In one William Devenish of Mount Pleasant was shown to have married Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Blackburn, of Rushall in Roscommon [*Betham's Will Pedigrees*, n.s., IX, D, 100]. In the others Deborah, daughter of Andrew Blackburne of Carrickena, by Susannah, daughter of James King of Charlestown, is shown as William's wife [*Idem*, VI, 281; *cf. Irwin Papers*, A, 445, and *Betham's Genealogical Abstracts*, III, B (1700–1717), 135]. Vicars made no attempt to reconcile these records. In a letter dated 12 September 1914 Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, then Deputy Ulster, stated: "Christopher was succeeded by his son William Devenish who died in 1728, and married

Deborah da. of Andrew Blackburne of Carrickena (now Rockville), by Susanna da. of Capt. James King (ancestor of Sir Gilbert King, Bart.). He was succeeded by his eldest son Christopher who died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother William of Rush Hill, who died in 1766, m. 1740 Anne da. of Francis Fetherston of Whiterock Co. Longford." The same information is given in his report of 12 July 1921. These variant accounts were later referred to Mr. T. U. Sadleir, Registrar, Office of Arms. After reexamining the office records he wrote on 16 September 1937: "The Betham MSS. bear out the statement of Sir Arthur Vicars that William Devenish of Mt. Pleasant m. Elizabeth dau. of ..... Blackburn of Rushall. Mr. Burtchaell has scored out Elizabeth and substituted Deborah which is doubtless correct. No doubt Rushall should be Rush Hill."

In altering the Betham MSS., however, Mr. Burtchaell seems to have overlooked the fact that Rushall, obviously Rush Hill, later passed into the possession of the Devenish family, whereas Andrew Blackburne was of Carrickena, now Rockville. These two houses, Rush Hill and Rockville, are near each other and are still standing. They are some four miles south of Carrick-on-Shannon and seven north of Strokestown, on opposite sides of the Sligo road, the long avenues to the houses coming out on the road at nearly the same point. The most natural conclusion would surely be that these houses were in the possession of two branches of the Blackburne family and that William Devenish married twice: first, Elizabeth Blackburne of Rush Hill, probably heiress of that estate, which thus passed to her husband; secondly, Deborah Blackburne of Carrickena. Deborah survived him and was married in 1732 to John Irwin, probably a relative of Sir Alfred Irwin, who collected genealogical material about Roscommon families and bequeathed his papers to Ulster's office. Careful inquiry has yielded no information as to the relationship of Elizabeth and Deborah. It is clear they were not sisters, not alone because of identification with different family seats, but because it was then illegal to marry the sister of a deceased wife. Probably they were cousins.

William Devenish had three sons, Christopher, William, and

George; also five daughters, Susannah, Katherine, Mary, Celia, and Elizabeth; *vd. infra*. It is not known which were the children of Elizabeth and which of Deborah. On the wall of the old church of Lissonuffy is a tablet with this inscription: "This monument was erected by Christopher Devenish in memory of his father William Devenish who departed this life 24 March A.D. 1727 aged 44. And of his sister Katherine who departed this life 23 April 1732, aged 18." William's will, since destroyed, was dated 1727 and proved 21 April 1729 [*Irwin Papers*, A, 445; *Elphin Wills*].

1-5-7-3 *Christopher Devenish*, of Keelogue (b. *ca.* 1685; *o.s.p.* 17 May 1747), has sometimes been identified, probably erroneously, with his contemporary, Christopher Devenish of Collierstown, county Westmeath, the reputed ancestor of the Devenish-Meares family (*Vd. infra*, Section C). His will, since destroyed, was dated and proved in 1747 [*Elphin Wills*].

1-5-7-5 *Sylvester Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1687) married Catherine, daughter of Darcy Hamilton of Fahy, county Galway. From the uniqueness of the given name Sylvester it seems possible that he may have been the ancestor of Devenishes of that name in families which emigrated to the Island of Trinidad and to Indiana (*Vd.* Chapter VIII, Sections A and C), but no data supporting such a connection have been found. Sylvester Devenish had issue:

1-5-7-5-1 *Sylvester Devenish*, of Earlstown, county Galway whose will was dated 17 June 1790 and proved 25 July 1793 [Vicars, *Prerogative Wills*, 131; *Betham's Genealogical Abstracts*, XIX, D (1772–1794), 163], married Mary, daughter of Martin Dillon, of Clonbrook, county Galway, and had issue [*Betham's Will Pedigrees*, n.s. IX, D, 100]:

1-5-7-5-1-1 *Thomas Devenish*, of Earlstown, who married Anne Hynes. Bond for administration of his estate was filed in 1833 [Index, Clonfert Diocese, Record Office].

1-5-7-5-1-2 *Mary Devenish.* Possibly the Mary Devenish who married in 1799 Peter Darby, *alias* McDermott [*Elphin Marriages*].

1-5-7-5-1-4 *Anne Devenish.* No information.

1-5-7-5-1-6 *Elizabeth Devenish.* Possibly the Eliza Devenish who married John O'Brien in Dublin in 1803 [*Dublin Grants and Wills*, II, 274].

1-5-7-5-3 *Charles Devenish.* No information; there was a Charles Devenish who married Elizabeth Douglass in Dublin in 1799 [*Idem*, I, 234], but the date seems too late.

1-5-7-5-2 *Celia Devenish*, who married a Dillon and had a son, William Dillon of Athlone (d. 1778) [*Betham's Genealogical Abstracts*, XIX, D (1772–1794), 57].

1-5-7-2 *Alicia Devenish* married ..... Plunkett.

1-5-7-4 *Celia Devenish* married ..... Plunkett.

Children of William Devenish (1-5-7-1)

1-5-7-1-1 *Christopher Devenish* of Carrowneclogher (b. 2 December 1708). He never married. According to family tradition he lost most of the lands he inherited, which seems to be borne out by a series of deeds in 1738 whereby he conveyed to Francis Blake of Dublin lands described as Clare, Lissbane, Lissduffe, and Lissmore, subdenominations of Clare; Cloonerry; and Carrowneclogher, Carbuohill, and Cloon(cunny?) [Registry of Deeds, Dublin, Bk. 91, p. 287, no. 64270; Bk. 93, p. 112, no. 65040; Bk. 92, p. 445, no. 65275]. There is also a deed to Mahon listed in the index volume for 1730–1745 [*Idem*, Bk. 164, p. 468, no. 73938], which has not been examined.

1-5-7-1-3 (hereafter written A) *William Devenish*, of Rush Hill (b. *ca.* 1715; d. 1766). In 1740 he married Anne, daughter of Francis Fether-

ston of Whiterock, county Longford, whose wife was a Jessup. Francis was the third son of John and the grandson of Cuthbert Fetherston, who settled in Ireland *ca.* 1651. Mary, another daughter of Francis Fetherston, was the mother of Robert Johnson, who had a lease on Headfort Castle, county Leitrim, and on his death devised certain Roscommon lands to his first cousins, George and John Devenish. William Devenish died intestate, and administration was granted to his widow on 22 January 1766 [Office of Arms MSS., Prerogative Administrations Intestate]. In the court records he is described as of Rush Hill, where he must have continued to live after succeeding his brother, Christopher, for the family residence, Mount Pleasant, Carrowneclogher, had been lost. His widow remarried, becoming the second wife of Owen Lloyd of Rockville, whose first wife was Susannah, daughter of Richard Blackburne and niece of the Deborah Blackburne who married the father of this William Devenish.

1-5-7-1-5 *George Devenish.* According to the 1777 pedigree compiled by his nephew of the same name (A-1), he lived an indolent life and married beneath him. Unfortunately there is no other information about him or his possible descendants.

1-5-7-1-2 *Susannah Devenish* married Peter Cooper and lived at Doon House, Strokestown.

1-5-7-1-4 *Katherine Devenish* (b. 1714–1715; d. 23 April 1732).

1-5-7-1-6 *Mary Devenish*
1-5-7-1-8 *Celia Devenish*
} No information.

1-5-7-1-10 *Elizabeth Devenish* married Daniel Homan, member of a family which intermarried with the Joneses of Headfort.

Children of William Devenish (A) *and Anne Fetherston*

A-1 *George Devenish* (b. 1742–1743; d. 1829). He built in 1785 a house

near Strokestown which he named Mount Pleasant after the ancestral home at Carrowneclogher. It had well-planned and noteworthy gardens. This house still stands but is no longer owned by the family.

In 1772 he married Sarah, daughter of Godfrey Hemsworth, whose wife had been a Miss Antisell. The Hemsworths were of Abbeyville, county Tipperary, and were descendants of an ancient English family found at Pontefract as early as 1296. Persons of that name lived in Ballyfeeney House, Strokestown, in 1772. The Antisell family came from Yorkshire. George Devenish and Sarah had issue six sons, William, Godfrey, George, Robert, John, and Christopher, and four daughters, Sarah, Anne, Abigail, and Susannah; *vd. infra.*

This was the George Devenish who compiled the 1777 family pedigree. Some letters written by him have also been preserved, which show that he was a kind gentleman, devoted to his children, relatives, books, and garden. There is a story that he used to sit armed with bow and arrows guarding his plants from the marauding hens of his wife. He was a member of the United Church of Great Britain and Ireland. We do not know in what generation the family had abandoned the Roman Catholic faith of the Devenishes who migrated from Dublin to Athlone. Possibly the change was made because of restrictions upon property holding by Catholics, in order to avoid further forfeitures.

His will, since destroyed, was dated 1829 [*Elphin Wills*].

A-3 *Christopher Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1745; d. 1783 ?). We have little definite information, and that little cannot with certainty be associated with this Christopher. According to the Register of Trinity College, Dublin, a Christopher Devenish born in Roscommon and the son of William Devenish entered the College on 1 November 1774 at the age of sixteen [*Alumni Dublinensis, sub nom.* Devenish]. If that is correct he must have been born *ca.* 1757–1758. However, old pedigrees list Christopher as the second son [*Irwin Papers*, A, 440; *Betham's Will Pedigrees*, IX, D, 100; *vd.* Burke's *Landed Gentry* I, 328; Burke's *Landed Gentry, Ire.*, I, 179], and the third son, John, is said in the 1777 pedigree to have been born in 1747. It would appear there is either a mistake in one of the dates, or there were two Christophers.

This was possibly the Christopher Devenish who entered military service as a cadet in 1780, became Ensign 2 February 1781, and in the same year Lieutenant, Infantry, in the Bengal Army. He presumably served in the Second Mysore War, and is said to have died in Madras in 1783 [*Bengal Army Officers*, II, 52]. According to the 1777 pedigree he died unmarried. Nevertheless the circumstance of his having been stationed at that time in Madras makes it appear possible that he was the father of Olivia Devenish, who became the first wife of the great empire builder and colonial administrator, Sir Stamford Raffles. The reasons for this suggestion will presently appear.

A-3-2(?) *Olivia Mariamne Devenish (Fancourt) Raffles*

Olivia Devenish's antecedents have been something of a riddle for the biographers of Raffles, for the known facts about her early life are few [*Vd.* esp. Boulger, *Raffles*, 14–31, 53–54, 62, 183–185, 215–216; also briefer accounts in Coupland, 8–9, 64–65; Egerton 7–10, 127; Cook, 49–52]. From the inscription on her tomb in Batavia we learn that she was forty-three years of age when she died in November, 1814, and was therefore born *ca.* 1771. This would make her Raffles's senior by ten years. That would fit well enough the assumption that Christopher Devenish was born about 1745; if the date in the Trinity College Register were used he would have been only fourteen years older than Olivia. On the other hand if Christopher was born in 1745 it is certainly very odd that he should have become a cadet at the age of thirty-five. Since Christopher was the only Devenish known to have been in Madras at this time, and we know that Olivia's first marriage took place there it certainly seems probable that they were related. We cannot with equal confidence insist upon the identity of this Christopher with Christopher of Roscommon. The only biographer of Raffles who seems to have made a serious effort to find the pertinent records was Boulger, but he worked in London, where Madras documents were incomplete, and seems further to have been unaware of Lieutenant Christopher Devenish's having been stationed in India. It seems not improbable that a careful search of local records in Madras might supply the missing information.

Olivia was married at Madras on 26 May 1793 to Jacob Cassivelaun Fancourt [Boulger, *Raffles*, 15, citing Madras Marriage Register], an assistant surgeon on the Madras Establishment. He died at Ryacotta in May, 1800. In August or September, 1804, she applied at the Secretary's Office, India House, London, for a pension from the compassionate fund of the East India Company and thus met Raffles, then a clerk in that Office. A rapid courtship must have followed, for when Raffles was appointed Assistant Secretary of the newly created presidency of Prince of Wales Island (Penang) on 8 March 1805, she returned to the East as his wife. They were married in London on 14 March 1805 in the Parish Church of St. George, Bloomsbury.

During the next ten years Olivia was constantly with Raffles during his strenuous years in Penang and Java. We have some brief but illuminating references to her in the writings of those who knew her during this period. Evidently she was a woman of exceptional beauty, charm, and accomplishment. To Lord Minto, whom she entertained at Government House, Batavia, she was ". . . the great lady with dark eyes, lively manner, accomplished and clever." He also reported, but only as gossip, having heard "that she was one of the beauties to whom Anacreontic Moore addressed many of his amatory elegies." This is certainly very improbable. John Leyden, the formidable student of Malay culture and languages, so far relaxed in the presence of "Olivia's kind, endearing smile" as to address a poem to her. But all accounts agree that she shared her husband's many interests, learned the Malay language, presided with grace over the social functions at Government House, and matched Raffles's restless energy by her own activity. Even the Malay secretary, Abdulla, whose reminiscences are not universally complimentary to his European masters, was lost in admiration [Abdulla, 62]:

"She was not an ordinary woman, but was in every respect co-equal with her husband's position and responsibilities, bearing herself with propriety, politeness, and good grace. She was also very fond of studying the Malay language. . . . Further, her alacrity in all work was apparent; indeed she never rested for a moment, but she was always busy day after day. . . . I never saw her sleep at midday, or even reclining for the sake of ease, but always at work with diligence, as day follows day. . . . Thus her habits were active, so much so, that in fact she did the duty of

her husband; indeed it was she that taught him. Thus God had matched them as king and counsellor, or as a ring with its jewels."

In November, 1814, Mrs. Raffles was suddenly stricken by a fatal tropical malady and died almost before the danger became apparent. In quick succession their children, about whom we have no specific information, also succumbed, leaving Raffles alone to face mounting misfortunes in the form of calumnies by his political enemies, distrust of his policies at India House culminating finally in his dismissal, and formal abandonment of the imperial plan for which he had striven in Java. In the moving response which he made on leaving Java to a parting address by the members of his staff we can sense his mood of despair in the face of these calamities and the depth of his feeling for his deceased wife [Boulger, *Raffles*, 215–216]:

"You have been with me in the days of happiness and joy—in the hours that were beguiled away under the enchanting spell of one, of whom the recollection awakens feelings which I cannot suppress. You have supported me and comforted me under the affliction of her loss—you have witnessed the severe hand of Providence in depriving me of those whom I held most dear, snatched from us and the world, ere we could look around us! You have seen and felt what the envious and disappointed have done to supplant me in the public opinion, and to shake the credit of my public, and the value of my private, character; and now that I bend before a storm, which it is neither in my power to avert nor control, you come forward to say, that, as children of one family, you will hold to me through life. What must be my emotions I leave to the feelings which dictated your address to decide, for, in truth, I cannot express my own. . . ."

It is much to be regretted that Mrs. Raffles became the object of malicious rumors designed to injure her husband's position and prospects. The story was circulated, apparently by Raffles's rival, General Gillespie, that Raffles owed his appointment in Penang to his having relieved Mr. Ramsay, the East India Company's Secretary and his superior at India House, of a mistress who had become inconvenient. This calumny was actually conveyed by innuendo in the supplement to *Colburn's Biographical Dictionary of the Living Authors of Great Britain and Ireland* (p. 445). When this came to Raffles's attention he took no public notice of the statement but did repudiate it in strong terms in a letter to his cousin, the Reverend Dr. Raffles of Liverpool,

specifically stating that Mrs. Raffles had never even seen Mr. Ramsay [Boulger, *Raffles*, 11–14, 21–22]. This certainly should dispose of the matter, yet the rumor has continued to receive credit, partly because Raffles's second wife, Lady Sophia Hull Raffles, omitted any mention of the first Mrs. Raffles in her voluminous memoir except a twenty-word footnote giving some incorrect information about Fancourt [Raffles, *Memoir*, I, 255]. Quite possibly Raffles had had the delicacy to refrain from discussing his first wife with Lady Raffles, so that she really knew little about her; if on the contrary the omission was a deliberate one her motive is understandable and probably not significant.

We have also the assertions of Mr. J. T. Thompson, the translator of Abdulla's memoirs, that rumors about Mrs. Raffles made the Raffleses' life in Penang extremely unpleasant, and that ladies of her husband's rank refused to associate with her [Cook, *Raffles*, 49–52]. The little evidence of her social life available seems directly to contradict these statements. The impressions of Lord Minto and Leyden have been mentioned. In addition Boulger has unearthed a local newspaper account of a fashionable ball in November, 1807, when "the Honourable the Governor, together with the whole of the beauty and fashion of the island, assembled at an early hour," and "Mr. Clubley had the honour of leading Mrs. Raffles down the first dance to the tune of 'Off she goes' "; also a glimpse of the organization of the Java Auxiliary Bible Society at Batavia in 1814, when the Governor and Mrs. Raffles were "unanimously chosen to the chair." [Boulger, *Raffles*, 53–54, 183]. Yet such is the strength of insinuations of this sort that they can hardly be dispelled now except by positive information about the early life of Olivia Devenish. Careful local research which it is beyond the facilities of the present writers to undertake might thus produce an interesting footnote to the history of empire.

A-5 *John Devenish* (b. 1747?). He lived at Rush Hill, which he devised at his death to his nephew, Robert. He never married but had an illegitimate son, John Devenish, whose mother lived in Hill Street, a small village near Rush Hill. Perhaps it was this son who married

Bessy Nixon in 1833 [*Elphin Marriages*]. Descendants have not been traced, but some were still living there in 1933.

A-2 *Susannah Devenish* (b. 1767, d. 1819) was married in 1786 to Robert Jones Lloyd (b. 1762, d. 1832), of Ardnagowna, afterwards Smith Hill [*Elphin Marriages*]. There is a memorial tablet in Elphin Church. They had issue three sons and five daughters, as follows:

A-2-1 William Lloyd, died of consumption in the south of England, probably unmarried.

A-2-3 John Lloyd, a clergyman, inherited Smith Hill. He married Emma, daughter of Colonel Lloyd of Rockville and had issue one or two children who *o.s.p.* He was shot when returning from a church service on 28 November 1847.

A-2-5 Robert Lloyd, a physician, married Arabella Canfield.

A-2-2 Rebecca Lloyd married the Reverend Samuel Madden but *o.s.p.*

A-2-4 Elizabeth Lloyd (b. *ca.* 1790) married the Reverend W. Percy, curate to the Reverend Thomas Jones of Drumard and afterwards rector of Drumliffin, county Leitrim. Issue one son and seven daughters, known as "the beautiful Misses Percy." As far as known they were:

A-2-4-1 John Percy married in Carrick and left issue.

A-2-4-2 Lucy Percy
A-2-4-4 Sophia Percy } d. unmarried.

A-2-4-6 Sarah Percy married ..... Johnson of Kinlock.

A-2-4-8 Caroline Percy married Dean Potter.

A-2-4-10 ..... Percy married ..... Johnson and emigrated to Canada or New Zealand.

A-2-4-12 ..... Percy married Christopher French of Cloonyquin. Her third child, William Percy French was b. 1 May 1863, d. 1918.

A-2-6 Margaret Lloyd married Charles Peyton and had issue:

A-2-6-2 ..... Peyton, married Dr. ..... Hetherington and had issue: Margaret, Sarah, George, Charles, Lucy, and another son.

A-2-6-4 Anne Peyton married a cousin, ... Peyton, and had issue a daughter and five sons.

A-2-6-6 Meta Peyton married in Canada.

A-2-8 Susan Lloyd married Michael Fox of Stephen Green, Dublin, and had issue:

A-2-8-1 William Fox (d. 1834).

A-2-8-3 Robert Jones Fox married Eliza, daughter of Benedict Arthure, and had issue: Michael (b. 1845); Benedict (b. 1849); Robert (b. 1850); William (b. 1852); Mary Arthure Kate (b. 1854), who married John Lloyd Devenish (A-1-1-1-5).

A-2-8-5 Luke Fox (d. in infancy).

A-2-8-7 Michael Fox (d. 1843).
A-2-8-2 Susan Fox was married 20 September 1838 to John Devenish (A-1-1-1).
A-2-8-4 Anne Fox; no information.
A-2-8-6 Sophia Fox (d. 1841).
A-2-10 Jane Lloyd (d. unmarried).
A-2-12 Susannah Lloyd, married John Carson of Roscommon.

Children of George Devenish (A-1) *and Sarah Hemsworth*

A-1-1 *William Devenish* (b. 1774, d. 1838), of Mount Pleasant. He married at St. Anne's Church, Dublin, in 1809 Hannah, daughter of John Lloyd, M.D., of Denzille Street, Dublin, and Cloonfinlough House, county Roscommon [*Dublin Grants and Wills*, II, 274]. They had issue four sons, George, John, William, and Robert; also five daughters, Anne, Sarah, Hannah, Jane, and Susan; *vd. infra*.

A-1-3 *Godfrey Devenish* served in the Royal Artillery. He has not been definitely traced and according to an old pedigree died without issue. This is probably not correct. When Boulger was attempting to trace the parentage of Olivia Raffles he was informed by the Reverend William Devenish of Abbeylara that this Godfrey and his brother George had left Ireland and had never been heard from since [Boulger, *Raffles*, 16]. Evidence that a Godfrey Devenish emigrated to South Africa at this time and had issue will be presented in a later chapter [*Vd. infra*, Ch. X, South Africa].

A-1-5 *George Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1780), according to family tradition went to America and thence to South Africa.

A-1-7 *Robert Devenish* (b. 12 December 1785; d. 18 March 1864), lived at Rush Hill, which was devised to him by his uncle. He married on 21 February 1816 Theodosia (b. June 1793, d. 6 April 1881), daughter of the Reverend Luke Mahon, rector of Rooskey and second cousin of Major Denis Mahon of The Baun (now The Demesne), Strokestown [*Elphin Marriages*]. She was descended from Captain Nicholas Mahon, who died in 1680 and was reputed to be a descendant

of Mahon, elder brother of Brian Boru. Theodosia was a handsome and affectionate woman of strong will and clear mind. They had issue two sons, George and John, and three daughters, Sally, Ann, and Mary; *vd. infra.*

In appearance Robert Devenish was tall and remained slender to the day of his death, when his hair was snow white but still abundant. He had blue eyes and carried himself well. He was honest, courteous, punctilious, and affectionate. His will shows that he was a good business man and that his debts "were but few," an unusual happening for an Irish gentleman of that time. He had a strong will, knew exactly how he wanted things done, and made sure they were done that way.

A-1-9 *John Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1787); no information.

A-1-11 *Christopher Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1789) is said to have gone to America and thence to South Africa.

A-1-2 *Sarah Devenish* married in 1828 Captain William Morton of Fairview, near Boyle [*Elphin Marriages*]. They had issue: Sally, who married ..... Little; George; and Anne.

A-1-? *Anne Devenish*
A-1-? *Abigail Devenish*
A-1-? *Susannah Devenish*
} No information.

Descendants of William Devenish (A-1-1) *and Hannah Lloyd*

A-1-1-1 *John Devenish* (b. 21 June 1814; d. 2 February 1878), of Mount Pleasant, which then comprised 597 acres, married on 20 September 1838 Susan Emma (b. 1816, buried 22 March 1884), daughter of Michael Fox, solicitor, of Stephen's Green, Dublin [*Dublin Grants and Wills*, II, 274], and had issue four sons, William, Michael Fox, John Lloyd, Robert Jones Sylvester; also eight daughters, Susan Emma, Hannah Lloyd, Jane Sophia Moore, Sophia Eliza Georgina, Anne Sarah Fetherstone, Eliza Rebecca Geraldine, Hannah Lucinda, and Arabella Margaret; *vd. infra.*

(A-1-1-
John Dever
of Mt. Pleas
(21 June 181
2 Feb. 187

(A-1-1-6)
annah Devenish
(1819–1891)
Unmarried

(A-1-1-8)
Jane Devenish = William Mahon, of Cloonfree

William = E. K., d. of Alonzo Lawder
Bartholomew (bapt. 23 December 1843)
John Denis (b. 1857; d. So. Africa prob. unmarried)
Gilbert (bapt. 25 December 1858; no information)
Susan = Benjamin Wilme (one daughter, Kate)
Annie (d. unmarried)
Adelaide Olivia (bapt. 19 May 1851; d. unmarried)
Sarah Margaret Elizabeth (1855–1936)
Hannah (bapt. 18 May 1846; d. unmarried)

(A-1-
(Rev.) Willi
rector of A
(b. 1840; d
ca. 1912–1

-1-1-2) Susan Emma Devenish (b. 1838; d. unmarried 1867)
-1-1-4) Hannah Lloyd Devenish (1843–1853)
-1-1-6) Jane Sophia Moore Devenish (b. 1845; d. unm. *ca.* 1920)
-1-1-8) Sophia Eliza Georgina Devenish (1847–1850)
1-1-10) Anne Sarah Fetherstone Devenish = John Goodlatte
(bapt. 17 Nov. 1852; *o.s.p.*) Murray, M.D.
1-1-12) Eliza Rebecca Geraldine Devenish = Major-General
(bapt. 17 Oct. 1854; *o.s.p.*) A. S. Anderson
1-1-14) Hannah Lucinda Devenish = Rev. Joseph Clare Tram-
(bapt. 25 Nov. 1856) pleasure of Birkenhead

William (d. 1915)
Lillian Clare

1-1-16) Arabella Margaret Devenish = John Goodlatte Murray,
(bapt. 4 Nov. 1861) M.D., widower of sister.

(A-1-1-1-7-4)
Geraldine Susan = Conyers Baker, O.B.E.
Dorothea Devenish (d. 1921–2)
(b. 1881)

arvan,

) = Capt. Cecil Coldicott

R

PEDIGREE OF DEVENISH OF ROSCOMMON

(Continuation Chart A)

(A-1-1) William Devenish, of Mt. Pleasant (b. *ca.* 1774, d. 1838) = Hannah, d. of John Lloyd, M.D., of Dublin and Roscommon

- (A-1-1-1) John Devenish, of Mt. Pleasant (21 June 1814–2 Feb. 1878) = Susan Emma, d. of Michael Fox
- (A-1-1-3) William Devenish (d. 1842)
- (A-1-1-5) Robert Devenish, of Cloonfinlough (b. 1826–7; d. 6 April 1880) = Muriel, d. of Rev. Peter Toler, of Bloomfield, Roscommon
  - (A-1-1-5-2) Waller Lily = ...?... Muriel Devenish (*o.s.p.*)
  - (A-1-1-5-4) Hannah Jane Annesley Devenish (bapt. 29 May 1872)
- (A-1-1-2) Anne Devenish (b. 1804–5; d. 1892) Unmarried
- (A-1-1-4) Sarah Devenish = William Lloyd O'Brien
  - William Lloyd
  - John Devenish
  - Charles Robert
  - Hannah
- (A-1-1-6) Hannah Devenish (1819–1891) Unmarried
- (A-1-1-8) Jane Devenish = William Mahon, of Cloonfree
  - William = E. K., d. of Alonzo Lawder
  - Bartholomew (bapt. 23 December 1843)
  - John Denis (b. 1857; d. So. Africa prob. unmarried)
  - Gilbert (bapt. 25 December 1858; no information)
  - Susan = Benjamin Wilme (one daughter, Kate)
  - Annie (d. unmarried)
  - Adelaide Olivia (bapt. 19 May 1851; d. unmarried)
  - Sarah Margaret Elizabeth (1855–1936)
  - Hannah (bapt. 18 May 1846; d. unmarried)

- (A-1-1-1-1) (Rev.) William Devenish, rector of Abbeylara (b. 1840; *o.s.p. ca.* 1912–15) = Christian Rebecca, d. of Henry Murray, M.D., of Belfast
- (A-1-1-1-3) Michael Fox Devenish (1842–1866)
- (A-1-1-1-5) John Lloyd Devenish (1848–1926) = Mary Arthure Kate Fox (1850–1926)
  - (A-1-1-1-5-2) Susan Emma Fox Devenish (b. *ca.* 1888; d. unmarried 1924)
- (A-1-1-1-7) (Very Rev.) Robert Jones Sylvester Devenish, Dean of Cashel (1850–1916) = Rosamond Kate, d. of Rev. W. Price
- (A-1-1-2) Susan Emma Devenish (b. 1838; d. unmarried 1867)
- (A-1-1-4) Hannah Lloyd Devenish (1843–1853)
- (A-1-1-6) Jane Sophia Moore Devenish (b. 1845; d. unm. *ca.* 1920)
- (A-1-1-8) Sophia Eliza Georgina Devenish (1847–1850)
- (A-1-1-10) Anne Sarah Fetherstone Devenish (bapt. 17 Nov. 1852; *o.s.p.*) = John Goodlatte Murray, M.D.
- (A-1-1-12) Eliza Rebecca Geraldine Devenish (bapt. 17 Oct. 1854; *o.s.p.*) = Major-General A. S. Anderson
- (A-1-1-14) Hannah Lucinda Devenish (bapt. 25 Nov. 1856) = Rev. Joseph Clare Tram-pleasure of Birkenhead
  - William (d. 1915)
  - Lillian Clare
- (A-1-1-16) Arabella Margaret Devenish (bapt. 4 Nov. 1861) = John Goodlatte Murray, M.D., widower of sister.

- (A-1-1-1-7-1) John Graham Devenish, of Auckland, N.Z. (b. 1879; *o.s.p.* 1947)
- (A-1-1-1-7-3) William Roberts Devenish, C.E., of Winnipeg, Can. (b. 1883) = Gertrude Jean Bain Drummond
  - (A-1-1-1-7-3-1) Robert Graham Devenish (b. 1916; *o.s.p.* 1941)
  - (A-1-1-1-7-3-2) Rosamond Jean Devenish (b. 1916) = Major Ross Mac-Kiven Campbell
- (A-1-1-1-7-5) (Venerable) Robert Cecil Sylvester Devenish, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, formerly Archdeacon of Lahore, India = Lillian Darley Moore
  - (A-1-1-1-7-5-2) Rosamond Mary Devenish = Robert Russell Rathwell
    - Roderick Russell Rathwell
  - (A-1-1-1-7-5-4) Lillian Dorothy Sheelagh Devenish
- (A-1-1-1-7-2) Rosamond Esther Devenish (b. 1878) = Rev. John Going, rector of Dungarvan, Waterford
  - Rosamond Wilhelmina (b. 1911) = Capt. Cecil Coldicott
  - Thomas Harding
  - Robert John
- (A-1-1-1-7-4) Geraldine Susan Dorothea Devenish (b. 1881) = Conyers Baker, O.B.E. (d. 1921–2)

A-1-1-3 *William Devenish* (d. 1842).

A-1-1-5 *Robert Devenish* (b. 1826–7; d. 6 April 1880), of Cloonfinlough, married in 1869 Muriel, only daughter of the Reverend Peter Toler of Bloomfield, county Roscommon and had issue:

A-1-1-5-2 *Waller Lily Muriel Devenish* (bapt. 11 August 1870); married but *o.s.p.*

A-1-1-5-4 *Hannah Jane Annesley Devenish* (bapt. 29 May 1872).

A-1-1-2 *Anne Devenish* (b. 1804–5; buried 27 August 1892); unmarried, lived in Dublin.

A-1-1-4 *Sarah Devenish* was married on 22 August 1838 to William Lloyd O'Brien, Jr., of Mount Francis, county Roscommon [*Elphin Marriages*]. They emigrated to Michigan and had issue:

A-1-1-4-1 William Lloyd O'Brien.
A-1-1-4-3 John Devenish O'Brien.
A-1-1-4-5 Charles Robert O'Brien.
A-1-1-4-2 Hannah O'Brien.

A-1-1-6 *Hannah Devenish* (b. 1819; buried 12 December 1891); unmarried, lived in Dublin.

A-1-1-8 *Jane Devenish* was married on 16 December 1842 to William Mahon of Cloonfree, second son of Bartholomew Mahon of Strokestown [*Elphin Marriages*]:

A-1-1-8-1 William Mahon married E..... K....., daughter of Alonzo Lawder and widow of ..... Gunning, by whom he had one son, Denis, lately living near Athlone.
A-1-1-8-3 Bartholomew Mahon (bapt. 23 December 1843); died unmarried.
A-1-1-8-5 John Denis Mahon (bapt. 4 October 1857); died in South Africa, probably unmarried.

A-1-1-8-7 Gilbert Mahon (bapt. 25 December 1858); has not been heard from for years.
A-1-1-8-2 Susan Mahon (b. *ca.* 1848) married Benjamin Wilme and had a daughter, Kate (*o.s.p. ca.* 1940).
A-1-1-8-4 Annie Mahon, died unmarried.
A-1-1-8-6 Adelaide Olivia Mahon (bapt. 19 May 1851), died unmarried.
A-1-1-8-8 Sarah Margaret Elizabeth Mahon (bapt. 24 April 1855; d. 1936); lived with the widow of her brother William near Athlone.
A-1-1-8-10 Hannah Mahon (bapt. 18 May 1846); died unmarried.

Children of John Devenish (A-1-1-1) *and Susan Emma Fox*

A-1-1-1-1 *William Devenish* (bapt. 26 November 1840; d. *ca.* 1912–1915) of Mount Pleasant, a clergyman. B.A. (Trinity College, Dublin), 1861; Div. Test. (2d class), 1864. Ordained deacon 1864, priest 1865 (Diocese of Armagh). Curate of Kilsheary 1864–1869, Ballyclog 1869–1872, Drumcree 1872–1877; All Saints Vauxhall, living 1877–1885; Holy Trinity, St. Helen's, Lancs. 1885–1886. Incumbent of Abbeylara with Drumlummon, county Longford, 1886-*ca.* 1910. Thereafter resided in Belfast [*Crockford, 1900*, 372; *Burke's Landed Gentry, Ire.*, (ed. 1912), I, 179]. He married Christian Rebecca, only daughter of Henry Murray, M.D., of Belfast. No issue.

A-1-1-1-3 *Michael Fox Devenish* (b. 24 February 1842; d. 16 April 1866).

A-1-1-1-5 *John Lloyd Devenish* (bapt. 30 December 1848; d. in Dublin 20 June 1926). He married 19 June 1884 his first cousin, Mary Arthure Kate Fox (b. 1850; d. 13 October 1926), and had issue one daughter, Susan Emma Fox (b. *ca.* 1888; d. unmarried 17 February 1924). Lived in Australia with his wife's brother, and later at Kilglass House, Strokestown. [*Vd. Walford's County Families*, (ed. 1920), 384].

A-1-1-1-7 *Robert Jones Sylvester Devenish*, (b. 1850, d. 16 September 1916), a clergyman. B. A. (Trinity College, Dublin), 1871; Div. Test. (1st class) 1872, M. A. 1877; member of Senate. Ordained deacon 1873, priest 1874 (Cashel). Curate of St. Patrick, Waterford, 1874–1881, prebendary of Rossduff, Waterford Cathedral, 1883–1886,

Archdeacon of Waterford 1886–1913; vicar of Cahir with Derrygrath, 1886–1913, and rural dean; Dean of Cashel, 1913–1916 [*Crockford, 1900*, 372; *Who Was Who, 1916–1928*, 284]. He married on 5 February 1877 Rosamond Kate, daughter of the Reverend W. Price, rector of St. Olaf's, Waterford, and his wife, the former Rosamond Roberts. Issue: three sons, John Graham, William Roberts, Robert Cecil Sylvester; and two daughters, Rosamond Esther, and Geraldine Susan Dorothea; *vd. infra.*

A-1-1-1-2 *Susan Emma Devenish* (b. 28 August 1838; d. unmarried 8 July 1867).

A-1-1-1-4 *Hannah Lloyd Devenish* (bapt. 14 June 1843; d. 1853).

A-1-1-1-6 *Jane Sophia Moore Devenish* (b. 8 July 1845; d. unmarried at Cashel *ca.* 1920).

A-1-1-1-8 *Sophia Eliza Georgina Devenish* (b. 11 March 1847; d. 1850).

A-1-1-1-10 *Anne Sarah Fetherstone Devenish* (bapt. 17 November 1852); married in Australia 17 October 1883 to John Goodlatte Murray, M.D.; *o.s.p.*

A-1-1-1-12 *Eliza Rebecca Geraldine Devenish* (bapt. 17 October 1854; married Major General A. S. Anderson; *o.s.p.*

A-1-1-1-14 *Hannah Lucinda Devenish* (bapt. 25 November 1856); married 20 April 1884 the Reverend Joseph Clare Trampleasure, of Birkenhead. Issue: William, who died in camp in England *ca.* 1915, having left Canada to enlist; and Lilian Clare, of R.V. Hospital, Boscome, Hants.

A-1-1-1-16 *Arabella Margaret Devenish* (bapt. 4 March 1861); married in Australia John Goodlatte Murray, M.D., the widower of her sister Anne.

Children of the Very Reverend Robert Jones Sylvester Devenish (A-I-I-I-7) *and Rosamond Kate Price*

A-I-I-I-7-1 *John Graham Devenish* (b. 1879, d. 1 June 1947). Formerly Captain, Inniskilling Fusiliers; badly wounded in the Boer War and first World War. Unmarried; resided in Auckland, New Zealand.

A-I-I-I-7-3 *William Roberts Devenish*, C.E. (b. 1883). Educated at St. Columba's College and Trinity College, Dublin. Emigrated to Canada when twenty years of age and engaged in railway engineering work; now General Superintendent, Manitoba District, Canadian National Railways. Married in 1913 Gertrude Jean Bain, daughter of R. J. Drummond, Perth, Ontario. Residence: 172 Kingsway, Winnipeg. Issue:

A-I-I-I-7-3-1 *Robert Graham Devenish* (b. 1916, *o.s.p.* 1941). He died as the result of enemy action in London early in 1941 while serving as a Lieutenant in a Canadian Regiment of Engineers.

A-I-I-I-7-3-2 *Rosamond Jean Devenish* (b. 1916), twin sister of Robert Graham Devenish, married 25 June 1947 Major Ross MacKiven Campbell of the Canadian Army.

A-I-I-I-7-5 *Robert Cecil Sylvester Devenish* (b. 22 November 1888), a clergyman. B.A. (Trinity College, Dublin) and Div. Test. 1911; M.A. 1934. Ordained deacon 1912, priest 1913 (Kilmore). Curate of Templemichael, county Longford, 1912–1915; T.C.F., 1915–1919, A.C.F., 1919; Chaplain, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, 1919–1941:—St. James, Delhi, 1919–1920; Peshawar, 1919–1921; Waziristan Field Force, 1921–1922; Risalpur 1923–1924; Kohat 1924–1927; Nowshera 1927–1930; Quetta 1930–1933; Lahore Diocese, Lahore, 1933–1941, Bishop's Commiss. 1934 and 1937, Archdeacon of Lahore from 1934. 1941–1945, Rector of St. Paul's Naval and Garrison Church, Esquimalt, B. C., Canada [*Crockford, 1939*, 357; *Who's Who, 1946*, *sub nom.* Devenish]. Now living at Shanklin, Isle of Wight. He married Lilian

Darley, second daughter of the late Right Reverend W. R. Moore, Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh. Issue, two daughters:

A-1-1-1-7-5-2 *Rosamond Mary Devenish* married Robert Russell Rathwell; issue, a son Roderick Russell Rathwell (b. February 1947).

A-1-1-1-7-5-4 *Lillian Dorothy Sheelagh Devenish.*

A-1-1-1-7-2 *Rosamond Esther Devenish* (b. 1878) married 7 June 1910 the Reverend John Going. Residence: The Rectory, Dungarvan, county Waterford. Issue: Rosamond Wilhelmina (b. 1911), married 9 May 1933 Captain Cecil Coldicott; Thomas Harding; Robert John.

A-1-1-1-7-4 *Geraldine Susan Dorothea* (b. 1881) married in February 1911 Conyers Baker, O.B.E. (d. 1921–1922). No issue. Residence: 24 Redcliffe Square, London, S.W. 10.

Descendants of Robert Devenish (A-1-7) *and Theodosia Mahon*

A-1-7-1 *George Devenish* (b. 2 December 1822; d. 31 December 1889). As the eldest son he would have inherited Rush Hill, but preferring a more adventurous life he made some arrangement with his father whereby his rights to the estate were resigned to his younger brother, John. He was educated at Portora and Putney Engineering College, where he obtained the C.E. degree. He took various academic prizes, and was noted also for exceptional strength and athletic prowess. He was engaged in railway engineering in England and Sweden and was among those sent in 1854 by the Government to investigate the possibilities of a sea level canal across the Isthmus of Darien, following the course of the Caledonia and Savannah Rivers and extending from Caledonia Bay to Darien Harbor. The excavation was considered too heavy, with the machinery then available, and they reported adversely.

He married on 6 May 1852 Anne Knox [*Dublin Grants and Wills*, II, 274], who died without issue 31 January 1853. He married secondly

on 15 April 1857 Mary Percy Jones (b. at Bellary, India, 24 February 1830; d. at Winona, Balbriggan, 15 October 1910), daughter of Major Theophilus Bolton Jones (b. 1788, d. 1850), of Drumard, county Leitrim, and his wife Ann Frances, daughter of Captain Stephen Swain [*Ibid.*]. Major Jones's father was the son of the Reverend Thomas Jones, a descendant of Bryan Jones, who had a grant of land in Leitrim in 1622; his mother was Elizabeth, great granddaughter of Bartholomew Arabin, a Huguenot refugee to Ireland in 1685. Captain Swain was descended from Richard Swain (b. 1601), who sailed from London in the True Love on 17 September 1635 and founded Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639.

By his second wife George Devenish had issue one son, Robert Jones Devenish, and three daughters, Frances Fitzgerald, Theodosia Mary, and Annie Elizabeth; *vd.* infra.

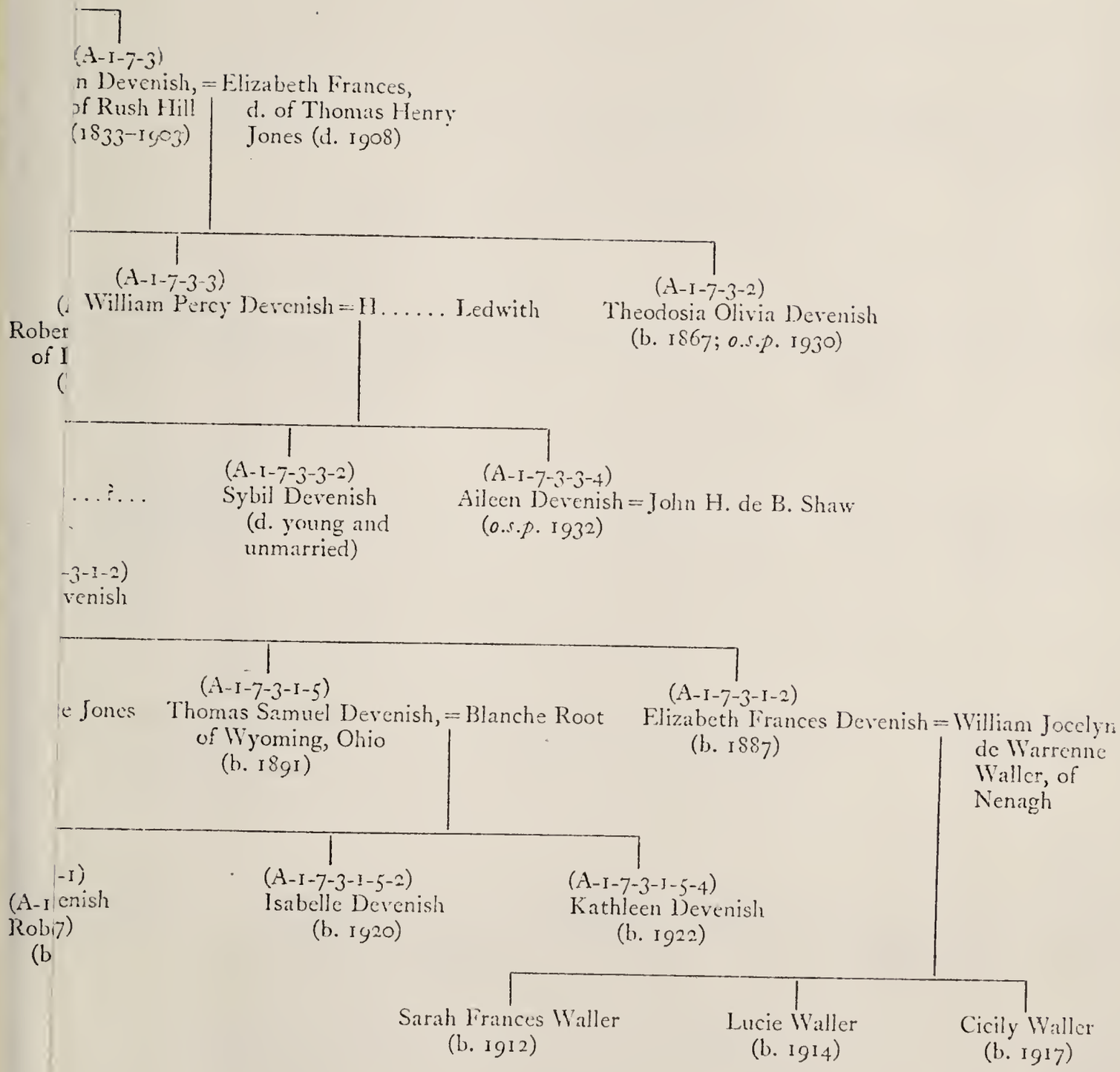
A-1-7-3 *John Devenish*, J.P. (b. 4 February 1833; d. 13 August 1903). He married 18 June 1856 Elizabeth Frances (d. 1908), daughter of Thomas Henry Jones (a younger brother of Major Theophilus Bolton Jones), and had issue two sons, Robert and William Percy, and a daughter Theodosia Olivia; *vd. infra*. John Devenish inherited Rush Hill and added a wing to the house, but he later lost the property, which thus passed out of the family.

A-1-7-2 *Sarah Devenish* (b. 10 October 1820) was married on 12 June 1837 to Thomas Morton (b. 10 October 1799; d. 1848), of Castlenode, Lisroyen, and Ruane, Strokestown [*Elphin Marriages*], and had issue three sons and three daughters, as follows:

A-1-7-2-1 John Morton (b. 1840, d. 1885) went to Canada in the early sixties and settled at North Bruce. In 1882 he moved to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. He recruited a company of volunteers to assist in the suppression of Riel's rebellion and was killed near the village of Duck Lake, 16 March 1885. He married Honor Kelly of Strokestown (d. 1893) and had issue:

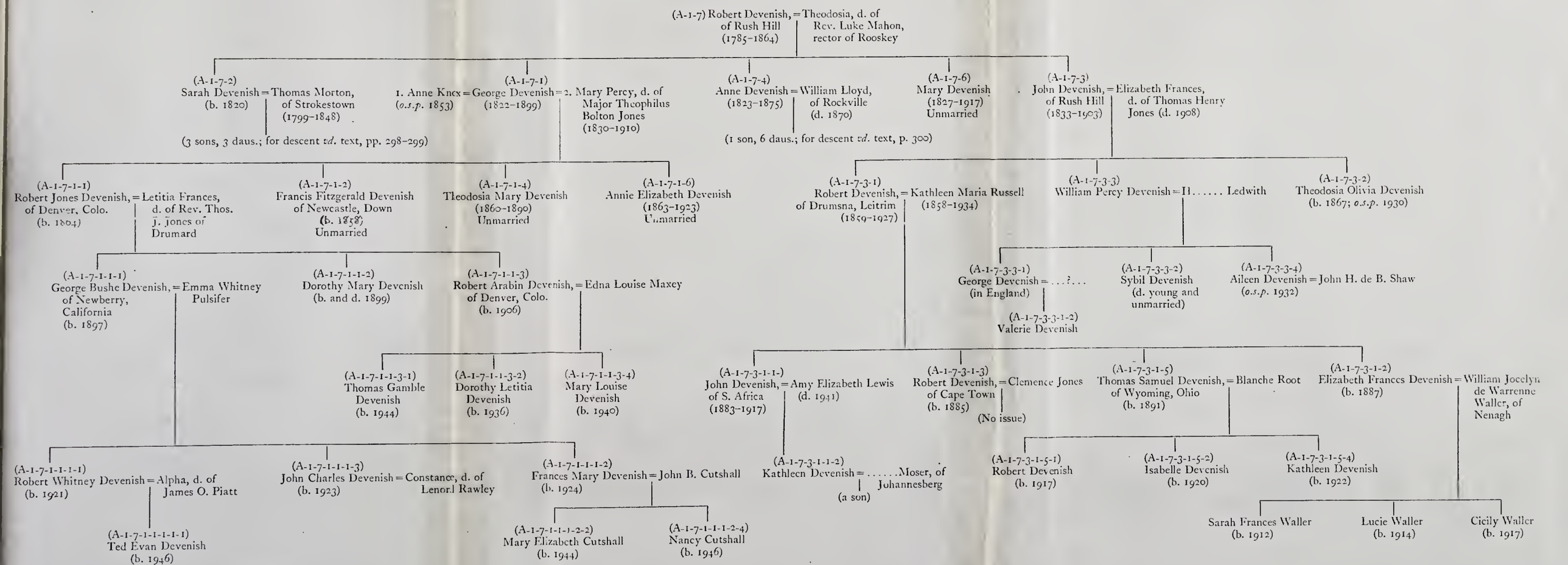
A-1-7-2-1-1 Robert Morton (b. 3 July 1867) married in 1901 Maud V.E. Plaxton. Issue: a son, John Vincent, and a daughter, Doris Olivia. Residence: Box 191, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada.

A-1-7-2-1-3 Charles Hawkes Morton (b. 25 July 1873) married in 1900 Elizabeth Knox (*o.s.p.* 1941).


(A-1-7-3)
n Devenish, = Elizabeth Frances,
of Rush Hill d. of Thomas Henry
(1833–1903) Jones (d. 1908)
(A-1-7-3-3)
William Percy Devenish = H..... Ledwith
(A-1-7-3-2)
Theodosia Olivia Devenish
(b. 1867; o.s.p. 1930)
(A-1-7-3-3-2)
Sybil Devenish
(d. young and
unmarried)
(A-1-7-3-3-4)
Aileen Devenish = John H. de B. Shaw
(o.s.p. 1932)
(A-1-7-3-1-5)
Thomas Samuel Devenish, = Blanche Root
of Wyoming, Ohio
(b. 1891)
(A-1-7-3-1-2)
Elizabeth Frances Devenish = William Jocelyn
(b. 1887) de Warrenne
Waller, of
Nenagh
(A-1-7-3-1-5-2)
Isabelle Devenish
(b. 1920)
(A-1-7-3-1-5-4)
Kathleen Devenish
(b. 1922)
Sarah Frances Waller
(b. 1912)
Lucie Waller
(b. 1914)
Cicily Waller
(b. 1917)

PEDIGREE OF DEVENISH OF ROSCOMMON

(Continuation Chart B)



A-1-7-2-1-2 Sara Morton (b. 1863, d. 1943) married in 1883 Henry Allan Reid. Issue, two children who died young and unmarried.

A-1-7-2-1-4 Annie Morton (b. 10 March 1865) married in 1886 Robert McBeath. Issue, John Morton and Winifred Isabell.

A-1-7-2-1-6 Theodosia Morton (b. 29 June 1871) married in 1914 James Phelps (d. 1917); no issue.

A-1-7-2-3 Robert Morton, M.D. (Trinity College, Dublin) (b. 1841; d. 19 December 1905). He married Lavinia Charlotte Shanly, daughter of Alexander Percy of Willowfield, and had issue:

A-1-7-2-3-1 Thomas Mahon Morton, M.D. (b. 4 September 1867; d. 1935). He married first Clara Hogan (*o.s.p.*); secondly Constance Wood, by whom he had issue:

A-1-7-2-3-1-1 Robert Devenish Morton (b. 1 January 1920).

A-1-7-2-3-1-2 Margaret Percy Mahon Morton (b. 26 November 1915).

A-1-7-2-3-1-4 Mary Lavinia Devenish Morton (b. 11 July 1917).

A-1-7-2-3-3 George Percy Morton (b. 1871). He emigrated to Canada in 1899 and was in the Northwest Mounted Police in the Yukon in that year, but has not been heard of for many years.

A-1-7-2-3-2 Olivia Penrose Morton (b. 16 June 1868). Residence: Church Road, Nenagh.

A-1-7-2-3-4 Sara Devenish Morton (b. 1870; d. *ca.* 1946) married in 1908 Christopher Johns, M.D. (d. 1935), of Joymount Court, Carrickfergus, and had issue a daughter, Betty. Residence: Nenagh.

A-1-7-2-3-6 Grace Morton (b. 1876) married first Richard Lee, of Limerick, by whom she had a son, Richard; secondly, Godfrey Angley. Residence: Limerick.

A-1-7-2-3-8 Margaret (Meta) Morton (b. 1880) married William Tisdall of Donemark, Bantry. Issue: a son, Robert, who is married and has issue; and a daughter who married ..... Hooker. Residence: Hazel Point, Nenagh.

A-1-7-2-5 Charles Hawkes Morton (b. 1847; d. 10 April 1923). Unmarried; built Ruane, near Strokestown, in 1873.

A-1-7-2-2 Theodosia Morton (b. 8 August 1838; *o.s.p.* 1923) married John Hardy.

A-1-7-2-4 Susan Morton (b. 19 December 1844; *o.s.p.* 1912) married first Joseph Eglington; secondly, the Reverend William Welwood.

A-1-7-2-6 Thomasina Morton (b. 19 May 1849; *o.s.p.* 19 January 1942) married on 3 August 1878 John Jerome O'Flaherty, C.E. (d. in India, 28 September 1880).

A-1-7-4 *Anne Devenish* (b. 12 December 1823; d. 1875) was married on 19 December 1849 to William Lloyd of Rockville (d. 7 January 1870). William Lloyd was descended from Owen Lloyd (b. 1714), who in 1740 married Susanna, daughter and heiress of Richard Blackburne and thereby acquired Carrickena, now Rockville. Rockville passed to

the eldest son of William Lloyd's eldest son by an earlier marriage. By Anne Devenish he had, in addition to three children who died in infancy, the following issue:

A-1-7-4-1 William Lloyd (b. 21 May 1859) married Lucy Magee (b. 1864, d. 1900). Residence: 24 Park Avenue, Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Issue:

A-1-7-4-1-1 William Lloyd (b. 1887) married first Frances Peck (*o.s.p.*); secondly Grace Harris. Issue: William (b. 1931). Residence: Colorado Springs, Colorado.

A-1-7-4-1-3 Robert Lloyd (b. 1890) married May .... (*o.s.p.* December, 1940). Address: Indiana Steel and Wire Company, 305 Riverside Drive, Muncie, Indiana.

A-1-7-4-1-2 Catherine Lloyd (b. 1892) married Arthur Hubbard (d. 1929). Issue: Arthur (b. 1921), who married Dorothy Merrit on 23 December 1942; and Lucy Jane (b. 1924).

A-1-7-4-1-4 Lucy Lloyd (b. 1894) } Residence: 24 Park Avenue, Broad-
A-1-7-4-1-6 Marion Lloyd (b. 1896) } moor, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

A-1-7-4-2 Catherine Lloyd (b. 4 October 1850; d. unmarried 7 August 1869).

A-1-7-4-4 Theodosia Lloyd (b. 31 August 1852; d. in Denver, Colorado, 1915). She married first Alexander Dick and had issue a daughter, Elsie, who married and has issue; secondly William Newrath, by whom no issue.

A-1-7-4-6 Annette Lloyd (b. 14 October 1856; *o.s.p.* 1927); married her first cousin, William Lloyd of Strokestown.

A-1-7-4-8 Frances Elizabeth Lloyd (b. 5 April 1858); died unmarried.

A-1-7-4-10 Mary Lloyd (b. 28 December 1860) married John McConnel, of Yorkshire. No issue. Residence: Larkfield, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

A-1-7-4-12 Emma Lloyd (b. 21 April 1862; d. 1872).

A-1-7-6 *Mary Devenish* (b. 28 August 1827; d. 1 January 1917). Unmarried.

Children of George Devenish (A-1-7-1) *and Mary Percy Jones*

A-1-7-1-1 *Robert Jones Devenish* (b. 17 August 1864 at 12 Frankfort Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin). Educated Drogheda Grammar School and Trinity College, Dublin; graduated 1887 as a senior moderator and gold medalist. Emigrated to United States, 1888, landing at Baltimore in February of that year. Civil engineer, retired. For many years with Great Western Sugar Company, of Denver, Colorado. Residence: 649 Detroit Street, Denver. Author of the present work.

He married 17 March 1894 his cousin Letitia Frances, eldest daughter of Reverend Thomas J. Jones of Drumard (b. 1820, d. 1889) and his wife, the former Letitia Eleanor Percy. He was the eldest son of Major Theophilus Bolton Jones and inherited Drumard, but sold it to his first cousin William Jones, who lost the place. Letitia Eleanor Percy (b. 1836, d. 1922) was the eldest daughter of John Percy of Garadice, county Leitrim.

Issue: two sons, George Bushe and Robert Arabin; one daughter, Dorothy Mary (b. and d. 1899); *vd. infra.*

A-1-7-1-2 *Frances Fitzgerald Devenish* (b. 13 May 1858). Unmarried. Residence: The Kyles, Newcastle, county Down.

A-1-7-1-4 *Theodosia Mary Devenish* (b. 1 August 1860; d. unmarried 3 February 1890).

A-1-7-1-6 *Annie Elizabeth Devenish* (b. 29 January 1863; d. unmarried 6 September 1923).

Children of John Devenish (A-1-7-3) *and Elizabeth Frances Jones*

A-1-7-3-1 *Robert Devenish* (b. 8 October 1859; d. 28 January 1927) of Drumsna, county Leitrim, married in 1882 Kathleen Maria (Kitty) (b. 1858; d. 1934 near Cincinnati, Ohio), eldest daughter of Thomas Russell, Esq., J.P., of Tully House, county Roscommon [*Vd.* Walford's *County Families*, (ed. 1920), 384]. Issue: three sons, John, Robert, and Thomas Samuel; a daughter, Elizabeth Frances; *vd. infra.*

A-1-7-3-3 *William Percy Devenish* (b. 1862; d. 18 February 1897) married H..... Ledwith of county Longford. Issue:

A-1-7-3-3-1 *George Devenish*, resides in England; married and has one daughter only, *Valerie* (A-1-7-3-3-1-2).

A-1-7-3-3-2 *Sybil Devenish* (d. young and unmarried).

A-1-7-3-3-4 *Aileen Devenish* (*o.s.p.* 1932), married John H. de B. Shaw.

A-1-7-3-2 *Theodosia Olivia Devenish* (b. 1867; d. unmarried 1930).

Children of Robert Jones Devenish (A-1-7-1-1)
and Letitia Frances Jones

A-1-7-1-1-1 *George Bushe Devenish* (b. in Florida, 11 November 1897). Graduated Mechanical Engineer, University of Colorado. Served with 115th Engineers in France, first World War; Major, Corps of Engineers, stationed in England and France, second World War. He married in 1920 Emma Whitney, daughter of John Charles Pulsifer of Salem, Massachusetts. Residence: Newberry, California. Issue:

A-1-7-1-1-1-1 *Robert Whitney Devenish* (b. 19 July 1921 at Longmont, Colorado). Lieutenant, AAF, second World War, serving as bomber pilot with Eighth Air Force in England; later as pilot instructor. Now Captain, AAF, Seventh Air Force, Hawaii. Married 1 June 1945 Alpha, daughter of James Oliver Piatt of Fayette, Missouri. Issue:

A-1-7-1-1-1-1-1 *Ted Evan Devenish* (b. in Hawaii 27 December 1946).

A-1-7-1-1-1-3 *John Charles Devenish* (b. 16 May 1923 in Denver, Colorado). Pilot trainee, second World War, 1942–1943, but discharged due to physical disability after automobile accident. Married 12 January 1947 Constance, daughter of Lenord Rawley.

A-1-7-1-1-1-2 *Frances Mary Devenish* (b. 14 December 1924 in Denver, Colorado) married 13 December 1943 Lieutenant John B. Cutshall, AAF, who served in the Pacific Theatre, World War II. Residence (June, 1947): Tombstone, Arizona. Issue:

A-1-7-1-1-1-2-2 *Mary Elizabeth Cutshall* (b. 24 September 1944).

A-1-7-1-1-1-2-4 *Nancy Cutshall* (b. 20 September 1946).

A-1-7-1-1-3 *Robert Arabin Devenish* (b. in Ohio 7 November 1906). Graduated Mechanical Engineer, University of Colorado. Married in 1931 Edna Louise, daughter of Claude Maxey of Denver. Residence: 2990 Birch Street, Denver, Colorado. Issue:

A-1-7-1-1-3-1 *Thomas Gamble Devenish* (b. 12 August 1944).
A-1-7-1-1-3-2 *Dorothy Letitia Devenish* (b. 29 January 1936).
A-1-7-1-1-3-4 *Mary Louise Devenish* (b. 26 February 1940).

A-1-7-1-1-2 *Dorothy Mary Devenish* (b. and d. 1899).

Children of Robert Devenish (A-1-7-3-1) *and Kathleen Maria Russell*

A-1-7-3-1-1 *John Devenish* (b. 1883, d. 1917). Went to South Africa with Kingston's Irish Horse in the Boer War and settled there. Married in 1910 Amy Elizabeth (d. March 1941), eldest daughter of Frederick William Lewis, of Berlin, Cape Colony. Issue, a daughter:

A-1-7-3-1-1-2 *Kathleen Devenish* (b. 1913) married ..... Moser, and has issue, a son. Residence: Johannesburg.

A-1-7-3-1-3 *Robert Devenish* (b. 1885). Educated at King's Hospital. Emigrated to South Africa in 1905; Lieutenant Colonel, South African Police, now retired. Married in 1913 Clemence Jones, of Harrismith, South Africa; no issue. Residence: Rush Hill, George, Cape Province, South Africa.

A-1-7-3-1-5 *Thomas Samuel Devenish* (b. 1891). Emigrated to the United States in 1912; married in 1916 Blanche Root, of Cincinnati. Residence: 68 Reilly Road, Wyoming, Ohio. Issue:

A-1-7-3-1-5-1 *Robert Devenish* (b. 1917).
A-1-7-3-1-5-2 *Isabelle Devenish* (b. 1920).
A-1-7-3-1-5-4 *Kathleen Devenish* (b. 1922).

A-1-7-3-1-2 *Elizabeth Frances (Fairie) Devenish* (b. 1887) married 1911 William Jocelyn de Warrenne Waller, Prior Park, Nenagh. Issue: Sara Frances (b. 1912); Lucie (b. 1914); Cicely (b. 1917).

C. Devenish in Westmeath

In the preceding section Roscommon families descended from William, third son of George Devenish of Dublin and Athlone, have been traced. After his transplantation into Roscommon by Cromwell, William was unable to obtain restoration of his property in Athlone, and none of his descendants appears to have had any further connection with that city or with Westmeath. Yet the names of other Devenishes appear in the records of both city and county. Efforts to discover what relationship existed between them and the Roscommon family have been unsuccessful, but we have some indications that there was a connection. George Devenish of Mount Pleasant (A-1 in Section B) stated in the pedigree he constructed in 1777 that George of Athlone had a brother James who was the ancestor of General John James Devenish, and this statement was repeated by D'Alton, but perhaps solely on the authority of the pedigree [D'Alton, *King James's Irish Army List*, I, 177]. Another note in the same pedigree indicates that Christopher Devenish of Collierstown, head of the Westmeath family and a contemporary of William Devenish of Roscommon, was supposed to have been the father of John Devenish of Portlick Castle, county Westmeath, and of Anthony Devenish of Collierstown. The pedigree of course reports family traditions which had been handed down to George Devenish of Mount Pleasant, and many of its early details are demonstrably inaccurate. But the germ of truth in this tradition may well be that the Westmeath Devenishes were descended from that James Devenish of Dublin who was obliged to migrate to Athlone about 1647 and was later transplanted with his wife Margaret into Connaught. It has been shown that he was probably the grandson rather than the son of Edmund Devenish the elder, and may therefore have been a nephew rather than a brother of George Devenish of Dublin and Athlone [*Vd.* Section A, *supra*].

Unfortunately it has not been possible to establish a connection between James Devenish of Athlone and John Devenish of Portlick Castle, the first known ancestor of the Westmeath family. If Vicars was correct in giving the name of James Devenish's wife as Margaret it is possible that she was the Margaret Manly who was the second

ATH

of Clonalis

d Devenish, =
ehan and
ole
4?)

Anthony Dev
of Colliersto
Westmeat
(on voters lis

(1-5) William
(hyphena
ceeding to the
Court as devis
John Meares)

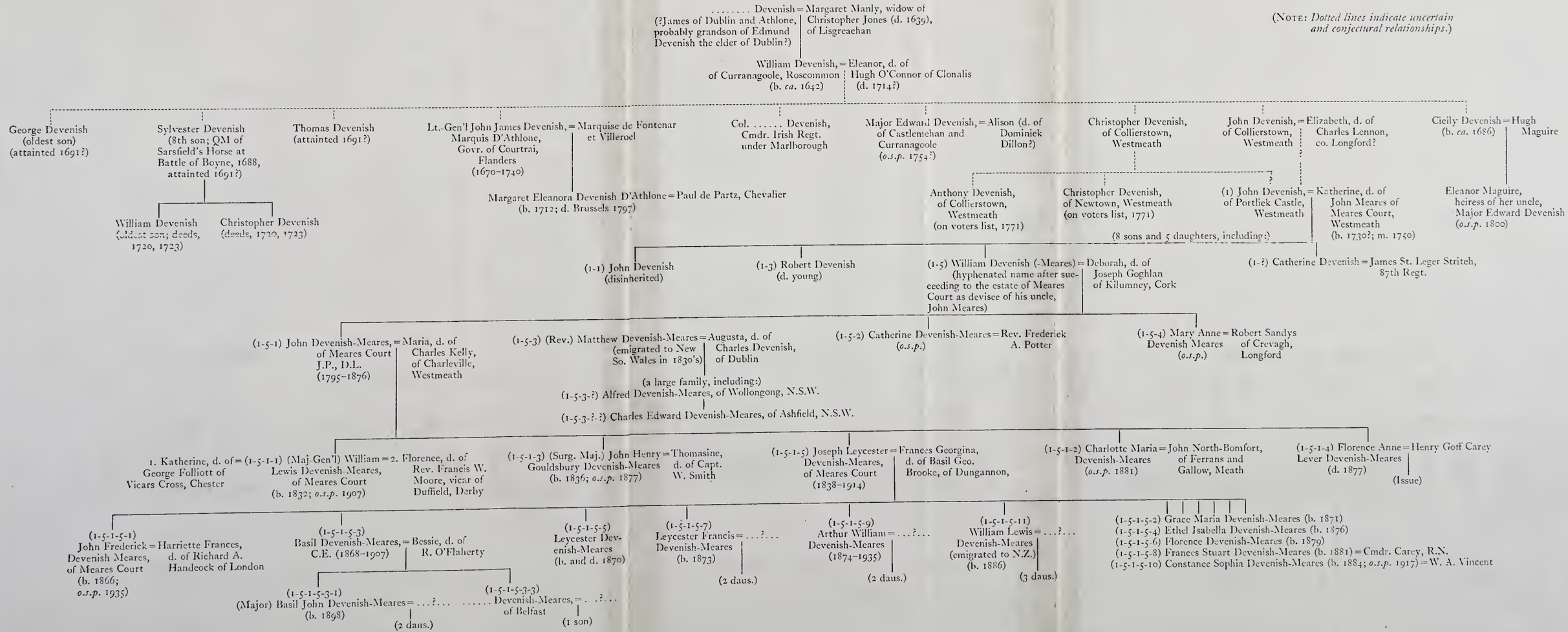
evenish-Meares

es Georgina,
Basil Geo.
ke, of Dungann

(1-5
Willia
Devenish
(emigrated
(b. 188

PEDIGREE OF DEVENISH OF WESTMEATH

(Note: *Dotted lines indicate uncertain and conjectural relationships.*)



wife of Christopher Jones. From the funeral entry in the Office of Arms we know that Christopher Jones died in 1639, leaving a son Edward and five daughters, one of whom was then married. These were children of the first wife, so that it appears Margaret Manly must have married an elderly widower. After his death she married a Devenish whose given name is not shown in the records and had by him a son, William Devenish of Curranagoole, county Roscommon, born about 1642. In her will, made 14 April 1677 but since destroyed, she named him her sole legatee and executor, as we know from a summary found by Mr. Walter A. Jones, of Strokestown, among his papers.

Although we know that Margaret Manly married a Devenish we cannot, of course, be sure that she was the Margaret who married James Devenish of Athlone. Nor is the identity of her son, William Devenish of Curranagoole, very clear. It seems to be reasonably certain that a William Devenish married Eleanor O'Connor, who was either the sister or the daughter of Hugh O'Connor of Clonalis (b. 1592, d. 1673). If the sister then Eleanor could have been the first wife of William Devenish of Carrowneclogher (1-5 of Section B), son of George Devenish of Dublin and Athlone. However, one reference to Eleanor indicates that she died in 1714, so that it seems more likely she was the daughter of Hugh O'Connor and wife of another William Devenish. There are two townlands near Strokestown called respectively Carrowneclogher and Curra(gh)nagoole. It was the original supposition of the authors that both were embraced in the grant confirmed to William Devenish of Carrowneclogher in 1678, but this is not a necessary assumption. Curranagoole may have belonged to another William Devenish. It was possibly acquired by his marriage with Eleanor O'Connor and may have been a part of Cloonakilla, an O'Connor property.

Of course we cannot ignore the possibility that William of Carrowneclogher and William of Curranagoole may have been identical. However, if this were true it would mean that Margaret Manly married, not James but George Devenish, which would probably mean that there were after all two Georges, of Dublin and Athlone

respectively. It will be recalled that in the preceding section the following line of descent was shown: 1 George Devenish; 1-5 William Devenish; 1-5-1 George Devenish (*o.s.p.*) and 1-5-7 Christopher Devenish. Facts will now be presented which can be fitted into this succession and are therefore consistent with the assumption of a single William Devenish, except that they might require the rejection of Ulster's positive statement that George Devenish (1-5-1) died without issue. Also we should have to assume that Katherine, daughter of Christopher Jones, had become the second wife of William Devenish, son of her father's second wife, Margaret Manly, by her second husband, *i.e.*, Katherine would probably have been a good many years older than her husband. In view of this and of the evidence already presented for the identity of George of Dublin with George of Athlone it seems preferable to assume that there was a separate William of Curranagoole. Some data will now be presented concerning a group of Devenishes who were probably descended from this William but whose relationships are not entirely clear:

1 and 2. *George Devenish* and *Sylvester Devenish*, first and eighth sons of William Devenish (of Curranagoole?). In 1693 William Palmer, Gent., petitioned the crown for a grant of houses in Athlone and lands in Roscommon and Westmeath which had originally belonged to William Devenish. He set forth that he had lent money to George Devenish, "eldest son and heir of William Devenish, on bonds and judgments and demanded a mortgage for his security of lands adjudged him by the Articles of Limerick [1691]; but Sylvester Devenish, his eighth son, took possession of the lands and estate, though neither George nor Sylvester Devenish had any right to the estate, as it belonged to the King." These facts are derived wholly from the digests of the original papers appearing in calendars and are not perfectly clear as stated [*State Papers, Domestic, Wm. & Mary*, IV, 415, VI, 17; *Treasury Books & Papers*, I, 342, XI, 173, 370, 388, XL, 544]. The meaning apparently is that George had served with or supported Sarsfield and was one of those to whom family estates were returned after the Treaty of Limerick. However, Palmer offered to disclose

facts which would establish that the lands in question never in fact belonged to George but were the property of the crown, presumably because of earlier forfeiture. According to the petition they were in 1693 actually in the possession of Sylvester Devenish, but it is not clear whether he was the eighth son of George or of William Devenish. If this was William of Curranagoole, born about 1642, it is probable that Sylvester was William's son and George's brother. Whether George was living at the time of the petition is not clear. After several inquiries by the Lords Justices at the instance of the Lords of the Treasury it was decided that in the event Palmer's evidence showed title in the crown a fourth part of the property, besides the benefit of any mortgage to which he could establish a right, should be awarded him. The final disposition of the matter we do not know. These facts could of course apply to George, first son of William Devenish of Carrowneclogher but if so would seem to show that he either had a number of brothers of whom we were not aware, or, if Sylvester is to be taken as his son, that he not only did not die without issue, as Ulster said, but had at least eight sons. It seems more likely that the facts refer to William of Curranagoole. The identity of the first seven sons cannot be established but a number of possibilities will presently be suggested.

Apart from the particulars contained in the Palmer claim we lack definite information about Sylvester Devenish. There are certainly a number of records referring to persons of that name, but it is difficult to assign our information to the correct individuals. D'Alton mentions a Sylvester Devenish who signed the address to James II in 1684 and was Quartermaster of Sarsfield's Horse at the Battle of the Boyne in 1688, *i.e.*, of the cavalry regiment of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. This Sylvester, with George and Thomas Devenish, was attainted in 1691. All were of Athlone and hence quite probably brothers [D'Alton, *King James's Irish Army List*, I, 176–177]. Even these fragmentary facts open interesting possibilities. If George and Sylvester and their brothers fought for James this fact might in itself help to explain why we hear no more of them, for most of Sarsfield's officers and eleven thousand of his soldiers shared his voluntary exile into France,

where they entered into continental military service. Nor does the attainder of 1691 necessarily present an obstacle to Sylvester's having been in actual possession of Athlone estates at the time of the Palmer claim in 1693, for by the second article of Limerick he or his brother might have been privileged to recover former estates, properties, and privileges, or to enjoy a profession or calling, upon taking the oath of allegiance enacted by the English Parliament in the first year of William and Mary. In any case it is not shown that he was *lawfully* in possession of the estates, and the contrary was asserted by Palmer.

There are a number of deeds extant which were executed by a Sylvester Devenish of Keelogue (Kelloges, Killoges, Keelogs, Clelogy, Ceelogy), county Roscommon. In 1719 he joined with Robert Rochfort of Dublin in a ninety-nine year lease of Athlone houses and lands, including "Hallspark," to John Devenish of Athlone. In the following year and in 1723 Sylvester Devenish and his eldest son William, with Rochfort, leased premises in Connaught Street, Athlone, to John Gray of Athlone, and Christopher Devenish, another son of Sylvester, was a witness. A lease of dwellings in the same street was made to John Magrath of Athlone in 1722. [Registry of Deeds, Dublin: Bk. 46, p. 306, no. 28743; Bk. 35, p. 109, no. 21740; Bk. 36, p. 110, no. 21742; Bk. 42, p. 319, no. 26503; Bk. 117, p. 539, no. 81736]. Sylvester Devenish had died before 1738, when his eldest son and heir, William, of Corr, county Galway, granted premises in Athlone to the Reverend Richard Baldwin, Provost of Trinity College, Thomas Loftus of Killyan, county Meath, and his wife Alice, who was a daughter of George Rochfort, eldest son and heir of the Robert Rochfort of the earlier deeds [Registry of Deeds, Dublin, Bk. 94, p. 309, no. 66460]. We do not have sufficient information to clarify the Rochfort connection, nor even to determine whether the grantor in these deeds was Sylvester Devenish the Quartermaster. We know that there was another Sylvester, probably of Keelogue, who was the third son of Christopher, youngest son of William Devenish of Carrowneclogher and heir of that estate (*vd. supra*, 1-5-7 and 1-5-7-5 of Section B). But reports from Ulster's office give the children of this Sylvester as

Sylvester (1-5-7-5-1) and Charles (1-5-7-5-3), and make no mention of the William or Christopher mentioned in the deed of 1720. Since William and Christopher must have attained their majority before that date, and this Sylvester is said to have been born *ca.* 1687 it seems improbable that he was their father. On the other hand there appears to be less difficulty in reconciling the probable dates of Sylvester the Quartermaster with these deeds. If he was the eighth son of William of Curranagoole, who was probably born *ca.* 1642, he could scarcely have been born before 1670. Thus he would have been a young man at the time of his service with Sarsfield and could easily have lived until *ca.* 1735. It is also clear from the Palmer petition that he did obtain possession of Athlone properties after the Treaty of Limerick, and we do not know that he lost them again.

There is the further possibility suggested by these circumstances that a number of contemporary Devenishes of military profession whose family connections are uncertain, as well as the individuals mentioned in the preceding property transactions, may have been among the missing brothers of Sylvester Devenish. Although such a relationship is a matter of speculation advanced primarily to suggest a line of inquiry it may be appropriate to mention some of these men here.

3. *Thomas Devenish* of Athlone probably served under Sarsfield and was attainted in 1691 with George and Sylvester Devenish, presumably his brothers (*vd. ante*).

4. Lieutenant General *John James (Jean Jacques) Devenish d'Athlone* (b. *ca.* 1670; d. 1740), Governor of Courtrai, Flanders. Nearly all the information we have about this successful soldier of fortune is derived from a paper on "Irish Families in Flanders," read by Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Cavenagh on 2 June 1931 before the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. From the Goethal MSS. and his *Genealogical Dictionary of Noble Belgian Families* in the Royal Library at Brussels Colonel Cavenagh obtained the data for the following statement [*J.R.S.A.I.*, LXI, 162–163]:

"DEVENISH D'ATHLONE.—The following is an extract from the diploma of Marquis granted to Lieut.-General Jean Jacques Devenish d'Athlone, Governor of Courtray in the Low Countries, by the Emperor Charles, by patent dated at Vienna 17th September, 1735. It recites that his paternal grandmother was an O'Connor descended from the last King of that name, and his maternal grandmother a daughter of O'Brien, late Lord Thomond; that he left his native land at an early age and entered the service of the Emperor Leopold, the grantor's father, and served in the late wars against the Turks having the example before him of his relations, Lord Carlingford and the two Counts O'Connor, one of whom was killed at the siege of Buda and the other at Belgrade; that from his faithful service in many pitched battles and actions not only in Hungary but in the Empire and the Low Countries, he will bear honourable scars on his body all his life; that he has passed through all the military ranks to that of Lieut. General, and his ancestors have always been honoured with the chief titles of honour customary to the Kingdom of Ireland; that having married with the Emperor's consent with the Marquise de Fontenar et Villeroel, the widow of the general of that name who so bravely defended Barcelona, and wishing to retain this title of Marquise for his spouse, he has humbly petitioned His Majesty, who by these presents has granted the said Jean Jacques Devenish d'Athlone and his heirs male the title of Marquis in the Low Countries, and assigned to him the following coat of arms:—Quarterly 1 and 4 argent an uprooted tree vert supported by two lions rampant gules langued and armed azure; on a chief azure to the dexter side a cresent and to the sinister a sun or 2 and 3; argent 3 lions passant gules in pale. Over all a shield in pretence, quarterly 1 and 4; sanguine a saltire argent indented with 4 cross-crosslets fitchy of the second; 2, for Devenish, or a lion rampant sable langued and armed azure; 3, gules a fess wavy between 6 cross-crosslets of the second, 3 in chief and 3 in base. A marquis's coronet of 3 trefoils intermixed with 3 pearles. Supporters, 2 eagles proper, each holding with one talon the shield of the arms. This patent was passed on to his daughter and heiress, Margaret Eleonora Devenish d'Athlone, who married Jean Paul de Partz, Chevalier. She died in Brussels, 7th September, 1797, at the age of 85."

A letter from Major General John James Devenish to J. Van Den Bergh, dated 1737, is indexed among the Egerton MSS. of the British Museum [*Br. Museum MSS., 1854–1875*, index *sub nom.* Devenish]. An Irish grammar written, according to Dr. Douglas Hyde, by Hugh MacCurtin, and printed in 1728 by the Franciscans at their College of St. Anthony in Louvain, was dedicated to "Major General John James Devenish, Chief of his Honorable House in Athlone and of his Chatelaine of Coutray." Brief obituary notices of his death at Brussels in May, 1740, at the age of seventy, appeared in the *London Magazine* (May, 1740, p. 249) and the *Scots Magazine* (II, 237), but they add nothing to our information about him. In the latter he is referred

to as "the Marquis of Devenish, a Major-General in the Emperor's Service, and Governor of Courtray." [*Vd.* also *Musgrave's Obituary*, II, 176]. As far as dates go he could have been a brother of Sylvester Devenish the Quartermaster. Furthermore the details concerning his maternal grandmother seem to indicate that he was the grandson of the William Devenish who married Eleanor O'Connor, but if born in 1670 he must rather have been William's son. He could also have been among the Sarsfield exiles, but there is some indication that he had other motives in going to Europe. His name does not appear in Colonel Cavenagh's list of Irish colonels who became proprietors of imperial regiments [*Vd. J.R.S.A.I.*, LVII, 117–126]. It is certainly of interest that the arms shown in his patent contain the essential features of the English arms and do not show the three ducks of the Roscommon Devenishes. Apparently he died without male issue.

5. Brigadier (Colonel) ..... *Devenish.* A number of references occur in Marlborough's dispatches to Colonel Devenish, an Irish officer whose given name does not appear. He proposed in 1706 to raise an Irish regiment in Flanders, drawing his recruits from the forces of the enemy. Thus it appears probable that he was one of the exiled Irish officers who could command some following among Irish soldiers who had taken service in French or Spanish armies. His proposal was accepted and there appeared some references to arrangements for his regiment's pay, but he encountered difficulties in recruitment and maintenance. There is also a letter from Marlborough dated 7 June 1710 in which he refers to Colonel Devenish's having protested the advancement of other officers on the ground that his service with the Elector of Bavaria gave him seniority in rank [*Marlborough's Dispatches*, III, 117, 210, 247, 408; V, 45]. This suggests the Captain Devenish mentioned in Chapter V, who obtained a pass on 15 July 1698 to go to Holland or Flanders as "gent. of the horse to the Baron de Simeoni, envoy extraordinary from the Elector of Bavaria." [*State Papers, Domestic, temp. William and Mary*, IX, 355]. There is an index reference to a letter dated 1708 from Colonel J. Devenish to Marlborough [*Marlborough MSS.*, Appendix, 35b], and a record of a grant

dated 4 May 1711, to Captain William Butler of pay as second captain of foot for services in the Netherlands in Brigadier Devenish's regiment [*Ormonde, MSS.*, n.s., VIII, 331]. Among Ormond manuscripts in Kilkenny Castle is an undated memorial to the Queen for continuation of the pay of Brigadier Devenish [*Hist. MSS. Comm., 7th Rept.*, Pt. II, Appendix, 822a].

6. Major *Edward* (*Edmund*) *Devenish* of Castlemehan and Corry (Curranagoole?), county Roscommon, conveyed or leased Roscommon lands in a series of deeds from *ca.* 1722–1745 [Registry of Deeds, Dublin: Bk. 33, p. 284, no. 20339; Bk. 80, p. 307, no. 55950; Bk. 89, p. 477, no. 64143; Bk. 90, p. 432, no. 65224; Bk. 95, p. 521, no. 67331; Bk. 98, p. 13, no. 67453]. His wife's given name was Alson or Alison, but we do not know with certainty what was her family name. According to Lodge she was the third daughter of Dominick Dillon and the widow of George Hynde, Gent.; Lodge, however, also confuses Edward with General John James Devenish [Lodge, *Irish Peerage*, IV, 175, fn.]. He died without issue, possibly in 1754, devising property to his niece, Eleanor Maguire, a daughter of his younger sister, Cicily Devenish (b. *ca.* 1686), who had married Hugh Maguire. Eleanor died without issue in 1800, having settled upon Joseph Edward Nolan in 1791 the property she had inherited from her uncle.

7. *Benjamin Devenish* was commissioned ensign in Major-General Meredyth's (the 37th) Regiment of Foot on 25 March 1707. On 12 September he became Lieutenant to Major La Penotière in Her Majesty's Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland. This commission he still held in 1709, but he was out of the regiment in 1714 [Dalton, *Army Lists*, VI, 94, 146, 335]. No other information has been found; perhaps he was the Mr. Devenish, indexed as Benjamin, who wrote to Marlborough in 1710 and 1711 [*Marlborough MSS.*, Appendix, 38a, 39b].

8. Major ..... *Devenish*, serving in the army of King William, was killed in Flanders, according to the Rawdon Papers.

9 and 10. *Christopher Devenish* and *John Devenish*, of Collierstown (Calliaghstown, near Ballymore, county Westmeath). In the 1777 pedigree of George Devenish it is stated that Christopher Devenish of Collierstown, a contemporary of William Devenish of Mount Pleasant (1-5-7-1 in Section B) (b. 1683), was the father (perhaps grandfather, but "grand" appears to have been stricken out) of Devenish of Portlick Castle, Anthony Devenish of Collierstown, and Lieutenant John Devenish who settled in Cape Colony, South Africa (*Vd.* Chapter X). It will be recalled that there was a contemporary Christopher Devenish of Keelogue (1-5-7-3 in Section B), but he was shown in Burtchaell's report as having been born *ca.* 1685 and having died without issue 17 May 1747. We know also of a John Devenish of Colliaughstown, presumably Collierstown, farmer, who died about the same time, for administration of his personalty was granted to his widow Elizabeth on 3 May 1748 [Prerogative Administrations Intestate, MSS., Office of Arms, Dublin]. This is perhaps significant, for Burtchaell stated that the mother of John Devenish of Portlick Castle, from whom the descent of the Devenish-Meares family can with certainty be traced, "appears to have been Elizabeth, dau. of William Lennon of Longford." In 1719 Sylvester Devenish of Keelogue and Robert Rochfort of Dublin leased Athlone houses, including "Hallspark," to John Devenish of Athlone, and the deed was witnessed by Charles Lennon of Cluncullin, county Longford [Registry of Deeds, Dublin, Bk. 46, p. 306, no. 28743]. Anthony Devenish of Collierstown and Christopher Devenish of Newtown, whose names appear in a list of voters at a parliamentary election at Mullingar in 1771, were probably also sons of Christopher or John.

On the basis of the data presented it would be too much to assert that all these Devenishes were sons of William Devenish of Currana-goole, but there certainly seems a probability that George, Sylvester, Thomas, and John James Devenish were, and some of the others may well have been. It may at least be said that the best speculation concerning the descent of the Devenish-Meares family which can be offered from data now available is that their known ancestor, John

Devenish of Portlick Castle, was probably a son of either Christopher or John Devenish of Collierstown, possibly sons of William Devenish of Curranagoole, son of Margaret Manly (Jones) Devenish, whose husband may have been James Devenish, probably the grandson of Edmund Devenish the elder, of Dublin, and nephew of George Devenish, of Dublin and Athlone. This is certainly not very satisfactory, since it would be rather remarkable if in such a succession of speculations some step were not incorrect, but it is all the present evidence will bear.

We may turn now to the authentic part of the Devenish-Meares pedigree, as given in Burke's *Landed Gentry of Ireland* (ed. 1912, II, 474–475), with additions from other sources, including information supplied by the late John Frederick Devenish-Meares (1-5-1-5-1, *infra*).

1 *John Devenish*, of Portlick Castle, county Westmeath, probably the son of either Christopher or John Devenish of Collierstown, married on 12 February 1750 Katherine, daughter of John Meares of Meares Court, county Westmeath, and his wife Sarah Magan. John Meares was descended from Captain Lewis Meares, who in 1651 came over from Wiltshire to Ireland with Oliver Cromwell's army and for distinguished service was appointed Corporal of the Field in Ireland, receiving the house and lands of Rowlandstown, now called Meares Court, by patent of 3 December 1667. According to Burke, John Meares, who was High Sheriff in 1748, was born 28 May 1709, which is confirmed by Trinity College records showing his entry in 1726–1727 at the age of eighteen. He is said to have married on 1 November 1729, yet the birthdates of his daughters Henrietta and Katherine are given as 6 August 1719 and 17 October 1720, respectively. Presumably they should be 1729 and 1730. John Devenish and Katherine Meares had issue eight sons and five daughters. We do not have full information about them. The eldest son, *John Devenish* (1-1), was disinherited after marrying a Roman Catholic. The second son, probably *Robert Devenish* (1-3), is supposed to have died young. One daughter was *Catherine* (1-?), who married James St. Leger Stritch, of the 87th Regiment. The third son and heir was:

1-5 *William Devenish* (*-Meares*), J.P., of Meares Court (b. 22 July 1759; d. 6 January 1842). He married on 21 September 1791 Deborah, daughter of Joseph Goghlan of Kilumney, county Cork. He inherited Meares Court, according to one account in 1790 by testamentary devise of his uncle, John Meares (b. 4 June 1742, High Sheriff 1783, *o.s.p.* 1790) [Burke's *Landed Gentry, Ire.*, II, 474]; according to another in 1811 after the demise of the six sisters of John Meares [Burke's *Commoners*, III, 533]. He then adopted the surname Meares, hyphenating it with his own as Devenish-Meares, a form which has been retained by his descendants. He also assumed the Meares arms, although no authorization to do so has been found, and these arms would not automatically have descended through Katherine Meares except as they might be quartered with the Devenish arms. (Arms: *argent a ship with three masts, sails furled, shrouded sable.* Crest: *a kingfisher proper.* Motto: *omnia providentiae committo.*) Oddly enough the motto has also been used by some Australian and New Zealand Devenishes of English descent. William Devenish-Meares and Deborah had issue two sons and two daughters, as follows:

1-5-1 *John Devenish-Meares*, J.P., D.L. (b. 12 October 1795; d. July 1876). He was High Sheriff in 1862. On 6 July 1831 he married Maria (d. 30 August 1869), daughter of Charles Kelly, of Charleville, county Westmeath, and had issue by her three sons, William Lewis, Joseph Henry Gouldsbury, and Joseph Leycester; also two daughters, Charlotte Maria and Florence Anne Lever; *vd. infra.*

1-5-3 *Matthew Devenish-Meares*, a clergyman, married in 1821 Augusta, daughter of Charles Devenish of Dublin (*supra*, p. 274). He was one of the original fifty clergymen transferred to New South Wales, Australia, in the 1830's [*Who's Who, Australia, 1938*, 163]. There he became rector of Ballarat and had a large family; *vd. infra*, Chapter IX.

1-5-2 *Catherine Devenish-Meares* married in 1813 the Reverend Frederick A. Potter, rector of Rathconrath, but *o.s.p.*

1-5-4 *Mary Anne Devenish-Meares* married Robert Sandys, of Crevagh, county Longford, but *o.s.p.*

Children of John Devenish-Meares (1-5-1) *and Maria Kelly*

1-5-1-1 Major-General *William Lewis Devenish-Meares* (b. April 1832; *o.s.p.* 18 June 1907). He was educated at Sandhurst and joined the 20th Regiment, serving during the siege and capture of Sevastopol (Crimean and Turkish medals); he commanded two companies of the 20th, the first regular troops which entered Japan following the burning of the British Legation in Tokyo in 1864. He rose to Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding a battalion of his regiment for five years before retiring after twenty-seven years service. In 1876 he succeeded to the Meares estate, was High Sheriff in 1885, and became active in the work of the Church of Ireland, then recently disestablished and disendowed, serving as a member of the General Synod and its Standing Committee, of the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland, and of the Executive Committee of the Unionist Alliance [*Who Was Who, 1897–1916*, 194].

He married first, on 15 November 1870, Katherine, daughter of George Folliott, of Vicars Cross, Chester [*Genealogist*, n.s., XX, 112], who died 25 September 1905; secondly, on 27 October 1906, Florence, daughter of the Reverend Francis Wellington Moore, Vicar of Duffield, Derbyshire. According to his nephew, John Frederick (1-5-1-5-1), Major-General Devenish-Meares attempted to trace his ancestry but was unable to obtain information concerning the descent of John Devenish of Portlick Castle. He was succeeded by his brother Joseph.

1-5-1-3 *John Henry Gouldsbury Devenish-Meares* (b. 29 January 1836; *o.s.p.* 1877), Surgeon-Major in the Army. On 21 June 1860 he married Thomasine, daughter of Captain W. Smith, 68th Regiment.

1-5-1-5 *Joseph Leycester Devenish-Meares* (b. 14 March 1838; d. 1914). B.A. and B.E. 1859, Trinity College, Dublin. Civil Engineer; J.P., counties Armagh, Down, and Westmeath; High Sheriff, Westmeath, 1912. He succeeded his brother to the Meares Court estate in 1907.

On 19 October 1864 he married Frances Georgina (d. 9 August 1907), fourth daughter of Basil George Brooke, J.P., of Dungannon; county Tyrone, by whom he had issue six sons, John Frederick, Basil, Leycester, Leycester Francis, Arthur William, and William Lewis; also five daughters, Grace Maria, Ethel Isabella, Florence, Frances Stuart Irene, and Constance Sophia; *vd. infra.*

1-5-1-2 *Charlotte Maria Devenish-Meares* (*o.s.p.* October 1881) married 24 July 1866 John North-Bomfort, of Ferrans and Gallow, county Meath.

1-5-1-4 *Florence Anne Lever Devenish-Meares* (d. July 1877) married in December 1876 Henry Goff Carey and had issue.

Children of Joseph Leycester Devenish Meares (1-5-1-5) *and Frances Georgina Brooke*

1-5-1-5-1 *John Frederick Devenish-Meares* (b. 18 February 1866; *o.s.p.* 1935). B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, 1888, barrister Middle Temple, 1892, and King's Inns, Dublin, 1897; J.P., county Fermanagh; Lieutenant, late T.F. Reserve. He married 6 July 1900 Harriette Frances, only daughter of Richard Arthur Handcock, Esq., of Drayton Court, London, S.W. He inherited Meares Court in 1914, but following his death the entire estate was sold in 1937 and passed out of the family [*Walford's County Families*, ed. 1920, 384; *Who's Who, Ireland*, 60].

1-5-1-5-3 *Basil Devenish-Meares*, C.E. (b. 29 June 1868; d. 5 October 1907). He married in February 1896 Bessie, daughter of R. O'Flaherty, C.E., by whom he had issue:

1-5-1-5-3-1 *Basil John Devenish-Meares* (b. 11 January 1898), Major in the Indian Army; married and has two daughters.

1-5-1-5-3-3 ..... *Devenish-Meares*, connected with a Belfast bank; married and has one son:

1-5-1-5-3-3-1 *Basil Devenish-Meares;* no information.

1-5-1-5-5 *Leycester Devenish-Meares* (b. 18 May 1870; d. same year).

1-5-1-5-7 *Leycester Francis Devenish-Meares* (b. 15 March 1873) is married and has two daughters.

1-5-1-5-9 *Arthur William Devenish-Meares* (b. 18 December 1874; d. 1935) was a solicitor. He left two daughters.

1-5-1-5-11 *William Lewis Devenish-Meares* (b. 17 March 1886) went to New Zealand; married and has three daughters.

1-5-1-5-2 *Grace Maria Devenish-Meares* (b. 30 April 1871).

1-5-1-5-4 *Ethel Isabella Devenish-Meares* (b. 24 August 1876).

1-5-1-5-6 *Florence Devenish-Meares* (b. 14 March 1879).

1-5-1-5-8 *Frances Stuart Irene Devenish-Meares* (b. 18 June 1881) married her first cousin, Commander Carey, R.N.

1-5-1-5-10 *Constance Sophia Devenish-Meares* (b. June 1884; *o.s.p.* 1917) married W. A. Vincent.

D. Miscellany of Irish Devenishes

(*Vd.* also Dublin Miscellany, Section A, 5, *supra*)

The following items refer to Irish Devenishes who cannot, in the present state of our information be worked into the pedigrees developed in this chapter.

1782 Marriage license bond of *Letitia Devenish* and Hugh Salley [*Elphin Marriages*].

1799 Marriage license bond of *Mary Devenish* and Peter Darby, *als.* McDermott [*Ibid.*].

1808 Will of *Ann Devenish*, Cork, spinster, proved [Vicars, *Prerogative Wills*, 131].

1811 Marriage license bond of *John Denenish* and Mary Discan [*Tuam Marriages*].

1837 Marriage license bond of *Maria Devenish* and St. John McDermott [*Ibid.*].

Chapter VIII

Devenish in the Americas

A. United States of America

ALTHOUGH a number of records of early settlers in the American colonies have been found they provide very fragmentary information and usually fail to show the place of origin of the emigrants. It is probably a reasonable conjecture that those who migrated in the seventeenth century were Puritan or Quaker Devenishes from Dorset and London. We have already seen (*supra*, 246) that this was the case with Barnard Devenish of Blandford Parish, who settled in a Quaker colony of West Jersey *ca.* 1675; also that Dorchester Devenishes were interested in ships sent to America, although apparently as merchant adventurers rather than emigrants. We also know that there were many Devenishes of strong separatist convictions, including several Puritan divines and a martyr who was burned at the stake, so that there can have been no lack of persons with an interest in emigration. Eighteenth and nineteenth century emigrants probably included both English and Irish Devenishes. We have the following data.

1. Massachusetts

Thomas Devenishe was received as an inhabitant by the selectmen of Salem, Massachusetts, in June, 1639, and granted ten acres of ground for planting. In 1642 the general town meeting of Salem "granted to goodman devenishe an Inhabitant to be sett out to his Land nere the Mill by Captaine Traske & Jeffry Massy." Mary and Bethiah, daughters of "Sr. Devenish," were baptized in the First Church of Salem on 18 May 1641 and 30 September 1643, respectively, and there is an undated record earlier than 1660 of Mary's having been received into this Church [*Essex Inst. Colls.*, V, 167, 171; VI, 238, 239, XV, 76]. No other records of Devenishes in Massachusetts have been found.

2. NEW JERSEY

Information has already been given (*supra*, 246) about Barnard (or Barnet) Devenish, who was probably among the first settlers of West New Jersey and a signer of the Concessions and Agreements of West Jersey, March 3, 1676–7 [*New Jersey Documents*, I, 269]. He settled in New Salem Township, in Fenwick's colony, a Quaker settlement, and acquired land in Burlington and a plantation at Ancoca. This Devenish and his wife Elizabeth appeared in a deed dated 1679, where he was designated as a barber surgeon "late of the Parish of Great Bartholomew, London." Elsewhere it is said that he came from Blandford Parish, Dorset, married Martha Beaks of Blandford at Dorsetshire Friends Meeting, August 14, 1688, and called his house in New Salem 'Blanford Grove.' If both statements are correct it is probable he was a native of Dorset who had gone first to London, then to West Jersey with his first wife Elizabeth, returning after her death to Blandford to marry Martha Beaks. His will, which was dated 30 December 1694 and proved in the following month, showed that he was survived by his wife Martha, a son Joseph, and a daughter Martha, who had married John Hilliard [*New Jersey Wills*, I, 29, 137; *New Jersey Documents*, XXI, 429, 498, 516, 520, 526, 536, 580; *Armorial Families of America*, 294]. From this it seems clear Joseph and Martha must have been children of the first wife.

Joseph Devenish, of Northampton, Burlington County, died early in 1747–8, for his will was proved on February 22 of that year. From the fact that his nephew, Edward Hilliard, was named executor, and that his realty was devised to Hilliards and Atkinsons, we may conclude he died without male heirs [*New Jersey Wills*, II, 141].

Martha Devenish is said to have married John Hilliard *ca.* 1688, although the source of this information also shows her as the daughter of Martha Beaks and says that Martha Beaks married Barnard Devenish in 1688 [*Armorial Families in America*, 294]. Hilliard (b. 1659, d. *ca.* 1720) was also a Dorsetshire emigrant to Burlington County. They had a son Edward Hilliard, from whom several generations of Hilliards descended.

No other records of Devenishes in New Jersey have been found.

3. MARYLAND AND INDIANA

Among records of early Devenishes in Maryland are the following:

1678–1701 Will of *Robert Deonish*, of Kent County, executed 1699 and proved 1701. He devised his home and plantation to sons, *Robert*, *Daniel*, and *John*, when they should reach the age of 21, and mentioned a daughter *Eliza*. This was probably the *Robert Devonish*, but shown as of Talbot County, who contributed 300 lbs. of tobacco to the Colonial Government to support "the late expedition against the Nanticote Indians." Provision for repayment of his and other contributions from the proceeds of a general assessment was made in an act of the General Assembly, October–November term, 1678 [*Maryland Archives*, VII, 92].

1716–1724 *Ishmael Devenish* was named executor of the wills of two planters of Queen Anne's County, who died in 1716 and 1722, and guardian of Thomas, minor son of Edward Tippins, planter, of Chester, who died in 1724.

1738 Will of *John Devenish*, planter, of St. Paul's Parish (son of Robert Devonish, *supra*?). He was survived by his wife Mary and children *Robert*, *Mary*, *Rachel*, and *Sarah*.

1777, 1778 Order by the Council of Safety, 27 January 1777, to the Western Shore Treasurer to pay to "*Miss Devenish*" *54s. 6d.* Order of the State Council, 27 July 1778, to the same "to pay to *Hellen Devenish* fourteen Pounds fourteen shillings am^{t} of Account passed by the Aud. Genl." [*Maryland Archives*, XVI, 82; XXI, 167].

1780 *George Devonish* enlisted as a private in Lamar's Troop, Seventh Regiment of Maryland, probably early in 1780, for the State Council at its meeting of February 10 ordered the Commissary of Stores to deliver to him a suit of clothes as the bounty allowed recruits by act of the Assembly. In the regimental muster he is shown as having been discharged 16 August 1780, "remarks: missing." [*Maryland Archives*, XLIII, 82].

It is possible that from one of these early settlers was descended:

1 *Thomas DeVenish* (*sic*) (b. *ca.* 1810; d. *ca.* 1870 near Sudlersville, Queen Anne County). He had issue:

1-1 *William DeVenish* (b. *ca.* 1843, d. 1927); issue:

1-1-1 *Charles Henry DeVenish* (b. 8 October 1869, d. 1938); issue:

1-1-1-2 *Annie DeVenish.*

1-3 *John Wesley DeVenish* (b. 1845; d. as the result of an accident, 1878); m. Editha Benton and had issue:

1-3-1 *Oliver Wesley DeVenish* (b. 1 November 1869 near Church Hill, Queen Anne County). Episcopal clergyman, re-

tired. Residence: 172 Charles Road, Linthicum, Maryland. M. first, in 1891, Archlimda Farrow; secondly, in 1933, Edith Wooster Poole. Issue, by the first marriage:

1-3-1-2 *Addie C. DeVenish;* no information.

1-5 *Vincent DeVenish*, d. unmarried in early manhood.

1-7 *Fletcher DeVenish*, d. in middle life leaving one son:

1-7-1 *Oscar DeVenish*, now about 40 and unmarried. Residence: New Castle, Delaware.

* * * * *

To researches conducted by the late Mrs. O. B. Johnson, of Indianapolis, née Annie Devenish (1-3-3-2 *infra*), we are indebted for information about the Maryland origins of a family of Indiana Devenishes.

Five Devenish brothers, John, James, Robert, Stephen, and George, are said to have come to Maryland about the middle of the eighteenth century and to have taken part in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars. Robert, Stephen, and George were killed, James returned to the country of his origin, and John remained to become the ancestor of the Indiana family. Perhaps George was the recruit in the Seventh Maryland Regiment mentioned above. One of the brothers became a colonel under General Lafayette, who recalled the fact when Hannah Devenish, daughter of John, was presented to him at the reception at Jefferson, Indiana, 16 April 1825, during his western and southern tour. The authors have not been able to document these statements.

Any conclusions concerning the origin of the brothers must, in the present state of our information, be speculative. Their given names are common ones, but the concurrence of John, James, Robert, and George, coupled with the later occurrence in the Indiana family of the rare name Sylvester, certainly suggests the Athlone family. Unfortunately it is not clear just when the brothers emigrated. If they fought in the French and Indian (Seven Years) War of 1756–1763 we might assume they were born not later than *ca.* 1720–1730. It will be recalled that a Sylvester Devenish, who was occupying Athlone properties in

1693 and who may have been Quartermaster of Sarsfield's Horse at the Battle of the Boyne (1688), was designated as the eighth son (*Vd. supra*, 306–309). His brothers could hardly have been these Maryland settlers, but it seems probable that some of them went to the continent after Sarsfield's defeat, and we know nothing of their children. If one of the brothers was a colonel under Lafayette it is possible that the brothers were reared on the continent or even served in the Irish regiments in France, for Lafayette had a number of officers who had been trained in France. All this is mere conjecture, of course; these brothers may have been descendants of Sylvester Devenish of Earlstown, Galway (1-5-7-5-1 in Chapter VII, B), or of Dorsetshire Devenishes. It is interesting that of the grandchildren of John Devenish, one (1-1-5 James) stated his grandfather was Irish, and another (1-1-11 Richard) that he was English.

1 *John Devenish* (*ca.* 1713–1807?) is said to have settled on a Chesapeake Bay plantation in Maryland, and to have served in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars, in the latter as an officer under Lafayette. He is reported to have been given a public military funeral in Baltimore in 1807. It is said that he had by his first marriage one son, John, who died six months after his father, and that a dishonest executor secured all the property of both father and son, leaving the children of a second marriage destitute. After fifty years of married life the first wife had died and John Devenish then married a daughter of Solomon Barot or Barrett, by whom he had three children, as follows:

1-1 *James Devenish* (b. 12 February 1792 in Maryland; d. 1868). After an apprenticeship to a man who mistreated him he ran away to Pennsylvania, where he grew up on the farm of a Pennsylvania Dutchman. Later he migrated to Indiana, where in 1818 he acquired a homestead one mile north of New Albany. Much information concerning his descendants has been derived from tombstones in the family burial ground on or near this farm. James Devenish married Mary Guest (1799–1839), whose family had emigrated from England. They had issue seven sons and five daughters; *vd. infra*.

1-3 *Solomon Devenish* (b. 25 May 1801 in Cambridge, Maryland; d. 14 June 1870 in Indianapolis). At one time he owned a plantation in Maryland, with many slaves. After freeing the slaves and losing the property he moved to Indianapolis. He married Elizabeth Ferguson (d. 20 December 1844) and had issue four sons and two daughters; *vd. infra.*

1-2 *Hannah Devenish* (d. 1876) was adopted by a Baltimore banker. She spent most of her life in Indiana, where she died. She married ..... Lowe and had children who died before her.

Descendants of James Devenish (1-1) *and Mary Guest*

1-1-1 *John Devenish* (b. 5 May 1821 near New Albany, Indiana; d. 25 December 1898 at Eureka, California). He married Martha Schoults, whose mother was Nancy Drysdale of Cork, and had issue:

1-1-1-1 *Christopher Devenish* (b. 29 November 1862). In 1904 he married Elizabeth Moore (b. 1866) at Fredericksburg, Indiana. No issue. Residence: Colville, Washington, R.D. 2.

1-1-1-2 *Mary E. Devenish* married ..... Thorpe. Issue, four sons, two daughters. Residence: 205 E. Rich Avenue, Spokane, Washington.

1-1-1-4 *Nancy Catherine Devenish* (1870–1899) married ..... Robinson. No issue.

1-1-1-6 *Eliza Jane Devenish* (b. 1872) married John Romley. Issue a son and a daughter. Residence: Fortuna, Humbolt County, California.

1-1-1-8 *Martha Elizabeth Devenish* (b. 1866) married ..... Brown. Issue, four sons and two daughters. Residence: 1209 West Avenue, Eureka, California.

1-1-3 *Solomon Devenish* (b. 30 August 1822; accidentally killed 6 June 1833).

1-1-5 *James Devenish* (b. 27 April 1828, d. 20 May 1910) married Hester Anne Pennington (1833–1912) and had issue three sons, of whom two, Harvey and Waldo, died young; also one daughter.

1-1-5-1 *Edward Devenish* (b. 1860). Residence: 238 Cherry Street, New Albany, Indiana. Issue, a son who *o.s.p.*, and a daughter:

1-1-5-1-2 *Eulah Devenish*, married Leslie Woods and has issue. Residence: Little Rock, Arkansas.

1-1-5-2 *Sally Devenish* married ..... Mauk; no issue. Residence: 3641 Cook Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

1-1-7 *Stephen Devenish* (b. 8 August 1830; *o.s.p.* 4 November 1909). Buried at Edwall, Washington.

1-1-9 *Solomon Devenish* (b. 30 May 1834; *o.s.p.* 1866) took up logging claims in Washington.

1-1-11 *Richard Devenish* (b. 6 March 1836, d. 11 November 1929) took up logging claims in Washington but sold them and returned to Indiana, where in 1864 he bought a farm near Fredericksburg. In 1867 he married Emily Senseney, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, as follows. He married secondly, in 1890, Sallie A. Roberts.

1-1-11-1 *Oscar G. Devenish* (b. 1869). President, Devenish Petroleum Company, with offices at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Issue:

1-1-11-1-2 *Gwendolyn Devenish*, in charge of Public Health Department, Kern County, California. Residence: Bakersfield.

1-1-11-1-4 *Olive Devenish*, married ..... Riddle and has two daughters. Residence: Taft, California.

1-1-11-3 *Homer Senseney Devenish* (b. 1875). Residence: 19 West 14th Avenue, Spokane, Washington. Issue:

1-1-11-3-2 *Hazel Belle Devenish* (b. 18 November 1898).

1-1-11-5 *Carl E. Devenish* (b. 1883). Residence: Ekwall, Washington. Issue:

1-1-11-5-2 *Helen Dorothy Devenish* (b. 1912).

1-1-11-2 *Cora Devenish* (b. 1873) married E. Black and has issue; she lives on her father's farm.

1-1-13 *George Devenish* (b. 30 August 1838). Died in New Albany. Married Sarah Hand and had issue:

1-1-13-2 *Leana Devenish*, married J. Shell.
1-1-13-4 *Mertie Devenish*, married Henry Wernche.
1-1-13-6 *Dilla Devenish*, unmarried.
1-1-13-8 *Carrie Devenish*, married C. Rush.

1-1-2 *Hannah Devenish* (b. 18 December 1823; d. in Eureka, California, 1910). Married, but no issue.

1-1-6 *Martha Devenish* (b. 18 October 1826; d. 3 January 1911 in Denver, Colorado) married Jeremiah L. Gard and had issue, including Henry L. Gard (d. 24 November 1944) of 2235 Williams Street, Denver, who left one daughter, Eve, wife of ..... Fink, of Columbus, Ohio.

1-1-8 *Penina Devenish* (b. 15 July 1832; d. 18 November 1919 at Sprague, Colorado).

1-1-10 *Isabelle Devenish* (b. 1 September 1839).

Descendants of Solomon Devenish (1-3) *and Elizabeth Ferguson*

1-3-1 *Solomon Devenish* (b. *ca.* 1828; d. 27 February 1895), rancher of Sprague, Colorado, married Kate ..... and had issue two sons, as follows:

1-3-1-1 *Ralph Devenish* (1876–1917) married Louise Michlenburg, who lives at Medical Lake, Washington. Issue:

1-3-1-1-1 *Stephen Carl Devenish* (b. 1907), school teacher.
1-3-1-1-3 *Jack Barrett Devenish* (b. 1911), mining engineer.

1-3-1-3 *Spence Devenish* (b. 1879). Residence: 3270 Chestnut Street, San Francisco.

1-3-3 *John Devenish* (b. 1829 on Chesapeake Bay plantation; d. 1906 in Indianapolis). In 1855 he married Annie Dane (b. 1836) and had issue a son and daughter, as follows:

1-3-3-1 *Edward Collin Devenish* (b. 1856). Residence: 2202 Broadway Street, Indianapolis. Issue, one son:

1-3-3-1-1 *John Harold Devenish* (b. 1893; *o.s.p.* 1919).

1-3-3-2 *Annie Devenish* (b. 1859 in Indianapolis; d. 28 June 1935) married O.B. Johnson (d. 27 February 1932). Issue, four daughters, all of whom *o.s.p.*

1-3-5 *Colin F. Devenish* (b. 6 June 1838 in Madison, Indiana; d. 5 March 1903 in Columbus, Ohio). On 19 August 1872 he married Mary R. Protsman and had issue two sons and a daughter, as follows:

1-3-5-1 *Arthur P. DeVennish* (*sic*) (b. 1875, d. 27 May 1941) married on 7 October 1906 Martha Briggs, who was living at Briggsdale, Ohio, in 1946. They had issue two sons and two daughters, as follows:

1-3-5-1-1 *Arthur Briggs DeVennish* (b. 1910) married 22 April 1944 Elizabeth J. Bock. Issue:

1-3-5-1-1-1 *Edward DeVennish.*

1-3-5-1-3 *Joseph Briggs DeVennish* (b. 1917).

1-3-5-1-2 *Mary Lou DeVennish* (b. 1913) married Joseph R. Schwartz on 9 September 1939. Issue: Joseph, Robert, and John Schwartz.

1-3-5-1-4 *Martha Briggs DeVennish* (b. 1915) married Thomas C. Reddington on 27 March 1943. Issue: Martha Briggs Reddington.

1-3-5-3 *Harvey Karb Devenish* (b. 1888), unmarried. Lives with his sister.

1-3-5-2 *Minerva Devenish* (b. 1873) married O. C. Knorr. Residence: 1027 Wilson Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Issue: Rosemary Knorr (b. 1914).

* * * * *

About the year 1890 a local news item in a New Albany, Indiana, paper stated that Robert Sylvester Devenish had just left for the island of Trinidad, B.W.I. He must have belonged to the Indiana family, and Christopher (1-1-1-1) and Edward (1-1-5-1) Devenish re-

called his name, but they could give no particulars. Mrs. O.B. Johnson (1-3-3-2) at one time heard that her father's first cousin, James, had asphalt interests in Trinidad. For other Trinidad Devenishes *vd. infra*, Section C.

4. UTAH

From Frank S. Devenish of Salt Lake City and from Mrs. William R. Devenish of Springville, Utah, have come divergent accounts of the origin of a Devenish family which settled in that state several generations ago. Reducing Mr. Frank S. Devenish's account to pedigree form we have:

1 *Charles Henry Devenish* and his wife emigrated from England and settled in Springville, Utah. They had issue, two sons:

1-1 *Charles Henry Devenish*, of Helper, Utah. His wife died about 1936, leaving three sons and two daughters:

1-1-1 *Frank S. Devenish* of 1886 Lake Street, Salt Lake City, who is married and has two children.

1-1-3 *Dean Devenish*, who was in the armed forces in 1945.

1-1-5, 1-1-7 } two sons, names not stated.

1-1-2, 1-1-4 } two daughters, names not stated.

1-3 *Tim Devenish*, born at Springville and died before 1945.

Mrs. William R. Devenish's letter gave the following information: 1 *William Devenish* emigrated from England, probably from Sussex, and is believed to have settled in Canada. He had one son:

1-1 *Henery* (*sic*) *Devenish, Sr.*, born at Toronto, Canada, in 1806. He had a son:

1-1-1 *Henery* (*sic*) *Devenish, Jr.*, born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1849. He had two sons:

1-1-1-1 *Timothy Richard Devenish*, born at Springville, Utah, in 1889. Issue, six sons as follows:

1-1-1-1-1 *William R. Devenish*, of Springville.
1-1-1-1-3 *A. A. Devenish*, went to Japan in 1946.
1-1-1-1-5, 1-1-1-1-7, 1-1-1-1-9, 1-1-1-1-11 } No information given.
1-1-1-3 ..... *Devenish*, who lives in Utah and has about four sons.

It seems probable that 1-1-1-3 of Mrs. William R. Devenish's account is Charles Henry Devenish, of Helper (1-1 of Frank S. Devenish's account). This would mean her Henery, Sr., is his Charles Henry Devenish (1). Beyond that the accounts appear to be irreconcilable, and the circumstantial character of Mrs. Devenish's statements concerning the earlier generations suggests that Frank S. Devenish may not have been fully informed about them.

5. MISCELLANY

James E. Devenish, who lived in March, 1939, at 5722 North Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, stated that his father emigrated from Mullingar, which is near Meares Court, in Westmeath (*Vd.* Section C, Chapter VII). He was understood to have a son, James, and several daughters.

William H. Devenish, attorney (Devenish and Luebeck), of 106 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, is a nephew of James E. Devenish.

Miss Teresa Devenish, who in 1938 lived at 560 West 165th Street, New York, stated that her father and her grandfather, *William Devenish*, lived in Essex, that she was one of eight children, having four brothers who fought in the first World War and survived. In 1920 she went with other members of her family to Canada, and in 1930 moved to New York.

Robert Devenish of Richmond, Missouri, was born in 1860 at Canower, Northumberlandshire, and came to the United States with his wife and three daughters, but was unable to supply any information concerning his descent.

Thomas H. Devenish was manager of the Illinois Home for the Blind but died *ca.* 1930; descent unknown.

Cecil F. Devenish, of Asheville, North Carolina, belongs to the South Africa family (*Vd.* 1-3-13-1 in Chapter X, *infra*).

Robert Jones Devenish, of Denver, Colorado (A-1-7-1-1 in Chapter VII, Section B, *supra*) and *Thomas S. Devenish*, of Cincinnati, Ohio (*ibid.*, A-1-7-3-1-5) are members of the Roscommon family. For information concerning them and their families *vd. supra*, 300 and 303.

William Gray Devenish, *Frank William Devenish*, *Edward Devenish*, and their sisters, of the City of New York, grandchildren of John Devenish, of Kingsley, Maiden Newton, Dorset, are believed to be descendants of a Charminster family (*Vd.* p. 243, *supra*).

B. Dominion of Canada

Although it was expected that a good many Devenishes would be found in Canada a careful search through many directories has failed to disclose many. We have the following information:

A. H. Devenish (d. 1936–7), Assistant Superintendent of the Western Hotels, Canadian Pacific Railway, lived in Winnipeg. He stated that his mother lived in London, but gave no particulars.

Fred Devenish, of Toronto, a son of John Devenish of Maiden Newton, Dorset, is believed to be descended from Charminster Devenishes (*Vd.* p. 243, *supra*).

Mrs. Jack Bradshaw, née *Dorothy Grace Whitty Devenish*, daughter of Henry Noel Devenish of Little Durnford, Wiltshire, a member of the Dorset family (*Vd.* A-C-1-1-1-2 and A-C-1-1-1 in Chapter V, Section B, 2, c), resided in Canada for some years but is understood to have returned recently to England.

William Roberts Devenish, General Superintendent, Manitoba District, Canadian National Railways, is a son of the Very Rev. Robert Jones Sylvester Devenish, Dean of Cashel, a member of the Roscommon family (*Vd.* A-1-1-1-7-3 and A-1-1-1-7 in Chapter VII, Section B, *supra*).

Oscar G. Devenish, of Calgary, Alberta, President of the Devenish Petroleum Company, is a member of the Indiana family (*Vd.* p. 325, *supra*).

C. Trinidad, B. W. I.

From an interesting letter received by Robert J. Devenish in 1934 from Andre Devenish, of 9 Colville Street, Port of Spain, the following genealogical information has been condensed:

1 ..... *Devenish* was of Irish origin but married a French woman and had issue two sons, a daughter, and perhaps other children. As far as known these were:

1-1 *Sylvester Devenish*, born on shipboard while his parents were passing from Ireland to France, emigrated to Trinidad before 1834 and became Surveyor General there. He was alive *ca.* 1900 during the governership of Sir Hubert Jerrington, who nicknamed him "Papa Syl." He had two sons and two daughters, perhaps other children; *vd. infra.*

1-3 *James Devenish* emigrated to Trinidad with his brother; no other information.

1-2 ..... *Devenish* married ..... LeRoy.

Children of Sylvester Devenish (1-1)

1-1-1 *Abel Devenish* (b. 1843) owned sugar plantations but lost them in 1885 and died soon afterwards. He had issue:

1-1-1-1 *Andre Devenish* (b. 1877); married in 1925, but no issue in 1934.

1-1-1-2 *Anna Devenish*
1-1-1-4 Daughter, name not given
1-1-1-6 Daughter, name not given
} No information.

1-1-3 ..... *Devenish;* no information, except that he had a son:

1-1-3-1 *Louis Devenish.* Issue, two sons, names not given:

1-1-3-1-1 A doctor in Trinidad.

1-1-3-1-3 A priest (R.C.), who has had charges in London and Ireland.

1-1-2 *Marie Devenish* visited Paris *ca.* 1891 and was then unmarried.

1-1-4 ..... *Devenish* married James Lynch O'Connor and went to the United States, where she died leaving issue.

Victor Havier Devenish le Vertenel, Stipendiary Magistrate, was related to this family.

Probably there are other branches of the family, for in 1919 there was a *Cyril Devenish*, who served during the first World War in the Fifth Trinidad Contingent of the British West Indies Regiment; a C. Devenish, perhaps the same, owner of Mararaval, cocoa and rubber estate, and La Carmelita, cocoa estate; and a *W. M. Devenish*, owner of Buena Vista, a cocoa estate [*Trinidad & Tobago Year Book, 1919*, xlix, 143, 144]. Unfortunately the printed sources available to the authors have been meager.

Andre Devenish sent a wax impression of a coat of arms, which is not very clear but appears to resemble closely the arms of the Dorset

Devenishes. The history of the seal from which the impression was made was not indicated; presumably it belonged to Sylvester Devenish.

The name Sylvester of course suggests again the Galway branch of the Roscommon Devenishes, or descendants of Sylvester Devenish of Athlone or his brothers, some of whom probably went to France *ca.* 1690, or other branches of the Athlone family about which we lack information. In the absence of further data speculation on this subject seems futile. It will be recalled (*supra*, p. 327) that a Robert Sylvester Devenish, apparently of the Indiana family, went to Trinidad *ca.* 1890, where he was said to have business interests. Perhaps there was a connection between these families.

Chapter IX

Devenish in Australasia

A. Australia

A GOOD many Devenishes have settled in the more populous provinces of Australia. As far as can be determined most of them are of English, and preponderantly of Dorsetshire, origin. Only a few can be definitely identified as Irish. However, many Devenishes listed in Australian directories have either failed to respond to letters of inquiry or have been unable to supply any information about their families.

1. Victoria and Tasmania

Much of the information given in this section has been supplied by the Reverend Albert Sidney Devenish, Curate of the Episcopal Church at Caulfield, Victoria. Mr. Devenish has been interested in family history for many years and has collected a number of valuable papers, which he very courteously copied and made available for the present study [*A.S.D. Papers*]. Reference to these materials has already been made in Chapter V, for they include data copied by Samuel Devenish from Sydling registers *ca.* 1820, and copies of visitation pedigrees copied in English heralds' offices *ca.* 1825 by Matthew Devenish VII. From these some facts about the Dorset Devenishes were obtained which were not found in printed records or in the data collected by Henry Weston Devenish.

Mr. Devenish's grandfather was Elias (b. 1786), who was a cousin, probably but not certainly a first cousin, of Matthew Devenish V of Dorchester. The father of Elias was named Samuel, and there is an inscription on a Sydling tombstone to "Mary, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Devenish," who lived 1766–1774. Her father, Samuel, would thus have belonged to the generation of Matthew Devenish IV and his brother William, and may well have been another brother.

(*Vd.* A, A-?, A-1-1, A-1-?-? in Section B, 2 of Chapter V, *supra* 213–215). Another possibility is suggested by Henry Weston Devenish's undocumented statement that Matthew Devenish I (1-1-7-1-3, *supra*, 213) had three brothers named William, Samuel, and Elias. If this is correct there may well have been collateral lines stemming from these brothers in which their names recurred. Assuming the first alternative the descent of the Reverend Albert Sidney Devenish's family was as follows:

A-1-1 *Matthew Devenish III*, of Sydling, Dorsetshire (*supra*, 214).

A-1-1-5 *Samuel Devenish* (shown as A-1-?-?, *supra*, 215) had issue two sons, as follows:

A-1-1-5-1 *Samuel Devenish*, perhaps the Samuel referred to in the *Memorials of the Independent Churches of Dorset* as a contemporary of the Reverend Samuel Devenish (1782–1826), Independent minister of Sydling (A-C [A-1-1-3-9], *supra*, 217).

A-1-1-5-3 *Elias Devenish* of Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorset (1786–30 December 1857) [dates from tombstone in North Road Cemetery, Adelaide]. He married first Isabella Birch (*o.s.p.*); secondly, Lucy Louise Wheeler, with whom he emigrated to Adelaide *ca.* 1850. They had issue three sons and two daughters, as follows:

A-1-1-5-3-1 *Albert Sidney Devenish* (1830–10 June 1890). He sold, probably *ca.* 1870–1880, the last of the Sydling lands which came to him by inheritance. He married Emily Annie Thomas (d. 1869), by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter; *vd. infra.*

A-1-1-5-3-? *Edwin Devenish*, midshipman on H.M.S. Rodney, died of cholera in the Crimea.

A-1-1-5-3-? *Percival Devenish*
A-1-1-5-3-? *Barbara Devenish*
A-1-1-5-3-? *Agnes Devenish*
} *o.s.p.* at Bendigo.

Children of Albert Sidney Devenish (A-1-1-5-3-1)

A-1-1-5-3-1-1 *Albert Sidney Devenish* (b. 12 September 1863), an Episcopal clergyman. B.A., University of Adelaide, 1897; M.A. 1899; Th.L., Australian College of Theology, 1926. Deacon 1886, priest (Melbourne) 1927. Curate of St. Mary, Caulfield, from 1924. [*Crockford, 1939*, 357.] Residence: 2 Gerard Street, Caulfield S.E. 8., Victoria. He married Edith Russell Goode and had issue a son and three daughters, as follows:

A-1-1-5-3-1-1 *Albert Sidney Devenish* (b. 29 August 1906), a bank officer, of 57 Coorigal St., Murrumbeena, near Melbourne. He married Florence Gavin and has issue a daughter:

A-1-1-5-3-1-1-2 *Marie Patricia Devenish* (b. 29 February 1936).

A-1-1-5-3-1-3 *Irene Russell Fane Devenish* married Dr. C.H.E.W. Evans and has issue a son, Russell Peter Evans (b. 1932).

A-1-1-5-3-1-4 *Edith Dorothea Devenish*, unmarried in 1936.

A-1-1-5-3-1-6 *Jeanne Gwendolyn Devenish*, unmarried in 1936.

A-1-1-5-3-1-3 *Percival Henry Devenish* (d. before 1936). He had issue three sons and three daughters; no particulars, except that one is:

A-1-1-5-3-1-3-? *Ernest A. Devenish*, of 16 Linum Street, Blackburn, near Melbourne.

A-1-1-5-3-1-5 *George Ernest Devenish* in 1935 was living in Ringwood, Victoria, and had issue one son and three daughters; no particulars.

A-1-1-5-3-1-2 *Annie Louise Devenish* married C. H. Leaver. Issue, three sons and two daughters.

* * * * *

Attention has already been directed to two other members of the Sydling family who settled in Victoria:

A-A-1-1 *Matthew Devenish VII* (*supra*, 220) (b. 17 January 1830, d. 9 November 1902) married Mary Gray of Sherborne, Dorset, on 19

August 1853, and emigrated in the same year to Australia, where he settled in Hawthorne, Melbourne. They had issue:

A-A-1-1-1 *Matthew Devenish VIII*, lived at Tungamah and died before 1935, leaving issue last heard of at Wagga, New South Wales, who have not been traced.

By a second marriage, to a widow, Mrs. Terry, Matthew Devenish VII had issue:

A-A-1-1-3 *William Devenish*, believed to be unmarried and a chemist at Zeeham Hospital, Tasmania.

A-A-1-1-2 *Ethel Devenish*
A-A-1-1-4 *Florence Devenish* } *o.s.p.*

A-A-1-3 *James Aldridge Devenish* (*supra*, 220) (b. 21 February 1831, d. 3 December 1889) emigrated to Victoria *ca.* 1856. There he married a widow, Mrs. Smith, by whom he had issue a daughter (A-A-1-3-2), who married ..... Monroe and had two sons and five daughters. By her first husband Mrs. Smith had had a daughter named Mena Smith, but afterwards known as Mena Devenish, who married Basil A. Brooke and in 1929 was living at Swanage, Dorset.

2. NEW SOUTH WALES

The American Consul at Sydney courteously supplied all Devenish names in the directories, but few responses were received to letters of inquiry.

Miss Thelma Devenish of Manly, Sydney, has sent the following data, which she obligingly secured by examination of records available to her and by consultation with relatives:

John Devenish, aged forty, believed to be an Irish political offender transported under sentence, is listed in the 1828 census.

1 *William Devenish*, according to an old newspaper, reached Australia in 1835. He was probably an Irish political offender, transported under sentence, and is believed to have been the father of:

1-1 *William Devenish*, supposed to have been born at Paranata, but the old church there with all its records was destroyed by fire some years ago. He had issue:

1-1-1 *George Devenish*, living in 1938 on Arthur Street, Wellington.

1-1-3 *Edward Devenish*, living in 1938 at Tottenham.

1-1-5 *James Devenish*, whose widow died about 1934, when she was living at 54 Crystal Street, Petersham. Issue:

1-1-5-1 *C. Devenish*, living at Peak Hill.

1-1-5-3 *William E. Devenish*, living at 8 Alt Street, Waverley, Sydney.

1-1-7 *William Devenish*, living in 1938 at Thomas Street, Orange, Sydney, when he had six sons and three daughters living, including the following:

1-1-7-1 *W. H. Devenish*, living in 1936 at 783 Military Road, Mossman, Sydney.

1-1-7-3 *Edward George Devenish*, living in 1938 at Balgowlah Nursery, Manly, Sydney, when he had three sons and four daughters, including:

1-1-7-3-? *Thelma Devenish*, his second child, who supplied this information.

* * * * *

Two letters received in 1937 from John William Devenish and John Edward Devenish, respectively, both of 33 Stuart Street, Manly, Sydney, differ in some details but give essentially the following account:

1, 2, 3 *John William Devenish*, his sister, *Emily Devenish*, and brother, *Harry Devenish*, were born in Dublin, probably in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. After inheriting some money from an aunt they went to London and for some years operated a furniture shop in

Bardekin, East End. Then they sold the business and emigrated *ca.* 1875 to Australia, according to one account to Melbourne, according to the other to Adelaide. The latter says that Emily remained in Adelaide. Both agree that Harry went to Africa and did not marry. Emily and Harry died before John William Devenish. Either he or his son of the same name went to Sydney and there opened a furniture shop. The elder John William Devenish is said to have died in Sydney *ca.* 1896.

1-1 *John William Devenish* married in Melbourne, then operated, probably with his father, the furniture business in Sydney. He died there *ca.* 1924, aged 66. His widow was living in 1937 at 33 Stuart Street, aged 72. They apparently had the following issue:

1-1-? *John William Devenish*
1-1-? *Arthur Devenish*
1-1-? *John Edward Devenish* (b. 1889); married but no issue.

John William Devenish does not mention John Edward but says he and his brother Arthur worked with their father in the furniture shop until his death, and that the business was sold under the terms of his will. John Edward does not mention John William or Arthur, but states that he operates a furniture store at 313 Pitt Street. The letter to which both responded was addressed to Mrs. R. Devenish, 33 Stuart Street, Manly, whose name was obtained from a directory, and John William Devenish refers to it as the letter written to his mother-in-law. John Edward Devenish remarks: "I am married, have no children. There is no stepmother." There is some obscurity in these relationships.

* * * * *

Reference has already been made to the Reverend Matthew Boyle Devenish-Meares (b. 1800) (1-5-3 in Chapter VII, Section C), a descendant of the Westmeath Devenishes, who was one of the original fifty clergymen transferred to New South Wales, Australia, in the 1830's. There he became rector of Ballarat. He married in 1821

Augusta, daughter of Charles Devenish of Dublin, and is said to have had a large family, in his later years having ninety descendants about him at one Christmas gathering. However, we have no information about them, except for one son:

1-5-3-? *Alfred Devenish-Meares*, of Wollongong, who had a son:

1-5-3-?-? *Charles Edward Devenish-Meares*, of Ashfield, N.S.W., for fifty years a leader in the development of the cooperative movement in Australia and New Zealand. He joined the pioneer South Coast and West Camden Cooperative Company, Ltd., in 1881, formed the Coastal Farmers' Cooperative Society (later re-named The Producers' Cooperative Distributing Society, Ltd.) in 1900, and aided in the establishment of other cooperatives. These efforts culminated with the transfer of joint Australian-New Zealand cooperative selling operations to London in Empire Dairies, Ltd., which handles dairy products of hitherto competing countries on one floor with one group of salesmen. He married first in 1899 Nellie Pechey, secondly in 1908 Anna Mary Brown. Issue, five sons, about whom we lack information. [*Vd. Who's Who, Australia, 1938*, 163.]

* * * * *

Vd. Section 1 as to descendants of Matthew Devenish VIII, of Tungamah, Victoria, who were last heard of at Wagga, N.S.W., and have not been traced.

3. QUEENSLAND

George W. Devenish, living in 1936 at 14 Musgrave Street, North Rockampton, was born in 1867 and emigrated in 1888–9. He belongs to a Dorsetshire family.

John Devenish, of Dublin, died at Brisbane 25 September 1904, but it is not known if he left descendants there.

4. SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mrs. A. P. Devenish lived at 42 Audley Avenue, Prospect, in 1936, but has not supplied any particulars.

5. WESTERN AUSTRALIA

In 1831–2 a *William Devenish* with his wife, who had been a Miss Baldwin, emigrated to Western Australia. His great grandson, *S. B. Devenish*, lives at the Oaks, Guildford, W. A., and has three sons, *Bayly S.*, *Harold A.*, and *C. R. B.* It is Mr. S. B. Devenish's understanding that his great grandfather belonged to the Sydling, Dorsetshire, family, but no particulars of descent have been furnished. William Devenish may well be another piece in the puzzle to which the ancestors of the Reverend Albert Sidney Devenish belong (*Vd.* Section 1).

The following names of Western Australia Devenishes have been obtained from directories, but none has responded to letters of inquiry:

1. Arthur Devenish, 18 Leond Street, Victoria Park.
2. Charles R. Devenish, 63 Beatty Avenue, Victoria Park.
3. George Devenish, 31 Bruce Street, Nedlands Park, Perth.
4. Guy R. E. Devenish, Railway Street, Queen's Park.
5. H. Devenish, 95 Shakespeare Street, Mount Hawthorn.
6. H. A. Devenish, Narrogin. Auctioneer and commission merchant.
7. H. E. Devenish, 3 Brandon Street, South Perth.
8. H. J. Devenish, Vigneron, Herne Hill.
9. Leo R. Devenish, 10 Gold Street, South Freemantle.
10. N. M. Devenish, 10 Dyson Street, South Perth.
11. R. B. Devenish, 15 Waylen Street, Guildford, Perth.
12. Walter E. Devenish, 41 Holland Street, Leederville.
13. Mrs. ..... Devenish, 88 Thomas Street, West Perth.
14. Mrs. M. Devenish, 133 Forrest Street, Freemantle.

B. New Zealand

An account has been given in Chapter V, Section B, 2, d (*supra*, 229) of A-D-1 *William Devenish* (b. 1818, d. 1866) and his sister, A-D-8 *Sarah Anne Devenish Flight* (d. 1884), who emigrated to New Zealand. They settled first at Mangaoraka, later at Mangorei, Tara-

naki Province. William Devenish had three sons, A-D-1-1 the Reverend *John Melliar Devenish* (b. 1856; *o.s.p.* 1939); A-D-1-3 *Matthew Devenish* (d. in infancy); A-D-1-5 *William Devenish* (b. 1866; unmarried); also one daughter, A-D-1-2 *Margaret Devenish Skinner* (b. 1858), who has a son, Professor Henry Devenish Skinner (son Richard), and two daughters, Irene Skinner and Lucy Skinner Churchward (daughter, Margaret Churchward Collyns).

William Lewis Devenish-Meares, a member of the Westmeath family (b. 17 March 1886; 1-5-1-5-11 in Chapter VII, Section C, *supra*, 318), went to New Zealand. He is married and has three daughters.

John Graham Devenish, a member of the Roscommon family (b. 1879; *o.s.p.* 1 June 1947; A-1-1-1-7-1 in Chapter VII, Section B, *supra* 297), former Captain, Inniskilling Fusiliers, served in the Boer War and first World War, and lived in Auckland, N. Z. He was unmarried.

Chapter X

Devenish in South Africa

IN A PEDIGREE of the Stritch family of Limerick and Cork, prepared by W. Bettrans, Ulster King of Arms, and dated 28 September 1848, the following occurs:

"Richard Stritch of Limerick and Rockduff, county Cork, married Ellen Stritch and had issue, with others:

"James St. Leger Stritch of the 87th Regiment, m. Catherine eldest daughter of John Devenish, Esq. of Meares-Court and had issue, with others:

"Ellen Stritch who m. John Meares Devenish of the 55th Regiment."

Bettrans gave no dates; however, we know that Lieutenant John Meares Devenish of the 55th Regiment was born in 1787 and that his wife was about the same age. Her mother Catherine must therefore have been born *ca.* 1747–1767. This seems to identify her as the eldest daughter of John Devenish of Portlick Castle, who married Catherine Meares in 1750. It is apparent that Lieutenant John Meares Devenish was the grandson of John Devenish of Portlick Castle. His father is said to have been named John also, but this is not certain. He was disinherited after marrying a Roman Catholic, and Meares Court passed to a younger brother, William Devenish, who assumed the name Devenish-Meares (*Vd.* 314 ff., *supra*). Lieutenant John Meares Devenish, who became the founder of the South-African family, did not assume the hyphenated name, nor has any of his descendants. One branch of the Stritch family also settled in South Africa.

1 *John Meares Devenish* (1-1-1 in Chapter VII, Section C, *supra*; b. 1787, possibly at Meares Court) married about 1806 Ellen St. Leger Stritch of county Cork, said to have been his first cousin. In 1808 he went with his Regiment to Cape Colony. When the Regiment was ordered to India several years later Lieutenant Devenish resigned

his commission and became a member of a local military force. He was made manager of a government farm in what is now Somerset West. He had issue five daughters and six sons; *vd. infra.*

We are fortunate in having glimpses of the Devenishes of South Africa in several literary allusions. In 1820 Thomas Pringle led a group of Scottish settlers, who landed at Algoa Bay, into the mountainous country adjacent to the Kaffir frontier in the Eastern District of the Cape. In his well-known *Narrative of a Residence in South Africa* he told the story of this settlement. The party passed through Roodewal, where they were entertained by the officers of the garrison, including a Lieutenant Stretch (a frequent South African spelling of Stritch), and received information and advice from a Mr. Hart, father-in-law of Lieutenant Stretch, who was "superintendent of a great agricultural and commissariat establishment belonging to government, called Somerset Farm, lying at the foot of the Boschberg mountains." Later, after the party had reached the valley assigned to them for settlement, which lay some forty miles beyond Roodewal, they obtained provisions from this commissariat farm and Stretch bought a horse for Pringle [*Op. cit.*, 10, 14, 15]. In describing wild animals, reptiles, and insects of the region Pringle remarks [*Ibid.*, 52]:

> "Somewhat similar was the situation, on one occasion, of Mrs. Devenish, another lady of my acquaintance. Going into her nursery one night, she found a puff-adder standing erect on its tail, by the side of the cradle where her infant lay asleep. She screamed in horror, but durst not approach for fear that the reptile, which began to hiss and inflate its jaws, as it usually does when irritated, should spring upon the child. Fortunately her husband was at hand, and hearing her outcry, hastened to her aid, and with a single blow destroyed the serpent."

Among Pringle's poems in his *South African Sketches* is "The Emigrants Cabin, an Epistle in Rhyme," in which Pringle holds an imaginary conversation with his friend John Fairbairn, urging the advantages of emigration to the Eastern District of the Cape, and rebutting various suggestions which Fairbairn is made to present as to discomforts or disadvantages of frontier life. In fact Pringle did induce Fairbairn to come to Cape Town in 1823 to assist in the Academy and to help edit the *South-African Journal* and *South African Commercial*

Advertiser. The censorship and ultimate suppression of these publications by the dictatorial Governor, Sir Charles Somerset, and Fairbairn's successful struggle to secure freedom of the press in South Africa, are a familiar story. In "The Emigrant's Cabin" Pringle speaks of the frontier society of South Africa:

> "And then your notion that we're quite exiled
> From social life amid these mountains wild,
> Accords not with the facts—as you will see
> On glancing o'er this district map with me.
>
> . . . . .
>
> "Then there is Captain Harding at Three Fountains,
> Near Cradock—forty miles across the mountains:
> I like his shrewd remarks on things and men,
> And canter o'er to dinner now and then.
> —There's Landdrost Stockenstrom at Graaf-Reinét,
> A man, I'm sure, you would not soon forget,
> Who, though in this wild country born and bred,
> Is able in affairs, in books well read,
> And—what's more meritorious in the case—
> A zealous friend to Africs swarthy race.
> We visit there; but travelling in ox-wagon,
> (And not like you drawn by a fiery dragon)
> We take a month—eight days to go and come—
> And spend three weeks or so with Stockenstrom.
> —At Somerset, again, Hart, Devenish, Stretch,
> And ladies—whose kind acts 'twere long to sketch;
> The officers at Káha and Roodewál,
> All hold with us right friendly intercourse—
> The nearest thirty miles—five hours with horse."
>
> . . . . .

In the journal and letters of Emily Moffat, wife of the missionary John Smith Moffat, brother-in-law of David Livingstone, there is an account of their trek in 1858–1859 from Cape Town across the Karroo to Beaufort and Victoria on their way north to Matabeleland, where they established the London Missionary Society's station at Inyati [*Matabele Mission*, 41, 48, 49]. They moved in three wagons, one drawn by mules, and Emily Moffat wrote: ". . . Borrowed oxen draw the other two to Salt River where a Mr. Devenish promises to aid

them in hiring two span of mules." After completing the trip from Beaufort to Victoria she spoke of it in her journal on 24 January 1859:

"... Monday morning, by moonlight, we start and ride for four hours. Then an hour's halt for breakfast, and on we go for Salt River, not far from where Mr. Devenish lives. Here we spend the rest of the day, receiving much kindness from these friends. In the afternoon my precious babe was very poorly—he had ailed a little on the previous day. The waggon tossing had upset him. Mrs. Devenish told me it is always so at first, and she doctored him for me. I felt so thankful I was near an experienced mother."

Mrs. Moffat was herself not well, so that they were obliged to rest two weeks in Victoria. Of this stay she wrote:

"... Mrs. W. Cowan and the Aurets have been true friends. Mrs. Cowan and Mrs. Auret are sisters; their mother, Mrs. Devenish, also lives here. *She is such a dear;* indeed the whole family of Devenishes is remarkable for their generous kind-heartedness. *I do love them*, there is so much unselfish about them. Mrs. Devenish has been in the Colony now more than forty years; her husband was in the Army. Our waggon has been drawn up close to Mrs. Cowan's house, and our home has been with her. She has done all she could for us. . . ."

The Mrs. Devenish of Victoria was pretty clearly the widow of Lieutenant John Meares Devenish. Mrs. Auret was their third daughter, Marcella Susan Devenish (1-6, *infra*), and Mrs. Cowan their fifth daughter (1-10, *infra*). The reference to Mr. Devenish of Salt Creek is apparently to the fifth son, Charles Devenish (1-9, *infra*).

In his account of the Kaffir war of 1846 Sir George Cory mentions an incident which may refer to John Meares Devenish or to one of his sons [Cory, *South Africa*, IV, 467]:

"... Some officers were standing [outside the Governor's tent at Fort Beresford] and talking about an expedition which some burghers under Stockenstrom were to make into Kreli's country. Captain Maitland, the Governor's son who was acting as his military secretary, expressed, rather unguardedly, the hope that the burghers would get a d____d good licking. Field-Cornet Devenish, whom Captain Maitland mistook for a Boer who could not understand English, and who with others was standing near, replied 'Depend upon it, the burghers will not be licked as the military were at Burn's Hill!' "

John Meares Devenish had six sons, as follows:

1-1 *John Donald Devenish* of Frazerburg (b. 1807 in Aberdeen, Scot-

land) married Catherine Hasler in Cape Town. They had issue six sons and two daughters; *vd. infra.*

1-3 *James Gouldsbury Devenish* of Riverdale (b. *ca.* 1808 either on the Isle of Wight or on shipboard). He was a Resident Magistrate at Beaufort West, where, jointly with his brother Charles, he owned the Soutrivier farm. Later he sold his interest to his brother and moved to Riverdale. He was twice married: first on 2 April 1833 to Anna Leonora de Beer (d. 6 March 1836), by whom he had one daughter; secondly on 13 April 1837 to Elizabeth Francina Kuiler (d. 25 January 1864), who bore twelve children. For these thirteen children *vd. infra.*

1-5 *William Devenish* (b. 1810) lived in Middleburg District, Cape Colony, and had issue two daughters only, whose names have not been learned.

1-7 *George Devenish* of Beaufort (b. 1812) had issue three sons and two daughters; *vd. infra.*

1-9 *Charles Devenish* of Salt River (b. 2 April 1814, d. 25 September 1893). He married first, on 21 December 1846, Maria Kathirina Kuiler (b. 18 January 1827), a sister of his brother James's wife. They had issue three sons and four daughters; *vd. infra.* He married secondly on 7 October 1862 Jane Marie Susan Kinnear (b. 13 July 1839, d. July 1902), whose father had emigrated from Scotland about 1830. By her he had issue two sons and six daughters; *vd. infra.*

1-11 *Anthony Lennox Devenish*, of Victoria West (b. 24 June 1824 at Fort Beaufort; d. 1913), is said to have had thirty children, many of whom died young. He married first Anna Catherine Maria van der Westhiuzen (d. 1867); secondly, a Miss Hisroth.

The daughters of John Meares Devenish were:

1-2 *Catherine Devenish* (b. 1815).

1-4 *Ellen Ann Devenish* (b. 1821) married ..... Krismer and had issue.

1-6 *Marcella Susan Devenish* (b. 1823) married Jerry Auret of Victoria and had issue.

1-8 *Catherine Devenish* (b. 1825).

1-10 *Elizabeth Devenish* (b. 1827) married ..... Cowan of Victoria and had issue.

Descendants of John Donald Devenish of Frazerburg (1-1)

1-1-1 *John Augustus Devenish* (b. 1831; *o.s.p.* 1851).

1-1-3 *Charles St. Leger Devenish* (1833–1903) married first Christina Auret and had issue, as follows. He married a second wife by whom he had one son, of whom we have no information.

1-1-3-1 *John Donald Meares Devenish* (1854–1912) married Mary Colyn and had issue:

1-1-3-1-1 *Emmett Augustus Devenish* (d. 1890).

1-1-3-1-3 *John Meares Devenish* (killed in action, 1918).

1-1-3-3 *Abraham Auret Devenish* (1856–1871).

1-1-3-5 *Charles Augustus Devenish* (1860–1861).

1-1-3-7 *Charles Henry Devenish* (b. and d. 1863).

1-1-3-9 *Augustus Emmett Devenish* (b. 1867).

1-1-3-11 *Christian Cokeley Devenish* (1869–1904).

1-1-3-13 *Max James Devenish* (1871–1908).

1-1-3-15 *William Robert Devenish* (b. 1873) married Mildred Maskell and had issue:

1-1-3-15-1 *Newman Devenish.*

1-1-3-15-3 *Robert John Devenish* (b. 1910). Address: c/o The Standard Bank of South Africa, Blantyre, Nyasaland, British Central Africa.

1-1-3-17 *Edwin George Devenish* (b. 1878) married and has issue:

1-1-3-17-1 *George Devenish.*

1-1-3-17-3 *Frederick Devenish.*

1-1-3-17-5 *Simon Devenish.*

1-1-3-17-7 *O'Brien Devenish.*

1-1-3-17-2 *Marjorie Devenish* married ..... Surman. Residence: Croome, Landseer Road, Mowbray, Cape Town.

1-1-3-2 *Anna Caroline Devenish* (b. 1865).

1-1-3-4 *Kathleen Devenish* (1875–1929).

1-1-5 *Edwin George Devenish* (b. 1835); no information.

1-1-7 *George James Bennett Devenish* (1837–1839).

1-1-9 *Donald Meares Devenish* (1838–1839).

1-1-11 *James Hasler Devenish* (1842–1909) married Margaret Howard and had issue five sons and five daughters. One of the daughters became a Mrs. Sugden; address, 62, Bethlehem, O.F.S. The sons were:

1-1-11-1 *Edwin Devenish* (deceased).

1-1-11-3 *Anthony Devenish*, living in April, 1937.

1-1-11-5 *Neville St. Leger Devenish*, living in 1937 at Grootelei P.O., Nylstrom. He has one son:

1-1-11-5-1 *James St. Leger Devenish.*

1-1-2 *Anna Camelia Devenish* (b. 1845) married Edward Honeybourne and had issue:

1-1-2-1 Charles Honeybourne.

1-1-2-2 Daisy Honeybourne married ..... Fourie and lives at The Springs, Transvaal. She has a portrait of Lieutenant John Meares Devenish, to which her daughter, Mrs. Liversage, bears a striking resemblance.

1-1-2-4 Mary Ann Honeybourne.

1-1-2-6 Louise Honeybourne married ..... Evans and has issue.

1-1-2-8 Geraldine Honeybourne married ..... Smitt and has issue.

1-1-4 *Sarah Caroline Devenish* (1847–1905).

Descendants of James Gouldsbury Devenish of Riverdale (1-3)

1-3-1 *James St. Leger Devenish* (b. 25 August 1823, d. 16 September 1838).

1-3-3 *John Meares Devenish* (b. 22 April 1844) married ..... Reitz and had at least two sons:

1-3-3-1 *Goldsbury Devenish*, deceased, late compound manager, Randfontein Mines.

1-3-3-3 *George St. Leger Devenish* (died before 1946), late manager of the Robinson Deep Mine, Johannesburg. No issue.

1-3-5 *Ferdinand Augustus Devenish* (b. 20 April 1846); no information.

1-3-7 *Charles Lennox Devenish* (b. 25 June 1850, d. 1856).

1-3-9 *George Devenish* (b. 3 May 1854, d. 1870).

1-3-11 *Jacob Johannes Devenish* (b. 31 July 1856).

1-3-13 *David Grey Devenish* (b. 24 August 1858, d. 2 October 1927). He went to High Point, North Carolina, U.S.A., in 1890, and in 1899 moved to Asheville, North Carolina. Issue:

1-3-13-1 *Cecil Francis Devenish* (b. 1892), of Asheville, North Carolina. Issue:

1-3-13-1-1 *David Grey Devenish* (b. 30 December 1922, d. 20 December 1937).

1-3-13-1-3 *Eugene Campbell Devenish.*

1-3-13-1-2 *Cecile Frances Devenish* married 12 October 1946 George Eugene Sauvigné.

1-3-13-3 *Gordon Carpenter Devenish* (1894–1899).

1-3-13-2 *Alice Grey Devenish* married P. B. Hall.

1-3-13-4 *Mona Devenish*, of Asheville, North Carolina.

1-3-13-6 *Nora Devenish*, of Asheville, North Carolina.

1-3-2 *Anna Leonora Devenish* (b. 6 March 1836, d. 13 January 1929) married in 1861 James Lamb of Salt River, later of Port Elizabeth. Issue:

1-3-2-1 D. G. Lamb.

1-3-2-2 ..... Lamb married C. Kleudgen of Johannesburg.

1-3-2-4 (Miss) A. F. Lamb.

1-3-4 *Elizabeth Ellen Augusta Devenish* (b. 15 November 1839, d. 15 October 1878) married David Cowan.
1-3-6 *Ellen Charlotte Devenish* (b. 4 December 1840, d. 23 September 1930).
1-3-8 *Georgina Catherine Devenish* (b. 1 May 1842, d. 20 February 1843).
1-3-10 *Francina Jemina Devenish* (b. 7 May 1848) married Fred Hogg.
1-3-12 *Maria Marcilla Delomere Devenish* (b. 25 March 1855; d. 2 April 1855).

Descendants of George Devenish of Beaufort (1-7)

1-7-1 *John Devenish* settled in the Transvaal, married a Miss Tait, and had a large family, about which we have no specific information. There were sons who fought on each side in the Boer War.

1-7-3 *William Devenish*, now deceased, whose widow was living several years ago in Baird Street, Beaufort West, had issue:

1-7-3-1 Eldest son; name not ascertained.
1-7-3-3 *James Devenish*, farming at Taaiboschfontein. But *vd.* James P. Devenish, 1-7-5-?, with whom this James may be confused.
1-7-3-5 *Egbert Devenish*, who is married.
1-7-3-7 *William Devenish*, who is married.
1-7-3-2 *Winnie Devenish*, 1-7-3-4 *Evelyn Devenish* } who live with their mother.
1-7-3-6, 1-7-3-8 } two additional daughters; names not ascertained.

1-7-5 *George Devenish*, now deceased, had about twelve children. Three of the sons were:

1-7-5-? *Clarence Devenish.*
1-7-5-? *Willie Devenish.*
1-7-5-? *James P. Devenish*, of Taaiboschfontein, Krómrivier, Beaufort West.

1-7-2 *Louisa Amelia Devenish* married James Smithers Parker. Issue:

1-7-2-1 James Francis Parker, died in infancy.

1-7-2-3 Herbert Louis Parker, an accountant in Government service, Pretoria.

1-7-2-5 George Parker, a farmer at Smith's Drift, married Jesse Rose and has a large family.

1-7-2-7 Lenox Edward Parker is married and has two children.

1-7-2-2 Charlotte Amelia Parker married ..... Harris of Paardeberg, O.F.S.

1-7-2-4 Louisa Susan Parker married ..... McEmen of Rhodesia and has several children.

1-7-2-6 Elizabeth Mary Parker married ..... McEmen of Rhodesia and has two children.

1-7-4 *Marcella Susan Devenish* married William John Parker of Rosebank, Beaufort West, and has issue:

1-7-4-1 George William Parker, died in Rhodesia.

1-7-4-3 Arthur John Parker, deceased.

1-7-4-5 William Henry Parker, of Calvinia, South Africa, married a Miss Van Zyl and has issue a son and three or four daughters.

1-7-4-7 Francis Floris Parker is married and has one daughter.

1-7-4-9 James Louis Parker was killed in Flanders.

1-7-4-11 Norman Stritch Parker married ..... Scott and has several children.

1-7-4-13 Charles Reginald Parker, deceased.

1-7-4-15 Douglas Hyde Parker, of Cape Town, married and has two daughters.

Descendants of Charles Devenish of Salt River (1-9)

(*Children by Maria Kathirina Kuiler*):

1-9-1 *John Meares Devenish* (b. 29 February 1856; d. unmarried).

1-9-3 *Ferdinand Augustus Kuiler Devenish* (b. 14 May 1858), of 8 Longfellow Street, East London, formerly of Natal, married a Miss McCormick and has issue:

1-9-3-1 *Thomas Lennox Meares Devenish* has issue:
1-9-3-1-1 *John Kuiler Devenish.*
1-9-3-1-3 *Christopher Devenish.*
1-9-3-1-5 *Lennox Devenish.*
1-9-3-1-7 *Philip Devenish.*
1-9-3-1-2 *Dorothy Devenish.*
1-9-3-3 *J. F. Devenish* lives in East London and has issue:
1-9-3-3-1 *Ferdinand Augustus Devenish.*
1-9-3-3-3 *Lester Lennox Devenish.*
1-9-3-3-2 *Phyllis Devenish.*
1-9-3-3-4 *Jean Devenish.*
1-9-3-5 *Kuiler Devenish* (*o.s.p. ca.* 1919).
1-9-3-2 *Annie Devenish* married ..... Birch. Issue:
1-9-3-2-1 Wallace Meares Birch.
1-9-3-2-3 John Birch.
1-9-3-2-5 Ronald Kuiler Birch.
1-9-3-2-2 Louise Birch.
1-9-3-2-4 Marulla Birch.
1-9-3-2-6 Winifred Birch.
1-9-3-4 *Meta Devenish* married ..... Honeywell. Issue:
1-9-3-2-1 John Neville Honeywell.

1-9-5 *James Gouldsbury Conan Devenish* (b. 25 May 1860; d. unmarried).

1-9-2 *Elizabeth Franneina Devenish* (b. 21 November 1847) married John Lamb and had issue three sons and five daughters, including:
1-9-2-2 ..... Lamb married Major J. Irvine, of the South African Police, retired. Residence: Mannamede, Pietersburg District, North Transvaal.
1-9-2-4 ..... Lamb married Lieutenant Colonel T. Davie, of the South African Police, retired, and lives near her sister.
1-9-2-6 ..... Lamb married Dr. ..... Cockerton and lives in the Zoutpansburg District, North Transvaal.

1-9-4 *Ellen Jemima Devenish* (b. 17 October 1849) died unmarried.

1-9-6 *Marie Dennard Charlotte Devenish* (b. 25 October 1851) died unmarried.

1-9-8 *Catherin Georgina Devenish* (b. 2 December 1853) married Robert Wilson, and had issue four sons.

(*Children by Jane Marie Susan Kinnear*):
1-9-7 *Charles William Devenish* (b. 5 January 1875, d. 5 November 1939), of 25 Fifth Avenue, Geduld Township, Springs, Transvaal, formerly with the East Geduld Gold Mining Company, expressed much interest in the family history and was particularly obliging in obtaining and supplying data concerning his branch. He married Adelheid Joerning and had issue:

1-9-7-2 *Dorothy Devenish* married M. van der Spuy and has one daughter, Maud.

1-9-9 *George Peter Blyth Devenish* (b. 2 February 1880) died unmarried.

1-9-10 *Johanna Sophia Itzen Devenish* (b. 30 August 1863) married her first cousin, James McDermid. Issue: four sons and two daughters.

1-9-12 *Jane Emily Devenish* (b. 29 August 1865) married Edwin Brooks and had issue three sons and two daughters. She was living in Pretoria in 1937.

1-9-14 *Susan Marcella Stretch Devenish* (b. 8 October 1866, d. in Scotland *ca.* 1930) married Jooste Enger and had issue a son and three daughters. She lived in Pretoria.

1-9-16 *Marie Augusta Devenish* (b. 17 January 1869) married Ferdinand McDermid and had issue two sons and four daughters.

1-9-18 *Margaret Kinlock Devenish* (b. 7 January 1872) married Thomas Aspinall and had issue three sons and three daughters.

1-9-20 *Hilda Kinnear Devenish* (b. 1875) died unmarried.

Descendants of Anthony Lennox Devenish of Victoria West (1-11) (*Children by Anna Catherine Maria van der Westhiuzen*):

1-11-1 *John Meares Devenish*, now deceased, married Ellen McDermid and had issue five daughters, whose names have not been determined, and two sons:

1-11-1-1 *Anthony Devenish* had a large family of which we have no particulars.

1-11-1-3 *Donald Devenish* was killed in Flanders; no issue.

1-11-3 *Francis Henry Devenish*, *o.s.p.*

1-11-5 *Anthony Lennox Devenish*, now deceased, married Lizzie Shoet and had issue two sons and several daughters. As far as known these are:

1-11-5-1 *Anthony Lennox Devenish*, deceased.
1-11-5-3 *Graham Devenish.*
1-11-5-2 *Lily Devenish* married W. McDonald.
1-11-5-4 *Norah Devenish* married John Tevells.
1-11-5-6 *Dorothy Devenish* married Charles Eccles.
1-11-5-8 *Gwendoline Devenish* married Reader Cross-Cross.

1-11-7 *Nicholas James Devenish*, of Devenish Street, Pretoria, Transvaal, married Maria Petionella Uijs and had issue as follows:

1-11-7-1 *Anthony Lennox Devenish*, deceased.
1-11-7-3 *Wessel Hendrik Devenish* married Anna Marais.
1-11-7-5 *Lennox Nicholas Devenish*, deceased.
1-11-7-2 *Maria Petionella Devenish.*
1-11-7-4 *Anna Antoinette Devenish* married Hugh Young Glen.
1-11-7-6 *Susan Teanees Devenish.*
1-11-7-8 *Catherine Elizabeth Devenish.*

1-11-9 *William George Devenish* (b. 1855–6), of Hollandsdrift, Pietersburg, married Mary ..... and had issue two sons. In 1902 he was farming at Klip River, where he was visited by an Irish officer named Devenish, perhaps the late Captain John Graham Devenish of the Roscommon family (A-1-1-1-7-1 in Chapter VII, Section B). Later he had a farm near Pietersburg.

1-11-9-1 ..... *Devenish* went to Canada.

1-11-9-3 *Ronald Devenish* works the Pietersburg farm.

1-11-11 *Mynardus Jeremias Devenish* (b. 1866–7; d. in England in 1928), usually called Manny and known also in England as Maurice, was reared by his eldest sister Catherine following the death of his mother at his birth. Catherine and her husband, Fred E. English, being childless, adopted him and made him their heir. He married a Miss O'Brien of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and had issue five sons. He lived for a time in Addington Palace, which Mr. English had purchased, and was visited there by Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick Devenish-Meares of Meares Court (1-5-1-5-1 in Chapter VII, Section C). His sons included:

1-11-11-? *Edward Devenish* (d. 1924).

1-11-11-? *Frederick Alexander English Devenish* married on 4 January 1938 at the British Consulate in Paris Kathleen Mary Sylvia, daughter of the late Charles Richardson Hime of Grafton Tilford, and has a daughter born in Tahiti, 28 November 1938.

1-11-2 *Catherine Elizabeth Devenish* married in 1882 Fred E. English, who, after acquiring a great fortune, moved to England and bought Addington Palace, former residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, now occupied by a golf club. No issue, but they adopted her youngest brother, Mynardus Jeremias Devenish (1-11-11). After her husband's death she returned to South Africa and died at Stellenbosch *ca.* 1934.

1-11-4 *Ellen Ann Devenish*, now deceased, married Nardus Auret.

1-11-6 *Anna Catherine Maria Devenish* married ..... Honnet. Address: Bay View Hotel, Muizenburg.

1-11-8 *Marcella Susan Devenish*, now deceased, married ..... Tracey.

1-11-10 *Leonora Stretch Devenish* married ..... Fricker.

(*Children by ..... Hisroth*):

1-11-13 *George Devenish*, now deceased, had at least two sons.

1-11-15 *Lennox Devenish*, now deceased, had two daughters.

1-11-17 *Charles E. Devenish*, now deceased, married Mary ....., who was living in 1934 at Alexander Hotel, Somerset West. They had issue.

1-11-19 *Alfred Devenish* had one daughter.
1-11-12 *Isabella Devenish.*
1-11-14 *Janet Devenish* married ..... Aspinall.

* * * * *

Captain John Graham Devenish (1879–1947), of the Mount Pleasant branch of the Roscommon family (A-1-1-1-7-1 in Chapter VII, Section B) wrote that in 1902 he visited a John Devenish then living on the Devenish farm south of Johannesburg. This John, who cannot now be living, told him that his grandfather Godfrey went to South Africa from Roscommon about 1802. He also showed him silver engraved with the crest of the Roscommon family. His mother and wife were Boers and he had five sons, all of whom fought in the Boer War, three with and two against the Boers. If these statements were accurate the grandfather must have been Godfrey Devenish (A-1-3 in Chapter VII, Section B), brother of William Devenish (*ibid.*, A-1-1) of Mount Pleasant (1774–1838). Mr. Burtchaell appended the letters R.A. to his name [Burtchaell, *Report*], and the Reverend William

Devenish of Abbeylara (A-1-1-1-1 in Chapter VII, Section B) once stated that Godfrey and his brother George had gone abroad and never been heard from since, so that it may be he was sent with an artillery regiment to the Cape and remained there in the same fashion as did Lieutenant John Meares Devenish.

A good many Devenishes took part in the Boer War. Of the Irish family at least three were in the British Army, John Graham Devenish (A-1-1-1-7-1 in Chapter VII, Section B), John Devenish (*ibid.*, A-1-7-3-1-1), who settled in South Africa, and Leycester Francis Devenish-Meares (1-5-1-5-5 in Chapter VII, Section C). Any of them may have been the Devenish who called upon William George Devenish (*supra*, 1-11-9).

* * * * *

The following Devenishes who live in South Africa have not been connected:

John Devenish, associated with the Sheba Mine, Barberton.

John Devenish, address: Postal Agency, Louis Trichardt, Zoupansburg District, North Transvaal. He says that his father trekked from the Cape. He married a Miss Wessels.

Frank Devenish lives on the Letaba Estate, P.O. Gravellotte, Letaba District, North Transvaal.

Mrs. Dwyer, Banksia Road, Rondebosch, was a Miss Devenish. Her husband, a retired civil engineer, is Irish.

Robert Whiteridge-Devenish was born in Donegal in 1876. His parents took him at the age of two to Weymouth, possibly to be near relatives. He emigrated to Canada, where a brother and sister now live. About 1902 he went to South Africa and died at The Springs, Transvaal, 25 May 1938, leaving a wife and five children, one of whom is named William.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography of Works Cited in the Text

In the following bibliography are listed the books and documents which have been cited in the text. In the left margin, in alphabetical order, are the short titles which were used in citations, followed by the full titles and publication data. In the few cases where no short form was used in the text, books are alphabetized by author or full title. References are to editions actually used; in some cases the authors were aware of but unable to obtain later or better editions.

Abdulla — Abdulla bin Abdulkada, *Hayakit Abdulla*. Translated by J. T. Thomson. London, 1874.

Accts., Abingdon Abbey — *Accounts of the Obedientiars of Abingdon Abbey*. Edited by R. E. G. Kirk. (Camden Society Publications, n.s., vol. li) London, 1892.

Alumni Cantab. — *Alumni Cantabrigiensis. A Biographical List of All Known Students, Graduates and Holders of Office at the University of Cambridge, from the Earliest Times to 1900*. Part I, Earliest Times to 1751, Compiled by John Venn and J. A. Venn; 2 vols. Part II, 1752–1900, Compiled by J. A. Venn; 2 vols. Cambridge University Press, 1922–1944.

Alumni Oxon. — *Alumni Oxoniensis. The Members of the University of Oxford 1500–1714: Their Parentage, Birthplace, and Year of Birth, with a Record of Their Degrees*. Edited by John Foster. 2 vols. Oxford and London, 1891. *Idem, 1715–1886*, 4 vols. in 2, London, 1887–1888.

Analecta Hibernica — *Analecta Hibernica. Including the Reports of the Irish Manuscripts Commission*. Dublin, Stationery Office, 1930–1944 (Nos. 1–15).

Ancestor — *The Ancestor. A Quarterly Review of County and Family History, Heraldry and Antiquities*. Edited by Oswald Barron, F.S.A. London, 1902–1905 (Nos. 1–12). References are to: W. O. Massingberd, "The Massingberds of Sutterton, Gunby and Ormsby," No. 7 (October, 1903), 1–14; "A Fifteenth Century Roll of Arms," *ibid.*, 184–215; V. S. Sanborn, "A Possible Samborne Ancestry," No. 11 (October, 1904), 61–70.

Ancient Deeds — *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office*. Prepared under the Superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Published under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls by Authority of

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 6 volumes. London, 1890–1915.

Ancient Exch. Kalendars — *The Antient Kalendars and Inventories of the Treasury of His Majesty's Exchequer, together with Other Documents Illustrating the History of that Repository.* Collected and edited by Sir Francis Palgrave . . . Printed by command of His Majesty King William IV . . . and under direction of the Public Record Commissioners. 3 volumes. London, 1836.

Annales S. Albani — *Annales Monasterii S. Albani, A Johanne Amundesham, Monacho, ut videtur, Conscripti. (A.D. 1421–1440). quibus praefigitur Chronicon Rerum Gestarum in Monasterio S. Albani, (A.D. 1422–1431) A Quodam Auctore Ignoto Compilatum.* Edited by Henry Thomas Riley. (Rolls Series, No. 28-5) 2 vols. London, 1870–1871.

Annals Gonville and Caius — *The Annals of Gonville and Caius College*, by John Caius, M.D. Edited by John Venn. (Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. xl) Cambridge, 1904.

Antiquarian Repertory — *The Antiquarian Repertory: A Miscellaneous Assemblage of Topography, History, Biography, Customs, and Manners, Intended to Illustrate and Preserve Several Valuable Remains of Old Times.* Chiefly compiled by, or under the direction of, Francis Grose, . . . Thomas Astle, . . . and other eminent antiquaries. . . . A new edition . . . 4 vols. London, 1807–1809.

A. P. C. — *Acts of the Privy Council of England.* New series, 1542–1604, 1613–1626. Edited by John Roche Dasent, E. G. Atkinson, *et al.* Published by authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. 32 numbered vols. to 1604, 7 unnumbered vols. 1613–1626. London, 1890–1938.

Aphorismical Discovery — *A Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland from 1641 to 1652. Now for the First Time Published. With an Appendix of Original Letters and Documents.* Edited by John T. Gilbert. 3 vols. in 6. (Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society, vols. xxiv–xxix) Dublin, 1879–1880. [An edition of a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, entitled "An Aphorismical Discovery of Treasonable Faction."]

Archaeologia — *Archaeologia: or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London.* 91 vols. to 1945. London, 1770–1945. Reference is to the Rev. Samuel Denne, "An Attempt to Illustrate the Figures Carved in Stone on the Porch of Chalk Church," (a paper read 6 February 1794), xii (1796), 10–24.

Archaeologia Aeliana — *Archaeologia Aeliana: or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquities, Published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Vols. i–iv (1822–1855); new series, vols. i–xxv (1856–1904); third series, vols. i–xxi

(1904–1924); fourth series, vols. i–xxii (1925–1944). Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1822–1944. Reference is to G. G. Baker-Creswell and H. H. E. Craster, "The Descent of the Manor of Ellington," fourth series, v (1928), 1–12.

Archaeologia Cantiana — *Archaeologia Cantiana: Being Transactions of the Kent Archaeological Society.* London, 1858–1946 (vols. i–lviii). References are to: Rev. Robert Willis, "The Architectural History of the Conventual Buildings of the Monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury," vii (1868), 1–206; W. L. Rutton (transcribed by Henry Backeler Walker), "St. Martin's Church, New Romney. Records Relating to Its Removal in A.D. 1550," xx (1893) 155–160; Rev. T. Shipdem Frampton, "St. Mary's Westenhanger . . . Rectors and Patrons," xxxi (1915), 82–120.

Archpriest Controversy — *The Archpriest Controversy. Documents relating to the Dissensions of the Roman Catholic Clergy, 1597–1602.* Edited from the Petyt MSS. of the Inner Temple by Thomas Graves Law. Vol. I. (Camden Society Publications, new series, vol. lvi) London, 1896.

Armorial Families — *Armorial Families.* A Directory of Gentlemen of Coat-Armour Compiled and Edited by Arthur Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. 7th edition. 2 volumes. London, 1929.

Armorial Families of America — *Armorial Families of America.* Edited by Ernest Spofford, Recording Secretary of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, . . . [etc.] Philadelphia, 1929.

Arthur, *Etymological Dictionary* — *An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names. With an Essay on Their Derivation and Import.* By William Arthur. New York, 1857.

A. S. D. Papers — Manuscript papers in the possession of the Rev. Albert Sidney Devenish, Curate of the Church of St. Mary, Caulfield, Victoria, Australia, copies of which were transcribed for Robert J. Devenish. These include Dorset visitation pedigrees furnished by the College of Arms, London, to Matthew Devenish VII in 1825; pedigree charts based upon data taken from Sydling registers by Samuel Devenish in 1820; and summaries of genealogical research made by the Rev. Albert Sidney Devenish.

Baigent and Millard, *Basingstoke* — *A History of the Ancient Town and Manor of Basingstoke in the County of Southampton; with a Brief Account of the Siege of Basing House, A.D. 1643–1645.* By Francis Joseph Baigent and James Elwin Millard. London and Basingstoke, 1889.

Ball, *Co. Dublin* — *A History of the County Dublin.* By Francis Elrington Ball. 6 volumes. Dublin, 1902–1920.

Ball, *Judges* — *The Judges in Ireland, 1221–1921.* By Francis Elrington Ball. 2 volumes. New York, 1927.

Bardsley, *Dictionary of Surnames* — *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*. By Charles Wareing Bardsley. London, 1901.

Bardsley, *English Surnames* — *Our English Surnames: Their Sources and Significations*. 2d edition, revised and enlarged. London, 1875.

Bedford Eyre Roll, 1227 — *Roll of the Justices in Eyre at Bedford, 1227*. Edited by G. Herbert Fowler. (Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, vol. iii, 1–206) Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire, 1916.

Bedford Eyre Roll, 1247 — *Calendar of the Roll of the Justices on Eyre, 1247*. Edited by G. Herbert Fowler. (Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, vol. xxi) Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire, 1926.

Bedford Notes & Queries — *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries*. Edited by Frederic Augustus Blaydes . . . Vols. i–iii (1882–1893). Bedford, 1886–1893.

Bedfordshire Visitations — *The Visitations of Bedfordshire, Annis Domini 1566, 1582, and 1634. Made by William Harvey, Esq., Clarencieulx King of Arms, Robert Cook, Esq., Clarencieulx King of Arms, and George Owen, Esq., York Herald, as Deputy for Sir Richard St. George, Kt., Clarencieulx King of Arms. Together with Additional Pedigrees, Chiefly from Harleian MS. 1531; and an Appendix, Containing a List of Pedigrees Entered at the Visitation of 1669; also Lists of Bedfordshire Knights and Gentry Taken from Lansdowne MS. 887*. Edited by Frederic Augustus Blaydes. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. xix) London, 1884.

Bengal Army Officers — *List of the Officers of the Bengal Army 1758–1834*. Alphabetically arranged and annotated with biographical and genealogical notices by Major V. C. P. Hodson. 2 vols. published: i, A-C; ii, D-K. London, 1927-1928.

Berkshire Visitations — *The Four Visitations of Berkshire Made and Taken by Thomas Benolte, Clarenceux, Anno 1532; by William Harvey, Clarenceux, Anno 1566; by Henry Chitting, Chester Herald, and John Philipott, Rouge Dragon, for William Camden, Clarenceux, Anno 1623; and by Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald, for Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux, Anno 1665–66*. Edited by W. Harry Rylands. 2 volumes. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vols. lvi and lvii) London, 1907–1908.

Berkshire Wills, 1508–1652 — *Index to Wills Proved and Administrations Granted in the Court of the Archdeacon of Berks, 1508–1652*. Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vol. viii) London, 1893.

Berry, *Hants Pedigrees* — *County Genealogies. Pedigrees of the Families in the County of Hants; Collected from the Heraldic Visitations and Other Authentic Manuscripts in the British Museum, and in the Possession of Private Individuals, and from the Information of the Present Resident Families*. By William Berry . . . London, 1833.

Berry, *Herts Pedigrees* — *County Genealogies. Pedigrees of Hertfordshire Families.* Collected by Wm Berry . . . Transferred from His Own Handwriting, and Printed in Lithography by Fredk Alvey. London, 1846.

Berry, *Ordinary of Arms* — *Encyclopaedia Heraldica; or, Complete Dictionary of Heraldry.* 4 volumes: i, *An Ordinary of Arms,* by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, augmented and improved by William Berry. London, 1828.

Berry, *Sussex Pedigrees* — *County Genealogies. Pedigrees of the Families in the County of Sussex; Collected from the Heraldic Visitations and Other Authentic Manuscripts in the British Museum, and in the Possession of Private Individuals, and from the Information of the Present Resident Families.* By William Berry . . . London, 1830.

Betham's Genealogical Abstracts — "Betham's Genealogical Abstracts. Prerogative Wills." Manuscript volumes included in the Phillips MSS., now deposited in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

Betham's Will Pedigrees — Thirty-four folio volumes of pedigrees in manuscript compiled from the prerogative wills of Ireland, 1536–1800, by Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms. Deposited in the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

Bishop's Stortford Records — *The Records of St. Michael's Parish Church, Bishop's Stortford.* Edited by J. L. Glasscock, Jr. London and Bishop's Stortford, 1882.

Boarstall Cart. — *The Boarstall Cartulary.* Edited by the Rev. H. E. Salter, with the Assistance of Dr. A. H. Cooke. (Oxford Historical Society, vol. lxxxviii) Oxford, 1930.

Boger, Mrs. E. *Bygone Southwark.* London and Hull, 1895.

Boulger, *Raffles* — *The Life of Sir Stamford Raffles.* By Demetrius Charles Boulger. London, 1897.

Brasenose Coll. Reg. — *Brasenose College Register, 1509–1909.* 2 vols. in 1. (Oxford Historical Society, vol. lv) Oxford, 1909.

Brayley, *Surrey* — *A Topographical History of Surrey.* By Edward Wedlake Brayley. 5 volumes. Dorking, 1841–1848. Edition by Edward Walford, 4 volumes, London, 1878–1881.

Brayley and Neale, *Westminster Abbey* — *The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster: Including Notices and Biographical Memoirs of the Abbots and Deans of That Foundation.* Illustrated by John Preston Neale. The Whole of the Literary Department by Edward Wedlake Brayley . . . 2 volumes. London, 1818–1823.

Bridgwater Archives — *Bridgwater Borough Archives, 1377–1399.* Edited by Thomas Bruce Dilks. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. liii) Frome and London, 1938.

Br. Museum MSS., 1854–1875 — *Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the Years MDCCCLIV–MDCCCLXXV.* Vols. i and ii, Catalogue; vol. iii, Index to the Catalogue. London, 1875–1880.

Burke, *Indexes* — *Indexes to the Ancient Testamentary Records of Westminster.* By Arthur Meredyth Burke. London, 1913.

Burke's *Commoners* — *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland Enjoying Territorial Possessions or High Official Rank; but Uninvested with Heritable Honours.* By John Burke, Esq. 4 volumes. London, 1835–1838.

Burke's *Encyc. Heraldry* — *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry, or General Armory of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Comprising a Registry of All Armorial Bearings from the Earliest to the Present Time, Including the Late Grants by the College of Arms.* By John Burke, Esq., and Sir John Bernard Burke, Esq. 3d edition, with a supplement. London, 1851.

Burke's *Landed Gentry* — *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain & Ireland for 1852: Comprising Particulars of Upwards of 100,000 Individuals.* By J. Bernard Burke, Esq. 2 volumes. London, 1852. 7th edition, London, 1886.

Burke's *Landed Gentry, Ire.* — *A Genealogic and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland.* By Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms. New edition. Revised by A. C. Fox-Davies. 2 volumes. London, 1912.

Burke's *O. B. E.* — *Burke's Handbook to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.* London, 1921.

Burtchaell, *Report* — "Devenish in Ireland," a manuscript report dated 12 July 1921, prepared for Miss Frances Fitzgerald Devenish, of Newcastle, County Down, Ireland, by G. D. Burtchaell, Deputy Ulster King of Arms.

Calamy — *The Nonconformist's Memorial; Being an Account of the Lives, Sufferings, and Printed Works of the Two-Thousand Ministers Ejected from the Church of England, Chiefly by the Act of Uniformity, August 24, 1662.* Originally written by Edward Calamy, D.D. Abridged, corrected, and methodized, with many additional anecdotes and several new lives, by Samuel Palmer. 2d edition. 3 volumes. London, 1802–1803.

Calamy Revised — *Calamy Revised, Being a Revision of Edmund Calamy's Account of the Ministers and Others Ejected and Silenced, 1660–2.* By A. G. Matthews, M.A. Oxford, 1934.

Calendarium Genealogicum — *Calendarium Genealogicum Henry III. and Edward I. . . .* Edited by Charles Roberts, Secretary of the Public Record Office. Published by authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. 2 volumes. London, 1865.

Calendarium Inquisitionum — *Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem sive Escaetarum* ... (Record Commission). 4 volumes: i. Hen. III, Edw. I, Edw. II; ii, Edw. III; iii, Ric. II, Hen. IV; iv, Hen. V, Hen. VI, Edw. IV, Ric. III. London, 1806–1828.

Cambridge Fines — *Pedes Finium: or Fines, Relating to the County of Cambridge, Levied in the King's Court from the Seventh Year of Richard I. to the End of the Reign of Richard III.* Edited by Walter Rye. (Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. xxvi) Cambridge, 1891.

Camden's *Britannia* — *Britannia: Or, A Chorographical Description of Great Britain and Ireland, together with the Adjacent Islands.* By William Camden. Translated by Edmund Gibson. 4th edition. 2 volumes. London, 1772.

Canterbury Licences, 1660–1679 — *Allegations for Marriage Licences Issued by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, 1558–1699; also, for Those Issued by the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1660–1679.* Extracted by ... Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester ... and edited by George J. Armytage. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. xxiii) London, 1886.

Canterbury Licences, 1669–1679 — *Allegations for Marriage Licences Issued by the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1669-1679.* Edited by George J. Armytage, F.S.A. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. xxiv) London, 1892.

Canterbury MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vol. 55[1].

Canterbury Prerogative Wills — *Index of Wills Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1558–1583, and now Preserved in the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, London.* 8 volumes: i and ii, 1383–1558, compiled by J. Challenor C. Smith; iii, 1558–1583, compiled by S. A. Smith and edited by Leland L. Duncan; iv, 1584–1604, compiled by S. A. Smith and edited by Edward Alexander Fry; v, 1605–1619, compiled by E. Stokes; vi, 1620–1629, edited by R. H. Ernest Hill; vii, 1653–1656, edited by Thomas M. Blagg and Josephine Skeate Moir; viii, 1657–1660, edited by Thomas M. Blagg. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vols. x, xi, xviii, xxv, xliii, xliv, liv, lxi) London, 1893–1936.

Canterbury Wills — *Index of Wills and Administrations Now Preserved in the Probate Registry at Canterbury* ... 2 volumes: i, 1396–1558 and 1640–1650, transcribed and arranged by Henry R. Plomer; ii, wills and administrations 1558–1577 and administrations 1539–1545, edited by C. Harold Ridge. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vols. l and lxv) London, 1920–1940.

Carew MSS. — *Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts Preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth.* Edited by J. S. Brewer, M.A., and William Bullen, Esq. 6 volumes: i, 1515–1574; ii, 1575–1588; iii, 1589–1600; iv, 1601–1603; v, Book of Howth and Miscellaneous; vi, 1603–1624. Published by the au-

thority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. London, 1867–1873.

Cart. Dunstable — *A Digest of the Charters Preserved in the Chartulary of the Priory of Dunstable.* By G. Herbert Fowler. (Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, vol. x) Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire, 1926.

Cart. Eynsham — *Eynsham Cartulary.* Edited by the Reverend H. E. Salter. 2 volumes. (Oxford Historical Society, vols. xlix, li) Oxford, 1907–1908.

Cart. Flaxley — *The Cartulary and Historical Notes of the Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley, Otherwise Called Dene Abbey, in the County of Gloucester.* Edited by A. W. Crawley-Boevey. Exeter, 1887.

Cart. Hosp. St. John, Oxford — *Cartulary of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist,* [Oxford]. Edited by the Reverend H. E. Salter. 3 volumes. (Oxford Historical Society, vols. lxvi, lxviii, lxix) Oxford, 1914–1917.

Cart. Montacute — *Two Cartularies of the Augustinian Priory of Bruton and the Cluniac Priory of Montacute in the County of Somerset.* Edited by members of the Council, Somerset Record Society. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. viii) London, 1894.

Cart. Muchelney — *Two Cartularies of the Benedictine Abbeys of Muchelney and Athelney in the County of Somerset.* Edited by the Reverend E. H. Bates. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. xiv) London, 1899.

Cart. Oseney — *Cartulary of Oseney Abbey,* [Oxford]. Edited by the Reverend H. E. Salter. 6 volumes. (Oxford Historical Society, vols. lxxxix, xc, xci, xcvii, xcviii, ci) Oxford, 1929–1936.

Cart. St. Frideswide — *The Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Frideswide at Oxford.* Edited from the Christ Church and Corpus MSS. and other sources by the Reverend Spencer Robert Wigram. 2 volumes. (Oxford Historical Society, vols. xxviii, xxxi) Oxford, 1895–1896.

Cart. St. Mary's, Dublin — *Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin: with the Register of Its House at Dunbrody, and Annals of Ireland.* Edited by John T. Gilbert. (Rolls Series, No. 80) 2 volumes. London, 1884.

Cart. St. Peter, Bath — *Two Chartularies of the Priory of St. Peter at Bath: i. The Chartulary in MS. No. CXI., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; ii. Calendar of the MS. Register in the Library of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.* Edited by William Hunt. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. vii) London, 1893.

Cart. St. Peter, Gloucester — *Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestriae.* Edited by William Henry Hart. (Rolls Series, No. 33) 3 volumes. London, 1863–1867.

Cart. Winch. Cath. — *Chartulary of Winchester Cathedral.* Edited in English by A. W. Goodman. Winchester, 1927.

Carte's *Ormond* — *The Life of James Duke of Ormond; Containing an Account of the Most Remarkable Affairs of His Time, and Particularly of Ireland under His government: with an Appendix and a Collection of Letters, Serving to Verify the Most Material Facts in the Said History.* By Thomas Carte. New edition. 6 volumes. Oxford, 1851.

Cassan, *Bishops of Winch.* — *The Lives of the Bishops of Winchester, from Birinus, the First Bishop of the West Saxons, to the Present Time.* By the Reverend Stephen Hyde Cassan. 2 volumes. London, 1827.

Caulfield, *Kinsale* — *The Council Book of the Corporation of Kinsale, from 1652 to 1800 . . . Edited from the Original, with Annals and Appendices Compiled from Public and Private Records.* By Richard Caulfield . . . Guildford, Surrey, 1879.

Caulfield, *Youghal* — *The Council Book of the Corporation of Youghal, from 1610 to 1659, from 1666 to 1687, and from 1690 to 1800 . . . Edited from the Original, with Annals and Appendices Compiled from Public and Private Records.* By Richard Caulfield . . . Guildford, Surrey, 1878.

Celtic Soc. Misc. — *Miscellany of the Celtic Society* . . . Edited by John O'Donovan, Esq. Dublin, 1849. Reference is to "The Genealogy of Corca Laidhe," 1–144.

Chancery Proceedings, 1385–1467 — *An Index of Persons Named in Early Chancery Proceedings, Richard II (1385) to Edward II (1467), Preserved in the Public Record Office, London.* Edited by Claude A. Walmisley. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. lxxviii) London, 1927.

Chancery Proceedings, Elizabeth — *Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. To Which Are Prefixed Examples of Earlier Proceedings in That Court, Namely, from the Reign of Richard the Second to That of Queen Elizabeth, Inclusive. From the Originals in the Tower.* (Record Commission) 3 volumes. London, 1827–1832.

Chancery Proceedings, 1625–1649 — *A Calendar of Chancery Proceedings. Bills and Answers Filed in the Reign of King Charles the First.* 4 volumes: i, ii, iii, edited by W. P. W. Phillimore; iv by Edward Alexander Fry. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vols. ii, v, vi, xiv) London, 1889–1896.

Chancery Proceedings, 1649–1714 — *Index of Chancery Proceedings (Reynardson's Division) Preserved in the Public Record Office* . . . 1649–1714. Edited by Edward Alexander Fry. 2 volumes: i, A–K; ii, L–Z. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vols. xxix, xxxii) London, 1903–1904.

Chancery Warrants — *Calendar of Chancery Warrants Preserved in the Public Record Office.* Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Issued by authority of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. Vol. i, 1244–1326. London, 1927.

Charter Rolls — *Calendar of the Charter Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office* . . . Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 6 volumes: i, Henry III. (1226–1257); ii, Henry III.–Edward I. (1257–1300); iii, Edward I.–Edward II. (1300–1326); iv, Edward III. (1327–1341); v, 15 Edward III.–5 Henry VI. (1341–1417); vi, 5 Henry VI.–8 Henry VIII. (1427–1516). London, 1903–1927.

Chester MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm*, vol. 7 (1^2).

Chichester Licences, 1575–1730 — *Calendar of Sussex Marriage Licences in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester for the Archdeaconry of Chichester, June, 1575, to December, 1730.* By Edwin H. W. Dunkin. (Sussex Record Society, vol. ix [extra vol. for 1909]) Lewes and London, 1909.

Chichester Licences, 1731–1800 — *Calendar of Sussex Marriage Licences Recorded in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester for the Archdeaconry of Chichester.* Compiled by . . . Edwin H. W. Dunkin. Edited by D. Macleod. 2 volumes: i, January, 1731 to December, 1774; ii, January, 1775 to December, 1800, and Index. (Sussex Record Society, vols. xxxii, xxxv) Lewes and Cambridge, 1926–1929.

Chichester Wills, 1482–1800 — *Calendar of Wills in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester, 1482–1800.* Edited by Edward Alexander Fry. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vol. xlix) London, 1915.

Christ Church Archives — *Cartulary of the Medieval Archives of Christ Church.* Edited by N. Denholm-Young. (Oxford Historical Society, xcii) Oxford, 1931.

Christ Church Deeds — *Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Ireland.* Appendix to 20th Report (C.5535): "Calendar to Christ Church Deeds in Novum Registrum, 1174–1684." Appendix to 23d Report (C.6504): "Calendar to Christ Church Deeds, 1177–1462." Appendix to 24th Report (C.6765): "Calendar to Christ Church Deeds, 1462–1602." Unnumbered report (C.8080): "Index to Calendars of Christ Church Deeds 1174–1684, Contained in Appendices to 20th, 23rd, and 24th Reports." Dublin, 1888–1896.

Chron. R. de Avesbury — *Adae Murimuth Continuatio Chronicarum Robertus de Avesbury de Gestis Mirabilibus Regis Edwardi Tertii.* Edited by Edward Maunde Thompson. (Rolls Series, No. 93) London, 1889.

Chron. Thorne — *William Thorne's Chronicle of St. Augustine's Abbey Canterbury.* Translated into English by A. H. Davis. Oxford, 1934.

Civil Survey — *The Civil Survey, A.D. 1654–1656.* (Irish Manuscripts Commission). 6 volumes. Dublin, 1931–1942. References only to vol. vi, *County of Waterford with Appendices . . . Also Valuations, Circa 1663–1664, for Waterford and Cork Cities.* Prepared for publication with introductory notes by Robert C. Simington, of the Quit Rent Office, Dublin.

Clarendon State Papers — *Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers Preserved in the Bodleian Library.* Edited by the Reverend O. Ogle and W. H. Bliss. 3 volumes. Oxford, 1872–1876.

Clode, *Hist. Merchant Taylors* — *The Early History of the Guild of Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, London, with Notices of the Lives of Some of Its Eminent Members.* By Charles M. Clode. 2 volumes. London, 1888.

Clode, *Mems. Merchant Taylors* — *Memorials of the Guild of Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist in the City of London; and of Its Associated Charities and Institutions.* Compiled and selected by the Master of the Company for the year 1873–4 (being the 574th Master in succession) [Charles M. Clode]. London, 1875.

Close — *Calendar of the Close Rolls . . . Preserved in the Public Record Office . . . Published by Authority of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.* 53 volumes. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1892–1937. Series for reign of Henry III, 13 vols. for 1227–1272; Edward I, 1272–1307, 5 vols.; Edward II, 1307–1327, 4 vols.; Edward III, 1327–1377, 14 vols.; Richard II, 1377–1399, 6 vols.; Henry IV, 1399–1413, 5 vols.; Henry V, 1413–1422, 2 vols.; Henry VI, 4 vols. for 1422–1447.

Colburn — *A Biographical Dictionary of the Living Authors of Great Britain and Ireland; Comprising Literary Memoirs and Anecdotes of Their Lives, and a Chronological Register of Their Publications, with the Number of Editions Printed, Including Notices of Some Foreign Writers Whose Works Have Been Occasionally Published in England, &.* London, H. Colburn, 1817.

Cole, *Documents* — *Documents Illustrative of English History in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries.* Selected from the records of the Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer; and edited by Henry Cole, . . . Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. (Record Commission) London, 1844.

Comber, *Sussex Genealogies* — *Sussex Genealogies.* Compiled by John Comber. 3 volumes: i, Horsham Centre; ii, Ardingly Centre; iii, Lewes Centre. Cambridge, 1931–1933.

Compotus, St. Swithun's, Winch. — *Compotus Rolls of the Obedientiaries of St. Swithun's Priory, Winchester, from the Winchester Cathedral Archives.* Transcribed and edited . . . by G. W. Kitchin. (Hampshire Record Society Publications, vol. vii) London and Winchester, 1892.

Cook, *Raffles* — *Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S., Founder of Singapore, 1819, and Some of His Friends and Contemporaries.* By J. A. Bethune Cook. London, 1918.

Copinger, *Co. Suffolk* — *County of Suffolk. Its History as Disclosed by Existing Records and Other Documents, Being Materials for . . . the History of Suffolk, Gleaned from Various Sources, Mainly from MSS., Charters, and Rolls in the British*

Museum and Other Public and Private Depositories, and from the State Papers and the Publications of the Record Commissioners, the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, and of the Master of the Rolls. Collected and edited by W. A. Copinger . . . 5 volumes and index volume. London and Manchester, 1904–1907.

Copinger, *Suffolk Manors* — *The Manors of Suffolk. Notes on Their History and Devolution.* By W. A. Copinger . . . 8 volumes. London and Manchester, 1905–1911.

Coram Rege Roll, 1297 — *Placita Coram Domino Rege apud Westmonasterium de Termino Sancte Trinitatis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Filii Regis Henrici Vicesimo Quinto. The Pleas of the Court of King's Bench, Trinity Term, 25 Edward I, 1297.* Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore, . . . with index of names and places by Edward Alexander Fry. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vol. xix) London, 1898.

Corpus Christi MSS. — *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.* By Montague Rhodes James . . . 2 volumes. Cambridge, 1912.

Cory, *South Africa* — *The Rise of South Africa. A History of the Origin of South African Colonization and of Its Development towards the East from the Earliest Times to 1857.* By Sir George E. Cory. 6 volumes. London, 1910–1930.

Coupland, *Raffles* — *Raffles, 1781–1826.* By R. Coupland. Oxford, 1926.

Cranmer, *Misc. Writings and Ltrs* — *Miscellaneous Writings and Letters of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, Martyr, 1556.* Edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. Edmund Cox. (Parker Society Publications, vol. xvi). Cambridge, 1846.

Crockford — *Crockford's Clerical Directory . . . with Which Is Incorporated the Clergy List, Clerical Guide & Ecclesiastical Directory.* (Subtitles vary.) Annual publication; references to issues for 1900, 1909, 1912, 1917, 1939. London and Oxford, 1900–1939.

Curia Regis Rolls — *Curia Regis Rolls of the Reigns of Richard I. and John, Preserved in the Public Record Office.* Printed under the Superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 7 volumes: i, 1189–1201; ii, 1201–1203; iii, 1203–1205; iv, 1205–1206; v, 1207–1209; vi, 1210–1212; vii, 1213–1215 and appendix 1196–1199. London, 1923–1935. *Idem, Reign of Henry III*, vol. viii, 1219–1220; London, 1938.

Curtis, *Medieval Ireland* — *A History of Medieval Ireland from 1086 to 1513.* By Edmund Curtis. 2d edition. London, 1938.

Dallaway, *West. Sussex* — *A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex, Including the Rapes of Chichester, Arundel, and Bramber, with the City and Diocese of Chichester.* By James Dallaway . . . Vol. II, Part II, by Edmund Cart-

wright . . . 2 volumes in 3. London, 1815–1830. 2d edition of vol. II, Part I, by Edmund Cartwright, London, 1832.

Dalton, *Army Lists* — *English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661–1714.* Edited by Charles Dalton . . . 6 volumes. London, 1892–1904.

D'Alton, *Co. Dublin* — *The History of the County of Dublin.* By John D'Alton, Esq. . . . Dublin, 1888.

D'Alton, *King James's Irish Army List* — *Illustrations, Historical and Genealogical, of King James's Irish Army List, 1689.* By John D'Alton . . . 2d edition, enlarged. 2 volumes. London, 1861.

Devenish Family — *Archives of the Devenish Family.* Collected by Henry Devenish, edited and arranged by Bertha Devenish. Privately printed. Winchester, 1933.

Deverell — *St. John's Hospital and Other Charities in Winchester.* By John Deverell. London, 1879.

Devon. Inqs. P. M. — *A Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem for Cornwall and Devon from Henry III to Charles I (1216–1649).* Compiled and edited by Edward Alexander Fry. (Publications of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society) Exeter, 1906.

D. N. Z. B. — *A Dictionary of New Zealand Biography.* Edited by G. H. Scholefield. 2 volumes. Wellington, N.Z., Department of Internal Affairs, 1940.

Domesday Book — *Domesday Book, seu Liber Censualis Willelmi Primi Regis Angliae, inter Archivos Regni in Domo Capitulari Westmonasterii Asservatus: Jubente Rege Augustissimo Georgio Tertio Praelo Mandatus Typis . . .* Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. (Record Commission) 4 volumes. Vols. i and ii (text), London, 1783; vols. iii (index) and iv (additions), London, 1816.

Dorset Fines — *Full Abstracts of the Feet of Fines relating to the County of Dorset, remaining in the Public Record Office, London, from Their Commencement in the Reign of Richard I.* Edited by Edward Alexander Fry and George S. Fry. (Dorset Records, vol. v) Hertford, 1896. *Idem, . . . from the Commencement of the Reign of Edward III to the End of the Reign of Richard III.* Same editors. (Dorset Records, vol. x) Hertford, 1910.

Dorset Marriage Registers — *Dorset Parish Registers. Marriages.* Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore . . . and Edmund Nevill. 7 volumes. (Phillimore's Parish Register Series, vols. liii, lxxvii, xcvii, cxviii, cxli, clxxiv, clxxv) London, 1906–1914.

Dorset Nat. Hist. Soc. — *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club* [vols. I–lxvi: *Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*]. Vols. i–vii, Sherborne; viii—, Dorchester; 1877–1944 (i–lxvi). References are to: "A Calendar of the Dorset Deeds Presented to the Field Club in 1909 by Mr.

E. A. Fry," xxxii (1911), 94–182; Vere L. Oliver, "An Additional Calendar of Dorset Deeds," liii (1932), 53–199.

Dorset Prot. Returns — *The Dorset Protestation Returns Preserved in the House of Lords, 1641–2.* Edited by Edward Alexander Fry. (Dorset Records, vol. xii) Hertford, 1912.

Dorset Standing Committee — *The Minute Books of the Dorset Standing Committee, 23rd Sept., 1646, to 8th May, 1650.* Edited by the Reverend Charles Herbert Mayo. Exeter, 1902.

Dorset Visitation, 1623 — *The Visitation of the County of Dorset Taken in the Year 1623 by Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, and Sampson Lennard, Bluemantle Pursuivant, Marshals and Deputies to William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms.* Edited by John Paul Rylands. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. xx) London, 1885.

Dorset Wills — (i) *A Calendar of Wills and Administrations relating to the County of Dorset, Proved in the Consistory Court (Dorsetshire Division) of the Late Diocese of Bristol, 1681–1792, and in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset, 1568–1792, and in the Several Peculiars, 1660–1799, All now Preserved at the Probate Registry, Blandford.* Edited by Edward Alexander Fry. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vol. xxii; same in Dorset Records, vol. iv) London and Aberdeen, 1900.
(ii) *Calendars of Wills and Administrations relating to the County of Dorset. (Vol. II).* Edited by George S. Fry. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vol. liii) London, 1922.

Dorset Wills, Canterbury — *Calendar of Dorset Wills Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Somerset House, London, 1383–1700.* Edited by George S. Fry. (Dorset Records, vol. xi) Hertford, 1911.

Dublin Diocesan Wills — *Register of Wills and Inventories of the Diocese of Dublin in the Time of Archbishops Tregury and Walton, 1457–1483, from the Original Manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.* Edited with translation, notes, and introduction, by Henry F. Berry. (Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, extra vol. for 1896–97) Dublin, 1898.

Dublin Grants and Wills — *Index to the Act or Grant Books and to Original Wills, of the Diocese of Dublin . . .* Issued as appendices to Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records and Keeper of the State Papers in Ireland, as follows: 26th Report (C.-7488-I.), Index to the year 1800; 30th Report (Cmd. 4), Index, 1800 to 1858; 31st Report (C-9478), App. I, 39–88, "Corrections to the Addenda to the Dublin Grants Index, 1272–1800 (Appendix III, 26th Report)." Dublin, 1895–1899.

Ducatus Lancastriae — *Ducatus Lancastriae . . . Pars Quarta. Calendar of the Pleadings from the Fourteenth Year to the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.* (Record Com-

mission) Printed by command of His Majesty King George IV. in pursuance of an address of the House of Commons of Great Britain. 4 parts in 3 volumes. London, 1823–1834.

Dugdale's *Baronage* — *The Baronage of England; or, An Historical Account of the Lives and Most Memorable Actions of Our English Nobility . . . Deduced from Public Records, Antient Historians, and Other Authorities.* By Sir William Dugdale. 2 volumes in 1. London, 1675–1676.

Duiske Charters — *The Charters of the Cistercian Abbey of Duiske in the County of Kilkenny.* Transcribed by Constance Mary Butler and edited by John Henry Bernard, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Dublin. (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxxv, sec. C, no. 1 [July, 1918]). Dublin, 1924.

Durham Acct. Rolls — *Extracts from the Account Rolls of the Abbey of Durham, from the Original MSS.* Edited by Canon Fowler. 3 volumes (Publications of the Surtees Society, vols. xcix, c, ciii) Durham, 1898–1900.

Durham Priory Deeds — *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis. A Survey of the Estates of the Prior and Convent of Durham Compiled in the Fifteenth Century. Illustrated by the Original Grants and Other Evidences.* Edited by the Reverend William Greenwell. (Publications of the Surtees Society, vol. lviii) Durham, 1872.

Egerton, *Raffles* — *Sir Stamford Raffles. England in the Far East.* By Hugh Edward Egerton. London, 1900.

Egmont MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vol. 63^{1-5}

Elphin Marriages — Manuscript index, Elphin (County Roscommon) diocesan marriage license bonds, 1733–1845, deposited in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

Elphin Wills — Manuscript index of Elphin (County Roscommon) diocesan wills, 1669–1838, made for Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, and included among the Phillips MSS. now deposited in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

Essex Inst. Colls. — *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute.* Salem, Massachusetts, 1859–1946 (vols. i–lxxxii). References are to: "Copy from Original Book of Grants of Salem, Massachusetts," v (1863), 166ff.; "Baptisms of the First Church in Salem," vi (1864), 237–244; "Notes and Extracts from the 'Records of the First Church of Salem, 1629–1736,'" xv (1879), 70ff.

Essex MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vol. 13.

Ewen, *Surnames* — *A History of Surnames of the British Isles.* By C. L'Estrange Ewen. London, 1931.

Exeter Wills — *Calendars of Wills and Administrations relating to the Counties of Devon and Cornwall Proved in the Court of the Principal Registry of the Bishop of*

Exeter, 1599–1799, and of Devon Only, Proved in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Exeter, 1540–1799. All now Preserved in the Probate Registry at Exeter. Edited by Edward Alexander Fry. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vol. xxxv) London, 1908. *Idem . . . Proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Exeter 1532–1800* . . . Same editor. (Same series, vol. xlvi) London, 1914.

Faculty Office Licences (a) — *Calendar of Marriage Licences Issued by the Faculty Office, 1632–1714.* Edited by George E. Cokayne and Edward Alexander Fry. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vol. xxxiii) London, 1905.

Faculty Office Licences (b) — *Allegations for Marriage Licences Issued from the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury at London, 1543–1869.* Extracted by . . . Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester . . . and edited by George J. Armytage. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. xxiv) London, 1886.

Fairbairn's Crests — *Fairbairn's Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland.* A new edition, revised and brought down to the present date by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies. 2 volumes. Edinburgh, 1892.

Farrer, *Feudal Cambridgeshire* — *Feudal Cambridgeshire.* By William Farrer. Cambridge, 1920.

Feudal Aids — *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids with Other Analogous Documents Preserved in the Public Record Office (A.D. 1284–1431).* Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 6 volumes. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1899–1920.

Fine Rolls — *Calendar of the Fine Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office.* Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 19 volumes: i, 1272–1307; ii, 1307–1319; iii, 1319–1327; iv, 1327–1337; v, 1337–1347; vi, 1347–1356; vii, 1356–1368; viii, 1368–1377; ix, 1377–1383; x, 1383–1391; xi, 1391–1399; xii, 1399–1405; xiii, 1405–1413; xiv, 1413–1422; xv, 1422–1430; xvi, 1430–1437; xvii, 1437–1445; xviii, 1445–1452; xix, 1452–1461. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1911–1939.

Foxe's *Acts and Monuments* — *The Acts and Monuments of John Foxe.* A new and complete edition: with a preliminary dissertation by the Reverend George Townsend . . . Edited by the Reverend Stephen Reed Cattley . . . 8 volumes. London, 1837–1839.

"Friday Book," Dublin — *Minute Book of the Corporation of Dublin, Known as the "Friday Book," 1567–1611.* By Henry F. Berry . . . (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxx, sec. C, no. 21 [February, 1913]) Dublin, 1913.

Fuller's *Worthies* — *The History of the Worthies of England.* By Thomas Fuller, D.D. A new edition, containing brief notices of the most celebrated worthies of Eng-

land who have flourished since the time of Fuller; with explanatory notes and copious indexes. By P. Austin Nuttall. 3 volumes. London, 1840.

Furley — *City Government of Winchester from the Records of the XIV & XV Centuries*. By J. S. Furley. Oxford, 1923.

Gardiner, *Civil War* — *History of the Great Civil War, 1642–1649*. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner. 3 volumes. London, 1886–1891.

Gardiner, *Const. Documents* — *The Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution, 1625–1660*. Edited by Samuel Rawson Gardiner. 3d edition, revised. Oxford, 1906.

Genealogist — *The Genealogist. A Quarterly Magazine of Genealogical, Antiquarian, Topographical, and Heraldic Research*. Vols. i–vii (1877–1883) edited by G. W. Marshall; new series, 38 vols. (1884–1922): vols. i–v, edited by W. D. Selby; vi-x by K. W. Murray; xi–xxxviii by H. W. Forsyth Harwood. London, 1877–1922. References are to: "Visitation of Berkshire, 1664–6, by Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald, for Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux," edited from Harl. MSS. 1483, 1530, by Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A., v (1881), 225–288; "Chancery Proceedings," n.s. iv (1887), 71–89; "Weddings at St. Saviour's, Southwark, 1605–1625," n.s. viii (1892), 119–127; "The Visitation of Wiltshire, by William Harvey, Clarenceux King of Arms, A.D. 1565 (Harl. MS. 1565," communicated by Walter C. Metcalfe, n.s. xii (1895), 18–27, 89–96, 163–171, 236–243; Edmund T. Bewley, "The Folliotts of Londonderry and Chester," n.s. xx (1904), 108–113; H. J. T. Wood, "Pedigrees from the De Banco Rolls, temp. Henry VII," n.s. xxii (1906), 26–35, 83–93, 175–187, 223–230; "Licences to Pass beyond the Seas," contributed by Gerald Fothergill, n.s. xxiii (1907), 32–38; V. C. Sanborn, "The Copleys of Roughey and Gatton," n.s. xxxiii (1917), 73–80.

Gentleman's Magazine — *The Gentleman's Magazine . . . Edited by Sylvanus Urban, Gentleman*. (Title varies) 302 volumes. London, 1731–1907. *Vd.* next item.

Gent's Mag. Library — *The Gentleman's Magazine Library, Being a Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to 1868*. Edited by George Laurence Gomme. 29 volumes. London, 1883–1905. References are to description of Church of Gillingham, vol. xiv, 292, and of manor-house of Horselunges, vol. xxiv, 266–268.

Gilbert, *Calendar* — *Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin, in the Possession of the Municipal Corporation of That City*. Edited by Sir John T. Gilbert (vols. viii–xviii by Lady Gilbert). 18 volumes. Dublin, 1889–1922.

Gilbert, *Documents* — *Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, A.D. 1172–1320, from the Archives of the City of Dublin, Etc.* Edited by John T. Gilbert. (Rolls Series, No. 53) London, 1870.

Glasscock — *The Records of St. Michael's Parish Church, Bishop's Stortford.* Edited by J. L. Glasscock, Jr. London, 1882.

Gloucester Corp. Records — *Calendar of the Records of the Corporation of Gloucester.* Compiled by W. H. Stevenson. Issued under the authority of the Corporation. Gloucester, 1893.

Gloucester. Inqs. P. M. — *Abstracts of Gloucestershire Inquisitiones Post Mortem Returned into the Court of Chancery in the Reign of King Charles the First.* 6 volumes: i and ii, 1625–1636, 1637–1642, edited by W. P. W. Phillimore and George S. Fry; iii, Miscellaneous Series, 1625–1642; iv, 1236–1300; v, 1302–1358, edited by Edward Alexander Fry; vi, 1359–1413, abstracted by Ethel Stokes. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vols. ix, xiii, xxi, xxx, xl, xlvii) London, 1893–1914.

Gormanstown Register — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vol. 3.

Grace, *Annales Hiberniae* — Jacobi Grace, Kilkenniensis, *Annales Hiberniae.* Edited, with a translation and notes, by the Reverend Richard Butler. (Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society Publications, vol. ii) Dublin, 1842.

Grafton — *The Chronicle of Iohn Hardyng, Containing an Account of Public Transactions from the Earliest Period of English History to the Beginning of the Reign of King Edward the Fourth. Together with* The Continuation *by Richard Grafton, to the Thirty Fourth Year of King Henry the Eighth.* The former part collated with two manuscripts of the author's own time; the last with Grafton's duplicate edition. To which are added a biographical and literary preface, and an index, by Henry Ellis. London, 1812.

Grantees of Arms — *Grantees of Arms Named in Docquets and Patents to the End of the Seventeenth Century, in the Manuscripts Preserved in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Queen's College, Oxford, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Elsewhere, Alphabetically Arranged by the Late Joseph Foster, Hon. M.A. Oxon. and Contained in the Additional MS. No. 37,147, in the British Museum.* Edited by W. Harry Rylands. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. lxvi) London, 1915.

Grazebrook, *Worcestershire* — *The Heraldry of Worcestershire; Being A Roll of the Arms Borne by the Several Noble, Knightly, and Gentle Families, Which Have Had Property or Residence in That County, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time; with Genealogical Notes. Collected from the Heralds' Visitations, Ancient Manuscripts, Heraldic Dictionaries, Church Monuments, Personal Seals, and Other Trustworthy Sources.* By H. Sydney Grazebrook, Esq. 2 volumes. London, 1873.

Great Red Book, Bristol — *The Great Red Book of Bristol.* Edited by E. W. W. Veale. 3 volumes: i, Introduction, Burgage Tenure in Medieval Bristol; ii and iii, Text. (Bristol Record Society Publications, ii, iv, viii) Bristol, 1931–1938.

Guppy, *Family Names* — *Homes of Family Names in Great Britain.* By Henry Brougham Guppy. London, 1890.

Habington, *Antiquities* — *The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester*, by that learned Antiquary, Thomas [H]abingdon, Esq. To which are added *The Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Chichester and Lichfield* . . . London, 1717.

Habington, *Worcestershire* — *A Survey of Worcestershire.* By Thomas Habington. Edited for the Worcestershire Historical Society by John Amphlett of Clent. 2 volumes. Oxford, 1895–1899.

Hampshire Licences, 1689–1837 — *Hampshire Allegations for Marriage Licences Granted by the Bishop of Winchester, 1689 to 1837* . . . Extracted and edited by William J. C. Moens. 2 volumes. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vols. xxxv and xxxvi) London, 1893.

Hampshire Visitations — *Pedigrees from the Visitation of Hampshire Made by Thomas Benolt, Clarenceulx, A° 1530, Enlarged with the Visitation of the Same County Made by Robert Cooke, Clarenceulx Anno 1575. Both Wch Are Continued Wth the Vissitation Made by John Phillipott, Somersett [for William Camden, Clarenceux] in A° 1622 Most Part then Don & Finished in A° 1634. As Collected by Richard Mundy in Harleian MS. No. 1544.* Edited by W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. lxiv) London, 1913.

Harleian MSS. — *A Catalog of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum. With Indexes of Persons, Places, and Matters.* Printed by command of His Majesty King George III. in pursuance of an address of the House of Commons of Great Britain. (Record Commission) 4 volumes. London, 1808.

Harleian MSS., Sussex — *A Calendar of the Entries relating to Sussex in the Harleian Manuscripts.* Compiled by L. F. Salzmann. (Sussex Record Society, vol. iv) Lewes, 1905.

Harrison, *Surnames* — *Surnames of the United Kingdom: A Concise Etymological Dictionary.* By Henry Harrison. 2 volumes. London, 1912.

Hastings MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vols. $78^{1,2,3}$.

Hennessy — *Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense, or London Diocesan Clergy Succession from the Earliest Time to the Year 1898.* With copious notes compiled by Rev. George Hennessy. London, 1898. (Virtually a new edition and continuation of Newcourt, *q.v.*)

Hertfordshire Visitations — *The Visitations of Hertfordshire, Made by Robert Cooke, Esq., Clarencieux, in 1572, and Sir Richard St. George, Kt., Clarencieux, in 1634, with Hertfordshire Pedigrees from Harleian MSS. 6147 and 1546.* Edited by Walter C. Metcalfe. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. xxii) London, 1886.

Hist. Materials, Henry VII. *Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII, from Original Documents Preserved in the Public Record Office.* Edited by the Reverend William Campbell. (Rolls Series, No. 60) 2 volumes. London, 1873–1877.

Hist. MSS. Comm. Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, [*Reports, Appendices, and Separate Volumes*]. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her [His] Majesty. 80 volumes. London, 1874–1942. References are to the following volumes:

3. *Fourth Report.* Part I. Report and Appendix. (1874). Appendix, 573–584: "Catalog of the Contents of the Gormanstown Register."

4. *Fifth Report.* Part I. Report and Appendix. (1876). Appendix, 329–332: "Manuscripts of Walter Charles Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh Castle, Westmoreland."

5. *Sixth Report.* (1877). Appendix, 1–221: "Calendar of House of Lords Manuscripts, 1643–1647;" 595–605: "Report on Manuscripts of the Corporation of Winchester."

6. *Seventh Report.* (1879). Part I. and Appendix, 1–182: "Calendar of House of Lords Manuscripts, 1647–1665." Part II, Appendix (continued) and Index, 737–834: "Report of Manuscripts of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ormonde."

7 ($1^{1,2,3}$) *Eighth Report.* Report and Appendix. (Part I): 3 vols., containing Sections I, II, III, and Index (1881; reissued 1907–1909). Sec. I, pp. (1a) to (60b): "The Manuscripts of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim, co. Oxford." Sec. II, pp. (355a) to (403b): "The Manuscripts of the Corporation of the City of Chester."

9^{1-18} *Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., K.C.V.O.* Preserved at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire. 18 volumes (1883–1940).

$12^{1,2}$ *Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of Wells.* 2 volumes (1907–1914).

13. *Tenth Report,* Appendix, Part IV (1885), pp. 466–513: "The Manuscripts of the Custos Rotulorum and Justices of the Peace of the County of Essex, at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, Co. Essex."

$17^{\text{n.s. } 1-2}$ *Continuation of Fourteenth Report,* Pt. VI. I, "The Manuscripts of the House of Lords 1693–1695" (1900); II, *Idem,* 1695–1697 (1903).

$29^{1,2}$ *Thirteenth Report,* Appendix, Part I (1891): "Calendar of the Manuscripts of His Grace, the Duke of Portland, Preserved at Welbeck Abbey (Vol. I)"; Part II (1893): *Idem,* Vol. II.

36^{1-2} *Fourteenth Report,* Appendix, Part VII: "The Manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde, Preserved at the Castle Kilkenny." 2 volumes (1895–1899) and index (1909).

$36^{\text{n.s. } 1-8}$ *The Manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde,* new series. 8 volumes (1902–1920).

55^{1-8} *Report on Manuscripts in Various Collections.* 8 vols. in 5 (1901–1914). Vol. I, "The Manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury."

63[1-5] *Report on Manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont.* Vols. I–II, Entry Book, Court of Castle Chamber; letters; papers; diaries (1905–1909). III–V, Diary of Viscount Perceval, afterward First Earl of Egmont, 1730–1747 (1920–1923).
78[1, 2, 3] *Report on the Manuscript of the Late Reginald Rawdon Hastings, Esq., of the Manor House, Ashby de la Zouche.* Edited by Francis Bickley. 3 volumes (1928–1934).
80[1] *Calendar of the Manuscripts of Major-General Lord Sackville . . . Preserved at Knole, Sevenoaks, Kent.* Vol. 1, *Cranfield Papers, 1551–1612,* edited by A. P. Newton (1940).

Holinshed — *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland.* By Raphael Holinshed. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. 6 volumes. London, 1807–1808.

Holnest Par. Reg. — *The Registers of Holnest, Dorset, from 1589 to 1812.* Transcribed by the Reverend C. H. Mayo. (Dorset Records, vol. ii) Hertford, 1894.

Hornyold-Strickland — *Biographical Sketches of the Members of Parliament of Lancashire (1290–1550).* By Henry Hornyold-Strickland. (Chetham Society: Remains, Historical and Literary . . . new series, vol. xciii) Manchester, 1935.

Horsfield, *Sussex* — *The History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County of Sussex.* By Thomas Walker Horsfield, F.S.A. 2 volumes. Lewes and London, 1835.

Horsham Parish Register — *The Parish Register of Horsham in the County of Sussex, 1541–1635.* Transcribed, edited and indexed by R. Garraway Rice. (Sussex Record Society, vol. xxi [extra volume for 1915]) London, 1915.

Hotten — *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality; Emigrants; Religious Exiles; Political Rebels; Serving Men Sold for a Term of Years; Apprentices; Children Stolen; Maidens Pressed; and Others Who Went from Great Britain to the American Plantations 1600–1700. With Their Ages, the Localities Where They formerly Lived in the Mother Country, the Names of the Ships in Which They Embarked, and Other Interesting Particulars. From MSS. Preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England.* Edited by John Camden Hotten. London, 1874; New York, 1931.

House of Lords MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vols. 5, 6, 17[n. s. 1-2].

Howard and Crisp, *Visitation* — *Visitation of England and Wales.* By Joseph Jackson Howard, Maltravers Herald Extraordinary, and Arthur Crisp. 18 volumes. London, 1893–1914.

Humphreys, *Wellington* — *The Materials for the History of the Town of Wellington, co. Somerset.* Collected and arranged by Arthur L. Humphreys. London and Wellington, 1889.

Hutchins, *Dorset* — *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset Compiled from the Best and Most Ancient Historians, Inquisitions Post Mortem, and Other Valu-*

able Records and MSS. in the Public Offices and Libraries, and in Private Hands. With a Copy of Domesday Book and the Inquisitio Gheldi for the County: Interspersed with Some Remarkable Particulars of Natural History; and Adorned with a Correct Map of the County, and Views of Antiquities, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, &c. By John Hutchins . . . The third edition, corrected, augmented, and improved, by William Shipp and James Whitworth Hodson. 4 volumes. Westminster, 1861–1870.

Inq. Cancel. Hib. — *Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariae Hiberniae Asservatarum Repertorium* . . . Printed by command of His Majesty King George IV in Pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons of Great Britain. (Record Commission) 2 volumes. London, 1826–1829.

Inqs. Misc. — *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous (Chancery) Preserved in the Public Record Office* . . . Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Issued by authority of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. 3 volumes: i, 1219–1307; ii, 1307–1349; iii, 1348–1377. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1916–1937.

Inqs. Post Mortem — *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and Other Analogous Documents Preserved in the Public Record Office* . . . Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Published by authority of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. 14 volumes: i, Henry III (1216–1272); ii, iii, iv, Edward I (1272–1307); v, vi, Edward II (1307–1327); vii–xii, Edward III (1327–1377); two unnumbered vols., Henry VII (1485–1509). London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1898–1938.

Irish Monastic Extents, 1540–1541 — *Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, 1540–1541, from Manuscripts in the Public Record Office, London.* Edited by Newport B. White. (Irish Manuscripts Commission) Dublin, Stationery Office, 1943.

Irwin Papers — Manuscript volumes containing pedigrees and genealogical data for Roscommon families of English origin, principally Irwins and the families with which they intermarried, which were bequeathed by Sir Alfred Irwin to the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

Jewers, *Wells Cathedral* — *Wells Cathedral: Its Monumental Inscriptions and Heraldry. Together with the Heraldry of the Palace, Deanery, and Vicar's Close. With Annotations from Wills, Registers, etc., and Illustrations of Arms.* By Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A. London, 1892.

John Rowe's Book — *The Book of John Rowe, Steward of the Manors of Lord Burgavenny, 1597–1622. Comprising Rentals of Twenty-Seven Manors in Sussex, Manorial Customs and Information concerning the Borough of Lewes, the Hundreds within the Rape of Lewes, etc.* Edited by Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A. (Sussex Record Society, vol. xxxiv) Cambridge, 1928.

Johnson's *Poets* — *Lives of the English Poets*. By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Edited by George Birkbeck Hill. 3 volumes. Oxford, 1905.

Jo. of House of Commons — *Journals of the House of Commons. Vol. III. From March the 15th, 1642, in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the First to December the 24th, 1644, in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of King Charles the First.* Printed by order of the House of Commons, n.d.

J.R.S.A.I. — *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.* Dublin, 1849–1939 (Vols. i–lxix). References are to: Maurice Lenihan, "The Fee Book of a Physician of the Seventeenth Century," ix, 10–32; Cecil B. Woods, "The Battle of Agherim," xviii, 46–49; T. P. Le Fanu, "The Royal Forest of Glencree," xxiii, 268–280; James Mill, "The Norman Settlement in Leinster—the Cantreds near Dublin," xxiv, 160–175; Francis Elrington Ball, "The Antiquities from Blackrock to Dublin," xxx, 307–318; "Waterford... Historical Sketch, Antiquities, City Muniments, Christchurch Cathedral and the Deanery Crypt, the French Church, etc.," xlii, 256–267; Lt. Col. W. M. Cavenagh, "Irish Families in Flanders."

Joyce — *The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places.* By. P. W. Joyce. 3 volumes. New edition, Dublin, 1910–1913.

Justiciary Rolls — *Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls, or Proceedings in the Court of the Justiciar of Ireland, Preserved in the Public Record Office of Ireland.* Edited by James Mills. 2 volumes: i, 23–31 Edward I; ii, 32–35 Edward I. Dublin, 1905–1914.

Kelly's Handbook — *Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes, 1936.* Sixty-second annual edition. London, 1936.

Kent Visitation, 1563–1568 — *A Visitation of the County of Kent, Begun Anno Dni. MDCLXIII., Finished Anno Dni. MDCLXVIII.* Edited by Sir George J. Armytage, Bart. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. liv) London, 1906.

Lamacraft — *Some Funeral Entries of Ireland.* From Add. MS. 4820 in the British Museum. Edited by Charles T. Lamacraft. (Supplement to *Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland*, 1910–1912) Dublin, 1912.

Lascelles — *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniae, ab an. 1152 usque ad 1827; or The Establishments of Ireland, from the Nineteenth of King Stephen to the Seventh of George IV, during a Period of Six Hundred and Seventy-Five Years.* 2 volumes. London, 1852.

Lawlor, *Fasti* — *The Fasti of St. Patrick's Dublin.* Edited by Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D. Dundalk, 1930.

Leicester Borough Records — *Records of the Borough of Leicester. Being a Series of Extracts from the Archives of the Corporation of Leicester, 1103–1327* . . . Published under the authority of the Corporation of Leicester. 4 volumes: i, ii, iii edited by

Mary Bateson, revised by W. H. Stevenson and J. E. Stocks; iv edited by Helen Stocks with the assistance of W. H. Stevenson. London and Cambridge, 1899–1923.

Leland's Itinerary — *The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the Years 1535–1543* . . . Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. 5 volumes. London, 1907–1910.

Le Neve's Fasti — *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae, or A Calendar of the Principal Ecclesiastical Dignitaries in England and Wales, and of the Chief Officers in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, from the Earliest Time to the Year M.DCC.XV.* Compiled by John le Neve, corrected and continued from M.DCC.XV to the present time, by T. Duffus Hardy, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. 3 volumes. Oxford, 1854.

Le Neve's Knights — *Le Neve's Pedigrees of the Knights Made by King Charles II., King James II., King William III. and Queen Mary, King William Alone, and Queen Anne.* Edited by George W. Marshall. (Publications of the Harleian Society, volume viii) London, 1873.

Leveller Tracts — *The Leveller Tracts, 1647–1653.* Edited by William Haller and Geoffrey Davies. New York, 1944. References are to the following: "The Picture of the Councel of State, Held forth to the Free People of England by Lieut. Col. John Lilburn, Mr. Thomas Prince, and Mr. Richard Overton . . . 1649," 191–246; "The Fountain of Slaunder Discovered. By William Walwyn, Merchant . . . M.DC.XLIX," 246–251; "Walwyns Just Defence against the Aspertions Cast upon Him, in a late unChristian Pamphlet Entituled, Walwyns Wiles. By William Walwyn, Merchant . . . M.DC.XLIX," 350–398; "The Legall Fundamentall Liberties of the People of England Revived, Asserted, and Vindicated. Or, an Epistle written the eighth day of June, 1649, by Lieut. Colonel John Lilburn (Arbitrary and Aristocratical prisoner in the Tower of London) to Mr. William Lenthall Speaker to the remainder of those few Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses that Col. Thomas Pride at his late purge thought convenient to leave sitting at Westminster . . . London, Printed in the grand yeer of hypocriticall and abominable dissimulation, 1649," 400–449.

Lewes Licences, 1586–1643 — *Calendar of Sussex Marriage Licences Recorded in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester for the Archdeaconry of Lewes, August, 1586 to March, 1642–3.* Edited by Edwin H. W. Dunkin. (Sussex Record Society, vol. i) Lewes, 1902.

Lewes Licences, 1620–1732 — *Calendar of Sussex Marriage Licences Recorded in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester for the Archdeaconry of Lewes, August, 1670, to March, 1728–9, and in the Peculiar Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Deanery of South Malling, May 1620, to December, 1732.* By Edwin H. W. Dunkin. (Sussex Record Society, vol. vi) London, 1907.

Lewes Licences, 1772–1837 — *Calendar of Sussex Marriage Licences Recorded in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester for the Archdeaconry of Lewes, and in the Peculiar Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Deanery of South Malling, 1772–1837.* Compiled by the late Edwin H. W. Dunkin . . . Edited by the Reverend E. W. D. Penfold. 2 volumes: i, A–L; ii, M–Z and Index. (Sussex Record Society, vols. xxv, xxvi) London, 1917–1919.

Lewes Wills — *Calendar of Wills and Administrations in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes in the Bishopric of Chichester, together with Those in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Peculiar Jurisdiction of South Malling and the Peculiar of the Deanery of Battle, Comprising together the Whole of the Eastern Division of the County of Sussex and the Parish of Edburton in West Sussex.* From the earliest extant instruments in the reign of Henry VIII to the Commonwealth. Compiled by William Hamilton Hall. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vol. xxiv) London, 1901.

Lib. Albus, Christ Ch., Dublin — *A Calendar of the Liber Niger and Liber Albus of Christ Church, Dublin.* By the Reverend Hugh Jackson Lawlor. (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxvii, sec. C, No. 1 [January, 1908]) Dublin, 1908.

Lib. Albus Civ. Oxon. — *Liber Albus Civitatis Oxoniensis. Abstract of the Wills, Deeds, and Enrolments Contained in the White Book of the City of Oxford.* By William Patterson Ellis, with introduction by the Reverend H. E. Salter. Oxford, 1909.

Liber Primus Kilk. — Kilkenny City Records. *Liber Primus Kilkenniensis. The Earliest of the Books of the Corporation of Kilkenny now Extant.* Edited by Charles McNeill. (Irish Manuscripts Commission) Dublin, 1931.

Liberate Rolls — *Calendar of the Liberate Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office.* Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 3 volumes: i, 1226–1240; ii, 1240–1245; iii, 1245–1251. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1916–1937.

Lincoln. Notes and Queries — *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries. A Quarterly Journal . . . Devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records . . . &c. of the County.* Horncastle, 1888–1934 (vols. i–xxii). Reference is to "List of Institutions to Benefices in Diocese of Lincoln in the 16th Century," v, 164.

Lincolnshire Pedigrees — *Lincolnshire Pedigrees.* Edited by the Reverend Canon A. R. Maddison. 4 volumes. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vols. l, li, lii, lv) London, 1902–1906.

Lincoln's Inn Records — *The Records of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.* Edited by W. Paley Baildon. 2 volumes: i, Admissions from A.D. 1420 to A.D. 1799; ii, Admissions from A.D. 1800 to A.D. 1893, and Chapel Registers. London, 1896.

Little Red Book, Bristol — *The Little Red Book of Bristol.* Published under the authority of the Council of the City and County of Bristol, and edited by Francis B. Bickley. 2 volumes. Bristol and London, 1900.

Lives of the Norths — *The Lives of the Right Hon. Francis North, Baron Guilford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, under King Charles II. and King James II., the Hon. Sir Dudley North, Commissioner of the Customs, and afterwards of the Treasury, to King Charles II. and the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John North, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Clerk of the Closet to King Charles II.* By the Hon. Roger North. New edition. 3 volumes. London, 1826.

Lodge, *Irish Peerage* — *The Peerage of Ireland, or A Genealogical History of the Present Nobility of That Kingdom. With Their Paternal Coats of Arms, Engraven on Copper. Collected from the Publick Records; Authentic Manuscripts; Approved Historians; Well-Attested Pedigrees; and Personal Information.* By Mr. [John] Lodge, Deputy Keeper of the Records in Bermingham Tower. 4 volumes. London, 1754. New edition . . . revised, enlarged and continued to the present time by Mervyn Archdall. 6 volumes. Dublin, 1789.

London Directory, 1879 — *The City of London Directory for 1879.*

London Inhabitants, 1638 — *The Inhabitants of London in 1638.* Edited from MS. 272 in the Lambeth Palace Library by T. C. Dale . . . 2 volumes in 1. London, 1931.

London Licences (a) — *A Calendar of the Marriage Licence Allegations in the Registry of the Bishop of London, 1597 to 1700.* Edited by Reginald M. Glencross. 2 volumes: i, 1597–1648; ii, 1660–1700. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vols. lxii and lxvi) London, 1937–1940.

London Licences (b) — *Allegations for Marriage Licences Issued by the Bishop of London* . . . Extracted by . . . Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester . . . and edited by George J. Armytage. 2 volumes: i, 1520–1610; ii, 1628. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vols. xxv, xxvi) London, 1887.

London Ltr. Bk. — *Calendar of Letter-Books Preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall.* Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe. Printed by order of the Corporation under the direction of the Library Committee. Letter-Books A through L, 11 volumes: A, 1275-1298; B, 1279–1312; C, *ca.* 1291–1309; D, *ca.* 1309–1314; E, *ca.* 1314–1337; F, *ca.* 1337–1352; G, *ca.* 1352–1374; H, *ca.* 1375-1399; I, *ca* .1400–1422; K, *temp.* Henry VI; L, temp. Edward IV.-Henry VII. London, 1899–1912.

London Magazine — *The London Magazine; or, Gentlemen's Monthly Intelligencer* (subtitle varies). London, 1732–1783 (vols. i–lii). Reference is to issue of May, 1740.

London Mayor's Ct. Rolls — *Calendar of Early Mayor's Court Rolls Preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall. A.D. 1298–1307.* Edited by A. H. Thomas. Printed by order of the Corporation under the direction of the Library Committee. Cambridge, 1924.

London P. and M. Rolls — *Calendar of Plea and Memoranda Rolls Preserved among the Archives of the City of London at the Guildhall* . . . [title of vol. iii varies: *Calendar of Select Pleas and Memoranda of the City of London* . . .]. Edited by A. H. Thomas. Printed by order of the Corporation under the direction of the Library Committee. 4 volumes: i, 1323–1364; ii, 1364–1381; iii, 1381–1412; iv, 1413–1437. Cambridge, 1926–1943.

London P.O. Directory — *The Post Office London Directory with County Suburbs for 1933* . . . 134th annual publication. *Idem for 1935* . . . 136th annual publication. London, Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 1933, 1935.

London Visitation, 1633–1635 — *The Visitation of London, Anno Domini 1633, 1634, and 1635. Made by Sr. Henry St. George, Kt., Richmond Herald, and Deputy and Marshal to Sr. Richard St. George, Kt., Clarencieux King of Armes* . . . Edited by Joseph Jackson Howard and Joseph Lemuel Chester. 2 volumes. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vols. xv, xvii) London, 1880–1883.

London Wills — *Calendar of Wills Proved and Enrolled in the Court of Husting, London, A.D. 1258—A.D. 1688. Preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall.* Edited with introduction, by Reginald R. Sharpe. 2 parts in 2 volumes: i, 1258–1357; ii, 1358–1688. London, 1889–1890.

Long Burton Par. Reg. — *The Registers of Long Burton, Dorset, from 1580–1812.* Transcribed by the Reverend C. H. Mayo. (Dorset Records, vol. i) Hertford, 1894.

Longfield, *Anglo-Irish Trade* — *Anglo-Irish Trade in the Sixteenth Century as Illustrated by the English Customs Accounts and Port Books.* By Ada Longfield. (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxxvi, sec. C, no. 17 [February, 1924]) Dublin, 1924.

Lower, *English Surnames* — *English Surnames. An Essay on Family Nomenclature, Historical, Etymological, and Humorous.* By Mark Antony Lower. 4th edition. 2 volumes. London, 1875.

Lower, *Patronymica Britannica* — *Patronymica Britannica. A Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom.* Endeavoured by Mark Antony Lower . . . London, 1860.

Lower, *Sussex* — *A Compendious History of Sussex, Topographical, Archaeological & Anecdotal* . . . By Mark Antony Lower. 2 volumes. Lewes and London, 1870.

Ltrs and Papers, Henry VIII — *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII, 1509–1547,* preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England, arranged and catalogued by J. S. Brewer (vols.

i–iv); James Gairdner (vols. v–xiii; with R. H. Brodie, xiv–xxi). 21 volumes in 33 parts. London, 1862–1910. Revision by R. H. Brodie of vol. 1 in 3 parts, London, 1920; addenda, vol. 1, pts. i, ii, London, 1929–1932.

Luttrell — *A Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs from September 1678 to April 1714.* By Narcissus Luttrell. 6 volumes. Oxford, 1857.

Macariae Excidium — *Macariae Excidium, or The Destruction of Cyprus; Being A Secret History of the War of the Revolution in Ireland* . . . By Charles O'Kelly. Edited from four English copies and a Latin MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, with notes, illustrations, and a memoir of the author and his descendants, by John Cornelius O'Callaghan. (Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society, volume xiii) Dublin, 1850.

Madox, *Exchequer* — *The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England* [1066–1327]. 2d edition. 2 volumes. London, 1769.

Mahaffy — *An Epoch in Irish History: Trinity College, Dublin, Its Foundations and Early Fortunes (1591–1660).* By John Pentland Mahaffy. London, 1903.

Maitland, *Parl. 33 Edw. I.* — *Records of the Parliament Holden at Westminster on the 28th Day of February, in the Thirty-Third Year of the Reign of King Edward the First (A.D. 1305).* Edited by Frederic William Maitland. (Rolls Series, No. 98) London, 1893.

Maitland, *Select Pleas* — *Select Pleas of the Crown. Vol. I. A.D. 1200–1225.* Edited . . . by F. W. Maitland. (Publications of the Selden Society, vol. i) London, 1888.

Marlborough's Dispatches — *The Letters and Dispatches of John Churchill, First Duke of Marlborough, from 1702 to 1712.* Edited by General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray. 5 volumes. London, 1845.

Marlborough MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vol. 7 (I^1).

Maryland Archives — *Archives of Maryland.* Published by authority of the State, under the direction of the Maryland Historical Society. Baltimore, 1883–1944 (vols. i–lxi). References are to volumes: vii (ed. by William Hand Browne, 1889), *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland October 1678–November 1683 (vol. 3);* xvi (ed. by same, 1897), *Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Safety January 1—March 20, 1777. Journal and Correspondence of the State Council March 20, 1777—March 28, 1778;* xviii (1900), *Muster Rolls and Other Records of Service of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution 1775–1783;* xxi (ed. by William Hand Browne, 1901), *Journal and Correspondence of the State Council of Maryland April 1, 1778—October 26, 1779 (vol. 4);* xliii (ed. by Bernard Christian Steiner, 1924), *Idem, 1779–1780* (vol. 5).

Massingberd, *Ormsby* — *History of the Parish of Ormsby-cum-Ketsby, in the Hundred of Hill and County of Lincoln, Compiled from Original Sources*. By W. O. Massingberd . . . Lincoln, n.d.

Matabele Mission — *The Matabele Mission. A Selection from the Correspondence of John and Emily Moffat, David Livingstone, and Others, 1858–1878*. Edited by J. P. R. Wallis. (Government Archives of Southern Rhodesia: Oppenheimer Series, no. 2) London, 1945.

Mayor's Cal., Bristol (a) — *The Maire of Bristowe is Kalendar, by Robert Ricart, Town Clerk of Bristol 18 Edward IV*. Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. (Camden Society Publications, new series, vol. v) Westminster, 1872.

Mayor's Cal., Bristol (b) — John Latimer, "The Maire of Bristowe is Kalendar: Its List of Civic Officers Collated with Contemporary Legal MSS," in *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society*, xxvi, 108–137. Bristol, 1903.

Merton Records — *The Records of Merton Priory in the County of Surrey*. By Major Alfred Heales. London and Oxford, 1898.

Middlesex Sessions — *County of Middlesex. Calendar to the Sessions Records*. New series, vol. i, 1612–1614. Edited by William Henry Clement le Hardy. London, 1935.

Milner, *Winchester* — *The History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester*. By John Milner. 2 volumes. Winchester, 1798–1801; 3d edition, 1839.

Miracles, Henry VI. — *The Miracles of King Henry VI*. Being an account and translation of twenty-three miracles taken from the manuscript in the British Museum (Royal 13c. viii) with introductions by Father Ronald Knox and Shane Leslie. Cambridge, 1923.

Monumenta Franciscana — *Monumenta Franciscana* . . . [2 volumes: i,] *scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adae de Marisco Epistolae. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniae*. Edited by J. S. Brewer. ii, *Being a Further Collection of Original Documents respecting the Franciscan Order in England*. Edited by Richard Howlett. (Rolls Series, No. 4) London, 1858–1882.

Morris's *Chester* — *Chester in the Plantagenet and Tudor Reigns*. By Rupert H. Morris. Chester, n.d.

Muchelney Memoranda — *Muchelney Memoranda*. Edited from a breviary of the Abbey in the possession of J. Meade Falkner, by B. Schofield, with an essay on Somerset medieval calendars by the Dean of Wells. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. xlii) London, 1927.

Musgrave's Obituary — *Obituary Prior to 1800 (As far as Relates to England, Scotland, and Ireland), Compiled by Sir William Musgrave, 6th Bart., of Hayton Castle, co.*

Cumberland, and Entitled by Him "A General Nomenclator and Obituary, with Reference to the Books Where the Persons Are Mentioned, and Where Some Account of Their Character Is To Be Found." Edited by Sir George J. Armytage, Bart. 6 volumes. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vols. xliv–xlix) London, 1899-1901.

Newcourt — *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense: An Ecclesiastical Parochial History of the Diocese of London: Containing an Account of the Bishops of That See, from the First Foundation thereof: also, of the Deans, Archdeacons, Dignitaries and Prebendaries, from the Conquest: and Lastly, of the Several Parish-Churches, as well Exempt as Not Exempt, within the Limits of That Diocese, and of Their Patrons and Incumbents: and Also the Endowments of Several Vicarages: and Likewise of the Several Religious Houses That Were within the Same; Continued to the Year of Our Lord, MDCC.* By Richard Newcourt. 2 volumes. London, 1708–1710. *Et vd.* Hennessy, *supra.*

New Eng. Geneal. Reg. — *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.* Boston, 1847–1945 (vols. i–xcix). References are to: Henry F. Waters, "Genealogical Gleanings in England," li (1897), 249–292; Joseph Gardner Bartlett, "Genealogical Research in England," lxi (1908), 278–280; Gerald Fothergill, "Notes from English Records," lxv (1911), 298–299; Elizabeth French, "Genealogical Research in England," lxx (1916), 125–136.

New Jersey Documents — *Documents relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey.* (a) *1631–1687,* edited by William A. Whitehead. Reference is to pp. 241–270, "The Concessions and Agreements of West Jersey" (1676). (b) Calendar of Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, 1664–1703. Edited by William Nelson. (Archives of the State of New Jersey, first series, vols. i, xxi) Newark, 1880; Paterson, 1899.

New Jersey Wills — *Documents relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey. Calendar of New Jersey Wills, 1670–1750.* 2 volumes: i, 1670–1730, edited by William Nelson; ii, 1730–1750, edited by A. Van Doren Honeyman. (Archives of the State of New Jersey, first series, vols. xxiii, xxx) Paterson, 1901; Somerville, 1918.

New Romney MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.,* vol. 4.

Noble, *College of Arms* — *A History of the College of Arms, and the Lives of All the Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants, from the Reign of Richard III. Founder of the College, until the Present Time, with a Preliminary Dissertation relative to the Different Orders in England, particularly the Gentry, since the Norman Conquest.* By the Reverend Mark Noble. London, 1804.

Nonconformity Records — *Original Records of Early Nonconformity under Persecution and Indulgence.* Transcribed and edited by Professor G. Lyon Turner . . . 2 volumes. London, 1911.

Notes & Queries — *Notes & Queries. A Medium of Intercommunication for Literary Men, General Readers, Etc.* London, 1850—(187 vols. to December 1944). 12 numbered series, each containing 12 volumes (1850–1923); continuous numbering of volumes from vol. 146 (January 1924—).

Nottingham Inqs. P. M. — *Abstracts of the Inquisitiones Post Mortem relating to Nottinghamshire. Vol. I, Henry VII and Henry VIII, 1485 to 1546.* Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore. (Thoroton Society Record Series, vol. iii) Nottingham, 1905.

N. Y. Geneal. Record — *The New York Genealogical and BiographicalRecord. Devoted to the Interests of American Genealogy and Biography.* New York, 1870–1944 (vols. i–lxxv). Reference is to William Gilbert, "A Digest of Essex Wills, with Particular Reference to Names of Importance in the American Colonies," xl (1909), 108–114.

Office of Revels, Eliz. — *Documents relating to the Office of the Revels in the Time of Queen Elizabeth.* Edited with notes and indexes by Albert Feuillerat. (Materialen zur Kunde des älteren Englischen Dramas . . . Begruendet und Herausgegeben von W. Bang. Einundzwanzigster Band) Louvain, 1908.

O'Hart, *Landed Gentry* — *The Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell Came to Ireland; or a Supplement to Irish Pedigrees.* By John O'Hart. Dublin, 1884. Later edition, 1892.

O'Hart, *Pedigrees* — *Pedigrees: or, The Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation.* 5th edition, 2 volumes. Dublin, 1876. Also New York: O'Connor, 1917; Murphy and McCarthy, 1923.

Originalia — *Index to Records Called the Originalia* [Henry VIII—Anne] *and Memoranda* [Henry III—George II] *on the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Side of the Exchequer: . . . Containing All the Grants of Abbey Lands, and Other Property, Granted by the Crown, from the Beginning of the Reign of Henry VIII to the End of Queen Anne . . .* By Edward Jones. 2 volumes. London, 1793–1795.

Ormond Deeds — *Calendar of Ormond Deeds* [1172–1603]. Edited by Edmund Curtis. 6 volumes: i, 1172–1350; ii, 1350–1413; iii, 1413–1509; iv, 1509–1547; v, 1547–1584; vi, 1584–1603. (Irish Manuscripts Commission) Dublin, 1932–1943.

Ormonde MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vols. 36^{1-2}, $36^{n.\,s.\,1-8}$.

Orpen — *Ireland under the Normans.* By Goddard Henry Orpen. 4 volumes: i and ii, 1169–1216; iii and iv, 1216–1333. Oxford, 1911–1920.

Oxford Blackfriars W. A. Hinnebusch, O.P., "The Pre-Reformation Sites of the Oxford Blackfriars," in *Oxoniensia, A Journal Dealing with the Archaeology, History and Architecture of Oxford and Its Neighborhood*, vol. iii (Oxford, 1938), 57–82.

Oxford Collectanea *Collectanea*. Fourth series, edited by the Committee of the Society. (Oxford Historical Society, vol. xlvii) Oxford, 1905.

Oxford Fines *The Feet of Fines for Oxfordshire, 1195–1291*. Transcribed and calendared by the Reverend H. E. Salter. (Oxfordshire Record Society, Record Series, vol. xii) Oxford, 1930.

Oxford Med. Arch. *Medieval Architecture of the University of Oxford*. By the Reverend H. E. Salter. 2 volumes. (Oxford Historical Society, vols. lxx, lxxiii) Oxford, 1920–1921.

Oxford Surveys *Surveys and Tokens. A Survey of Oxford in 1772. Sport and Pastime in Stuart Oxford. Subsidies in 1543, 1544 and 1648. The Hearth Tax of 1665. The Poll Tax of 1667. A Subsidy of 1667. Oxford Tradesmen's Tokens*. Edited by the Reverend H. E. Salter. (Oxford Historical Society, vol. lxxv) Oxford, 1923.

Papal Registers: *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland*:

Letters *Papal Letters* . . . 12 volumes covering the period A.D. 1198-1471 (1893-1933): i and ii, edited by W. H. Bliss; iii, by Bliss and C. Johnson; iv and v, by Bliss and J. A. Tremlow; vi–xii, by Tremlow.

Petitions *Petitions to the Pope*. Vol. i, 1342–1419 (1896), edited by W. C. Bliss. Published under authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1893–1933, 1896.

Parker, *Oxford* *The Early History of Oxford, 727–1100. Preceded by a Sketch of the Mythical Origin of the City and the University*. By James Parker. (Oxford Historical Society, vol. iii) Oxford, 1885.

Parl. Returns Great Britain, House of Commons. *Accounts and Papers, Sessions 17 January—16 August 1878* (39 volumes): Vol. XVII (Parts I and II, *Members of Parliament: Return of the Name of Every Member of the Lower House of Parliament of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with Name of Constituency Represented, and Date of Return, from 1273 to 1874*. 2 volumes: i, 1213–1705; ii, 1705–1874. London, Henry Hansard, 1878.

Parl. Writs *The Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons, together with the Records and Muniments relating to the Suit and Service Due and Performed to the King's High Court of Parliament and the Councils of the Realm, or Affording Evidence of Attendance Given at Parliaments and Councils*. Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave. 2 volumes. (Record Commission) London, 1827–1834.

Patent — *Calendar of the Patent Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office. Published by Authority of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.* 65 volumes. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1891–1939. Series for Henry III, 1216–1272, 6 vols.; Edward I, 1272–1307, 4 vols.; Edward II, 1307–1327, 5 vols.; Edward III, 1327–1377, 16 vols.; Richard II, 1377–1399, 6 vols.; Henry IV, 1399–1413, 4 vols.; Henry V, 1413–1422, 2 vols.; Henry VI, 1422–1461, 6 vols.; Edward IV, 1461–1467, 1 vol.; Edward IV, Henry VI, 1467–1477, 1 vol.; Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III, 1476–1485, 1 vol.; Henry VII, 1485–1509, 2 vols.; Edward VI, 1547–1553, 6 vols.; Philip and Mary, 1553–1558, 4 vols.; Elizabeth, 1558–1560, 1 vol.

Patent and Close, Chancery, Ire. — *Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland, of the Reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth.* Edited by James Morrin. 2 volumes. Dublin, 1861.

Peerage of Ireland — *Vd.* Lodge, *Irish Peerage, supra*, edition of 1754.

Pelham and McLean — *Some Early Pelhams.* By the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Pelham (Evelyn Georgiana Cust) and David McLean. Hove, Sussex, 1931.

Pembroke Deeds — *Calendar of the Ancient Deeds and Muniments Preserved in the Pembroke Estate Office, Dublin.* Dublin, 1891.

Piers, *Westmeath* — *A Chorographical Description of the County of West-Meath.* By Sir Henry Piers, Bart. First printed in Dublin, 1774 (written *ca.* 1682).

Pipe — *The Publications of the Pipe Roll Society.* First series, 38 volumes; new series, 21 volumes. London, 1884–1943. [Includes pipe rolls, 5 Henry II—8 John; Chancellor's roll, 8 Richard I; memoranda rolls, 14 Henry III and 1 John; also a number of miscellaneous publications, of which the following are cited: first series, vol. xx, Feet of Fines of the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of Richard I., A.D. 1196–1197; first series, vol. xxv, Rotuli de Dominabus et Pueris et Puellis de XII Comitatibus (1185) with an introduction and notes by John Horace Round. All other volumes cited are pipe rolls.]

Pipe, Bishopric Winch., 1208–1209 — *The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester for the Fourth Year of the Pontificate of Peter des Roches, 1208–1209.* Transcribed from the original roll amongst the records of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, extended and edited, with an introduction, index, and glossary, by the Class in Paleography of the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London) under the supervision of the Lecturer, Hubert Hall, F.S.A. (Studies in Economics and Political Science, edited by W. A. S. Hewins, M.A., Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science) London, 1903.

Pipe, 26 Hen. III — *The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Twenty-Sixth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Third, A.D. 1241–1242. Now First Printed from the Original in the Custody of the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls.* Prepared and edited by Henry Lewin Cannon. (Yale Historical Publications. Manuscripts and Edited Texts, V. Published under the Direction of the Department of History) New Haven and Oxford, 1918.

Polydore Vergil — *Historiae Anglicae Libri XXVII Autore Polydoro Virgilio Urbinate, Accessit praeter Alia Nonnulla Series Regum Angliae a Primis Initiis usque ad Hanc Aetatem;* ex Nova Editione Antonii Thysii, J.C. Lugduni Batavorum, Sumptibus Joannis Maire, MDCLI.

Portland MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vol. $29^{1,2}$.

Pratt, *Westminster Abbey* — *Westminster Abbey. Its Architecture, History and Monuments.* By Helen Marshall Pratt. 2 volumes. New York, 1914.

Pringle, *Narrative So. Africa* — *Narrative of a Residence in South Africa.* By Thomas Pringle. New edition. London, 1840.

Pringle, *So. Afr. Sketches* — *South African Sketches.* By Thomas Pringle. Edinburgh, 1902. [First printed in *Ephemerides* (1828), then as *African Sketches* (1834).]

P.R.O. Indexes — *Public Record Office. Lists and Indexes.* 55 volumes. London, 1892–1936. References are to following volumes: xx. *List of Early Chancery Proceedings Preserved in the Public Record Office* (Vol. III); i. *Idem* (Vol. VII); li. *Idem* (Vol. VIII); lv. *Idem* (Vol. X); xxiii. *Index of Inquisitions Preserved in the Public Record Office* (Vol. I. Henry VIII. to Philip and Mary); xxxi. *Idem* (Vol. III. James I.); xxiv. *Index of Chancery Proceedings (Series II) Preserved in the Public Record Office (Vol. II. A.D. 1579–1621)*; xlii. *Index of Chancery Proceedings, Bridge's Division, 1613–1714. Preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. II, D-H).*

P.R.O., Rept. Dpty. Keeper — *Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, England.* London, 1840–1914 (Nos. 1–75). Reference is to 9th Report (23 February 1848), Appendix II, No. 1, The First Part of the Calendar of the Contents of the Patent Rolls, Deposited in the Chapel of the Rolls, 1–147; No. 2, The First Part of the Inventory of Particulars for Grants, Preserved among the Records of the Late Augmentation Office, 148–232.
Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Ireland. Dublin, 1868–1912 (Nos. 1–45). Cited by subtitles; *vd. Christ Church Deeds*; *Dublin Grants and Wills.*

Raffles, *Memoir* — *Memoir of the Life and Public Services of Sir T. S. Raffles, F.R.S., &c. Particularly in the Government of Java, 1811–1816, Bencoolen and Its Depend-*

encies, 1817–1824; with Details of the Commerce and Resources of the Eastern Archipelago, and Selections from His Correspondence. By His Widow [Lady Sophia Hull Raffles]. London, 1830; new edition, abridged, 2 volumes, London, 1835.

Red Book of Ormond — *The Red Book of Ormond. From the Fourteenth-Century Original Preserved at Kilkenny Castle, with Missing Portions Supplied from the Fifteenth-Century Transcript in the Bodleian Library.* Edited by Newport B. White. (Irish Manuscripts Commission) Dublin, 1932.

Reg. Bekynton — *The Register of Thomas Bekynton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1443–1465.* Edited by Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. and M. C. B. Dawes, F.S.A. Parts i and ii in 2 volumes. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vols. xlix, l) London, 1934–1935.

Reg. Bubwith — *The Register of Nicholas Bubwith, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1407–1424. From the Original in the Registry at Wells.* Vol. i, edited by Thomas Scott Holmes. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. xxix) London, 1914.

Reg. Cath. Ch., Lincoln — *The Registrum Antiquissimum of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.* 5 volumes. Edited by C. W. Foster (vol. iv with Kathleen Major; v by Kathleen Major). (Publications of the Lincoln Record Society, vols. xxvii, xxviii, xxix, xxxii, xxxiv) Hereford, 1931–1940.

Reg. De Drokensford — *Calendar of the Register of John de Drokensford, Bishop of Bath and Wells (A.D. 1309–1329).* Edited from the original in the Wells Registry by the Right Reverend Bishop Hobhouse. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. i) London, 1887.

Reg. De Grandisson — *The Register of John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter (A.D. 1327–1369).* Edited by the Reverend F. C. Hingeston-Randolph. 3 parts in 3 volumes: i, 1327–1330, with Some Account of the Episcopate of James de Berkeley (A.D. 1327); ii, 1331–1360; iii, 1360–1369, together with the Register of Institutions. (Episcopal Registers, Diocese of Exeter, vols. iii, iv, v) London and Exeter, 1894–1899.

Reg. De Sandale — *The Registers of John de Sandale and Rigaud de Asserio, Bishops of Winchester (A.D. 1316–1323).* Edited by Francis Joseph Baigent. (Hampshire Record Society Publications, vol. viii) London and Winchester, 1897.

Reg. Edm. Stafford — *The Register of Edmund Stafford* [Bishop of Exeter], *(A.D. 1395–1419); an Index and Abstract of Its Contents.* By the Reverend F. C. Hingeston-Randolph. (Episcopal Registers, Diocese of Exeter, vol. viii) London and Exeter, 1886.

Reg. Fleming — *A Calendar of the Register of Archbishop Fleming.* By the Reverend H. J. Lawlor. (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxx, sec. C, no. 5 [August, 1912]) Dublin, 1912.

Reg. Kilmainham — *Registrum de Kilmainham. Register of Chapel Acts of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, 1326–1339, under the Grand Prior, Sir Roger Outlawe, with Additions for the Times of His Successors, Sir John Larcher and Sir John Fitz Richard, Grand Priors of Ireland.* Edited from the Bodleian MS. Rawl. B. 501 by Charles McNeill. (Irish Manuscripts Commission) Dublin, 1933.

Reg. Lydlinch, Dorset — *The Registers of Lydlinch, co. Dorset, from 1559 to 1812.* Transcribed by Charles Herbert Mayo . . . and Francis Joseph Henley. (Parish Register Society Publications, vol. xvii) London, 1899.

Reg. Oxon. — *Register of the University of Oxford.* 2 volumes in 5 parts: vol. i, 1449–1463, 1505–1571, edited by the Reverend C. W. Boase; vol. ii in 4 parts, 1571–1622, edited by Andrew Clark. (Oxford Historical Society, vols. i, x, xi, xii, xiv) Oxford, 1885–1889.

Reg. St. Augustine's Abbey — *The Register of St. Augustine's Abbey, Commonly Called the Black Book.* Edited by G. J. Turner and the Reverend H. E. Salter. 2 volumes. (British Academy, Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales, vols. ii, iii) London, 1915–1924.

Reg. St. Bene't and St. Peters, London — *The Registers of St. Bene't and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London.* Edited by Willoughby A. Littledale. 4 volumes: i, Christenings, St. Bene't 1619–1837, St. Peter 1607–1837; ii, Marriages, St. Bene't 1619–1730; iii, Marriages, St. Bene't 1731–1837, St. Peter 1607–1834; iv, Burials, St. Bene't 1619–1837, St. Peter, 1607–1837. (Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Series, vols. xxxviii–xli) London, 1909–1912.

Reg. St. George, Hanover Sq. — *The Register Book of Marriages Belonging to the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex.* Edited by John H. Chapman . . . 2 volumes: i, 1725–1787; ii, 1788–1809. (Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Series, vols. xi, xiv) London, 1886–1888.

Reg. St. George, Mayfair — *The Register of Baptisms and Marriages at St. George's Chapel, Mayfair. Transcribed from the Originals Now at the Church of St. George, Hanover Square, and at the Registry General at Somerset House.* Edited by George J. Armytage. (Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Series, vol. xv) London, 1889.

Reg. St. James, Clerkenwell — *A True Register of All the Christenings, Marriages, and Burialles in the Parishe of St. James, Clerkenwell, from the Yeare of Our Lorde God 1551.* Edited by Robert Hovenden. 6 volumes: i, Christenings, 1551–1700; ii, Christenings, 1701–1754; iii, Marriages, 1551–1754; iv, Burials, 1551–1665; v, Burials, 1660–1719; vi, Burials, 1720–1754. (Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Series, vols. ix, x, xiii, xvii, xix, xx) London, 1884–1894.

Reg. St. John's, Dublin — *Registrum Chartarum Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptistae extra Novam Portam Civitatis Dublin. Register of the Hospital of S. John the Baptist, without the New Gate, Dublin.* Transcribed and edited from the Bodleian MS. Rawl. B. 498. by Eric St. John Brooks . . . (Irish Manuscripts Commission) Dublin, 1936.

Reg. St. Margaret's Westm. — *Memorials of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Comprising the Parish Registers, 1539–1660, and the Churchwardens' Accounts, 1460–1603.* Edited by Arthur Meredyth Burke. Vol. i, The Parish Registers, 1539–1660. London, 1914.

Reg. St. Mary, Dublin — *Marriage Entries in the Registers of the Parishes of S. Marie, S. Luke, S. Catherine, & S. Werburgh, Dublin, 1627–1800.* Edited by E. A. Langman. (Parish Register Society of Dublin, vol. xii) Exeter, 1915.

Reg. St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex — *The Registers of Marriages of St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex, 1668–1812,* [*and of Oxford Chapel, Vere Street, St. Mary le Bone, 1736–1754* (vol. i only)]. Edited by W. Bruce Bannerman. 9 volumes. (Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Series, vols. xlvii, xlviii, li–lvii) London, 1917–1927.

Reg. St. Michael, Cornhill — *The Parish Registers of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, Containing the Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials from 1546 to 1754.* Partly edited by Joseph Lemuel Chester. (Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Series, vol. vii) London, 1882.

Reg. St. Michan's Dublin — *The Registers of the Church of St. Michan, Dublin, 1636–1700.* Edited by Henry F. Berry. 2 volumes: i, 1636–1685; ii, 1685–1700 and index. (Parish Register Society of Dublin, vols. iii, vii) Dublin, 1907–1909.

Reg. S. Osmundi — *Vetus Registrum Sarisberiense alias Dictum Registrum S. Osmundi Episcopi. The Register of S. Osmund.* Edited by W. H. Rich Jones. (Rolls Series, No. 78) 2 volumes. London, 1883–1884.

Reg. St. Paul's, Covent Garden — *The Registers of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, London.* Edited by the Reverend William H. Hunt. 5 volumes: i, Christenings 1653–1752; ii, Christenings, 1752–1837; iii, Marriages, 1653–1837; iv, Burials, 1653–1752; v, Burials, 1752–1853. (Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Series, vols. xxxiii–xxxvii) London, 1906–1909.

Reg. St. Peter's Westm. — *The Marriage, Baptismal, and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster.* Edited and annotated by Joseph Lemuel Chester. (Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Series, vol. x) London, 1876.

Reg. St. Thomas, Dublin — *Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin.* Edited by John T. Gilbert. (Rolls Series, No. 94) London, 1889.

Reg. Shrewsbury — *The Register of Ralph of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1329–1363. From the Original in the Registry at Wells.* Edited by Thomas Scott Holmes. 2 volumes. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vols. ix, x) London, 1896.

Reg. Swanage, Dorset — *The Registers of Swanage, Co. Dorset, 1563–1812.* Transcribed by Llewellyn Lloyd Simpson . . . (Parish Register Society Publications, vol. lxix) London, 1912.

Reg. Wickwane — *The Register of William Wickwane, Lord Archbishop of York, 1279–1285.* Edited by William Brown. (Publications of the Surtees Society, vol. cxiv) Durham, 1907.

Reg. Wykeham — *Wykeham's Register.* Edited by T. F. Kirby . . . 2 volumes. (Hampshire Record Society Publications, vols. xi, xiii) London and Winchester, 1896–1899.

Rent. R. de Ford — *Rentalia et Custumaria Michaelis de Ambresbury 1235–1252, et Rogeri de Ford 1252–1261, Abbatum Monasterii Beatae Mariae Glastoniae;* with an excursus on manorial land tenures by C. J. Elton . . . and introductory historical notes by the Right Reverend Bishop Hobhouse and the Honorary Secretary. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol v) London, 1891.

Robo, *Farnham* — *Medieval Farnham. Everyday Life in an Episcopal Manor.* By Etienne Robo. Farnham, 1935.

Rolls Series — *Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores; or Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages.* Published by authority of the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury under direction of the Master of the Rolls. 99 volumes in 257 parts. London, printed for H. M. Stationery Office, 1858–1911. Cited by titles of individual volumes.

Rot. Chart. et Inq. a. q. d. — *Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum* [1199–1483] *et Inquisitionum ad Quod Damnum* [1307–1461]. (Record Commission) London, 1803.

Rot. Claus. in Turri Lond. — *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi Asservati.* Accurante Thomas Duffus Hardy. 2 volumes: i, 1204–1224; ii, 1224–1227. (Record Commission) London, 1833–1844.

Rot. Finium in Turri Lond. — *Excerpta È Rotulis Finium in Turri Londinensi Asservatis, Henrici Tertio Rege, A.D. 1216–1272.* Cura Caroli Roberts. (Record Commission) 2 volumes. London, 1835–1836.

Rot. H. de Welles — *Rotuli Hugonis de Welles, Episcopi Lincolniensis, A.D. MCCIX-MCCXXXV.* 3 volumes: i and ii edited by W. P. W. Phillimore, iii by F. N. Davis. (Publications of the Lincoln Record Society, vols. iii, vi, ix) Lincoln, 1912–1914.

Rot. Hund. *Rotuli Hundredorum Temp. Hen. III & Edw. I in Turr' Lond' et in Curia Receptae Scaccarii Westm. Asservati.* The Hundred Rolls. Inquisitions taken in pursuance of Royal Commission issued under Great Seal, dated 11 October, 2 Edward I (1274). (Record Commission) 2 volumes. London, 1812–1818.

Rot. Originalia *Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scaccarii Abbreviatio.* 2 volumes: i, Henry III, Edward I, Edward II; ii, Edward III. (Record Commission) London, 1805–1810.

Rot. P. & C. Hiber. *Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum Cancellariae Hiberniae Calendarium.* Edited by Edward Tresham. Vol. i, pars i, Henry II–Henry VII (no more published). (Irish Record Commission) Dublin, 1828.

Rotuli Parl. 1279–1373 *Rotuli Parliamentorum Anglie Hactenus Inediti MCCLXXIX–MCCCLXXIII.* Edited for the Royal Historical Society by H. G. Richardson . . . and George Sayles . . . (Camden Society Publications, third series, vol. li) London, 1935.

Rot. Pat. in Turri Lond. *Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi.* (Record Commission) London, 1802.

Rot. Ric. Gravesend *Rotuli Ricardi Gravesend Episcopi Lincolniensis, A.D. MCCLVIII–MCCLXXIX.* Edited by F. N. Davis, with additions by C. W. Foster, A. Hamilton Thompson, and an introduction by A. Hamilton Thompson. (Publications of the Lincoln Record Society, vol. xx) Lincoln, 1925.

Round *The King's Serjeants and Officers of State.* By J. Horace Round. London, 1911.

Rudder's *Gloucestershire* *A New History of Gloucestershire. Comprising the Topography, Antiquities, Curiosities, Produce, Trade, and Manufactures of That County . . . Descriptions of the Principal Seats; Descent of the Manors; Genealogies of Families, with Their Arms, Monumental Inscriptions, &c. . . . also the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military History of the City of Gloucester from Its First Foundation to the Present Time. With a Copy of Domesday-Book for Gloucestershire, Now First Printed in the Language, and after the Manner of the Original . . .* By Samuel Rudder. Cirencester, 1779–[83?].

Rymer's *Foedera* *Foedera, Conventiones, Litterae, et Cujuscunque Generis Acta Publica inter Reges Angliae et Alios Quosvis Imperatores, Reges, Pontifices, Principes, vel Communitates, ab Ineunte Saeculo Duodecimo, viz. ab Anno 1101, ad Nostra usque Tempore Habita aut Tractata; ex Autographis, infra Secretiores, Archivorum Regiorum Thesaurarias per Multa Saecula Reconditis, fideliter Exscripta . . .* Accurante Thoma Rymer [*et al.*]. Second edition . . . 20 volumes. London, 1726–1735. [First published 1704–1735; vols. xviii–xx are first editions. Vols. i–xii, "Ad originales chartas in Turri Londinensi denuo summa fide collata & emendata studio Georgii Holmes";

vols. xv–xvi, "Ex schedis Thoma Rymer potissimum edidit Robertus Sanderson"; vols. xvii–xx, "accurante Roberto Sanderson."]

Rymer's Foedera, Syllabus — *Syllabus (in English) of the Documents relating to England and Other Kingdoms Contained in the Collection Known as "Rymer's Foedera."* By Thomas Duffus Hardy . . . under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. 3 volumes. London, 1869–1885.

Sackville MSS. — *Rd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vol. 80[1].

St. John's Deeds, Dublin — *On the Ancient Deeds of the Parish of St. John, Dublin.* By John L. Robinson. (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxxiii, sec. C, no. 7 [July, 1916]) Dublin, 1916.

St. Sepulchre Ct. Book — *Court Book of the Liberty of St. Sepulchre within the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Dublin, 1586–1590.* By Herbert Wood. (Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, extra vol. for 1930) Dublin, 1930.

Salisbury MSS. — *Rd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vol. 9[1-18].

Scots Magazine — *The Scots Magazine. Containing a General View of the Religion, Politicks, Entertainment, &c., in Great Britain: and a Succinct Account of Public Affairs Foreign and Domestick* . . . Edinburgh, 1739–1815 (vols. 1–77). Reference is to issue of May, 1740.

Selborne Charters — *Calendar of Charters and Documents relating to the Possessions of Selborne and Its Priory Preserved in the Muniment Room of Magdalen College, Oxford.* Edited by the Reverend W. Dunn Macray . . . 2 volumes. (Hampshire Record Society Publications, vols. iv, ix) London and Winchester, 1891–1894.

Select Poetry — *Select Poetry, Chiefly Devotional, of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.* Collected and edited for the Parker Society by Edward Farr. 2 volumes. (Publications of the Parker Society, vols. xxxvi, xxxvii) Cambridge, 1845.

Shaw, *English Church* — *A History of the English Church during the Civil Wars and under the Commonwealth, 1640–1660.* By William A. Shaw. 2 volumes. London, 1900.

Sloan MSS. — *Index to the Sloan Manuscripts in the British Museum.* By Edward J. L. Scott. London, 1904.

Smith, *New Jersey* — *The History of the Colony of New Jersey.* By Samuel Smith. Burlington, 1765.

Smyth's *Berkeleys* — *The Lives of the Berkeleys, Lords of the Honour, Castle and Manor of Berkeley in the County of Gloucester from 1066 to 1618, with a Description of the Hundred of Berkeley and of Its Inhabitants.* By John Smyth, of Nibley.

Edited by Sir John Maclean . . . for the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. 3 volumes. Gloucester, 1883–1885.

Som. & Dorset N. & Q. — *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.* Sherborne, 1890–1935 (Vols. i–xxi). References are to notes in ii, 109, 189; iii, 15; iv, 42, 148, 225; v, 305, 344; vi, 45–46, 154, 326; vii, 200, 250; viii, 8; ix, 124, 266, 291, 344; xiii, 156; xiv, 71–72; xv, 265–267; xvi, 286; xvii, 2, 107–108, 197, 230, 262–267; xviii, 36; xix, 222.

Somerset Arch. Soc. — *Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.* Vol. xxiii, Proceedings, 1877. Taunton, 1878. Reference is to Emanuel Green, "The Siege of Bridgwater, July, 1645," pp. 12–25.

Somerset Deeds — *Somerset Enrolled Deeds.* Edited by Sophia W. Bates Harbin. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. li) Frome and London, 1936.

Somerset Fines — *Pedes Finium, Commonly Called Feet of Fines, for the County of Somerset.* Second series, 1 Edward II to 20 Edward III (1307–1346). Edited by Emanuel Green. (Somerset Record Society Publications, xii) London, 1898.

Somerset Incumbents — *Somerset Incumbents. From the Hugo MSS. 30,279–80, in the British Museum.* Edited by Frederic William Weaver. Bristol, 1889.

Somerset Pleas — *Somersetshire Pleas (Civil and Criminal), from the Rolls of the Itinerant Justices.* 4 volumes: i, Close of 12th Century—41 Henry III (edited by Charles E. H. Chadwyck Healey); ii, 41 Henry III to the end of his reign; iii, 1—7 Edward I; iv, part 1, Civil pleas for 8 Edward I (ii, iii, iv edited by Lionel Landon). (Somerset Record Society Publications, vols. xi, xxxvi, xli, xliv) Frome and London, 1897–1929.

Somerset Qtr. Sessions — *Quarter Sessions Records for the County of Somerset. Vol. iii, Commonwealth 1646–1660.* Edited by the Reverend E. H. Bates Harbin. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. xxviii) London, 1912.

Somerset Visitations — *The Visitations of the County of Somerset, in the Years 1531 and 1573, together with Additional Pedigrees, Chiefly from the Visitation of 1591.* Edited by Frederic William Weaver. Exeter, 1885.

Southampton Port Books, 1427–1430 — *The Port Books of Southampton, or (Anglo-French) Accounts of Robert Florys, Water-Bailiff and Receiver of Petty-Customs, A.D. 1427–1430.* Transcribed and edited, with notes, introduction, glossary, etc., from the MS. in the Audit House, by Paul Studer. (Publications of the Southampton Record Society, vol. xv) Southampton, 1913.

Star Chamber, Sussex — *Abstracts of Star Chamber Proceedings relating to the County of Sussex; Henry VII. to Philip and Mary.* Transcribed and edited by Percy D. Mundy. (Sussex Record Society, xvi) London, 1913.

StatePapers, Domestic — *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series . . . Preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office.* 88 volumes. London, 1856–1938. Several series, as follows: Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, James I, 1547–1625, 12 volumes (editors, Robert Lemon, Mary A. E. Green); Charles I, 1625–1649, 23 volumes (editors, John Bruce, William Douglas Hamilton, Sophia Crawford Lomas); Commonwealth, 1649–1660, 13 volumes (editor, Mary A. E. Green); Charles II, 1660——, 27 volumes published (editors, Mary A. E. Green, F. A. B. Daniell, F. Bickley); William and Mary, 1689–1702, 11 volumes (editor, W. J. Hardy); Anne, 1702–1704, 2 volumes (editor, Robert Pentland Mahaffy).

StatePapers, Ireland — *Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland . . . Preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office.* 24 volumes. London, 1860–1912. Several series, as follows: Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, 1509–1603, 11 volumes (editors, Hans Claude Hamilton, E. G. Atkinson, Robert Pentland Mahaffy); James I, 1603–1625, 5 volumes (editors, Rev. C. W. Russell, J. P. Prendergast); Charles I, Commonwealth, Charles II, 1625–1670, 8 volumes (editor, Robert Pentland Mahaffy).

Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne* — *A Parochial History of St. Mary Bourne, with an Account of the Manor of Hurstbourne Priors, Hants.* By Joseph Stevens. London, 1888.

Stopher — *St. John's Hospital, Winchester—Some Notes of the History of the Hospital in the Last Half-Century.* By Thomas Stopher, Surveyor to the Trustees. Winchester, 1924.

Strickland MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vol. 4.

Strype's *Cranmer* — *Memorials of the Most Reverend Father in God, Thomas Cranmer, Sometime Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Wherein the History of the Church, and the Reformation of It during the Primacy of the Said Archbishop, Are Greatly Illustrated; and Many Singular Matters relating Thereunto, Now First Published (1694) in Three Books. Collected Chiefly from Records, Registers, Authentic Letters, and Other Original Manuscripts.* By John Strype. (Ecclesiastical History Society edition) Oxford, 3 volumes in 4, 1848–1854.

Subaltern's Share — *A Subaltern's Share in the War. Home Letters of the Late George Weston Devenish, Lieut. R. A., Attached R. F. C.* With introduction and notes by Mrs. Horace Porter. London, 1917.

Surrey Apprenticeships — *Surrey Apprenticeships from the Registers in the Public Record Office 1711–1731.* (Surrey Record Society Publications, no. 30, vol. x) Frome and London, 1929.

Surrey Arch. Colls. — *Surrey Archaeological Collections relating to the History and Antiquities of the County.* London, 1858–1943 (volumes i–xlviii). Reference is to G.

Leveson Gower, Esq., M.P., "Notices of the Family of Uvedale, of Titsey, Surrey, and Wickham, Hants," iii (1865), 63–192.

Surrey Fines — *Pedes Finium: or, Fines relating to the County of Surrey, Levied in the King's Court, from the Seventh Year of Richard I. to the End of the Reign of Henry VII.* Edited by Frank B. Lewis. (Surrey Archaeological Society, extra volume i) Guildford, 1894.

Surrey Quarter Sessions — *Surrey Quarter Sessions Records. The Order Books and Sessions Rolls. Easter, 1663–Epiphany, 1666.* Edited by Dorothy L. Powell and Hilary Jenkinson. (Surrey Record Society Publications, no. 39, vol. xvi) London and Woking, 1938.

Sussex Arch. Colls. — *Sussex Archaeological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County.* Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. London, 1848–1945 (vols. i–lxxxiv). References are to the following: Mark Antony Lower, "On Some Wills of Inhabitants of Herstmonceux, and Neighboring Parishes," iv (1851), 203; William D. Cooper, "Notices of Winchelsea in and after the Fifteenth Century," viii (1856), 201; Mark Antony Lower, "Notes respecting Halnaker, Boxgrove, &c. from a Survey temp. Queen Elizabeth," ix (1857), 223; "Sussex Religious Houses and Recusants, temp. Hen. VIII., and Elizabeth," xii (1860), 191; Mark Antony Lower, "Parochial History of Chiddingly," xiv (1862), 207; William D. Cooper, "Royalist Compositions in Sussex during the Commonwealth," xix (1867), 91; Rev. John Hanson Sperling, "The Parochial History of Westbourne," xxii (1870), 77; J. S. Smallfield and Ernest Ellman, "Sussex Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century," xxiv (1872), 122; Mark Antony Lower, "Notes on Old Sussex Families," xxv (1873), 101; William Smith Ellis, "Early Sussex Armory," xxx (1880), 137; Alan H. Stenning, Esq., "A Return of the Members of Parliament for the County and Boroughs of Sussex," xxxii (1883), 141; William Smith Ellis, "On the Origin of the Arms of Some Sussex Families," xxxvii (1890), 17; E. W. H. Dunkin, "A Calendar of the Deeds and Other Documents in the Possession of the Sussex Archaeological Society," xxxvii (1890), 39; Major F. W. T. Attree, "Lists of Sussex Gentry at Various Dates, with Descriptions of the Arms of a Few Families not Previously Noticed," xxxix (1894), 99; Rev. William Hudson, "On a Sixteenth Century Rate Book of the Corporation of Pevensey," xlv (1902), 149; John Comber, "The Combers of Shermanbury, Chichester and Allington," xlix (1906), 128; L. F. Salzmann, "The Inning of Pevensey Levels," liii (1910), 32; J. E. Ray, "The Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Bexhill," liii (1910), 61; "Sussex Deeds in Private Hands. I. Deeds in the Possession of Mr. W. H. Hills, of East Grinstead," lxiv (1923), 66; Walter F. Godfrey, "Horselunges, The Manor House," lxvi (1925), 1; Rev. W. Budgen, "The Manor of Horselunges," lxvi (1925), 19; L. F. Salzman, "Some Sussex Miracles," lxvi (1925), 62; Fane Lambarde, "Notes on the Heraldry of Goring and

Covert," lxviii (1927), 79; Fane Lambarde, "The Heraldry of Horselunges," lxix (1928), 71; J. B. Caldecott, "The Penfold Bequest: Coins and Tokens," lxxxiii (1943), 100.

Sussex Chantry Records — *Sussex Chantry Records Extracted from Documents in the Public Record Office relating to the Dissolution of the Chantries, Colleges, Free Chapels, Brotherhoods, Guilds and Other Institutions.* Edited by John E. Ray. (Sussex Record Society, vol. xxxvi) Cambridge, 1931.

Sussex Deeds — *Abstracts of Sussex Deeds and Documents from the Muniments of the Late H. C. Lane, Esq., of Middleton Manor, Westmeston, Sussex.* Prepared and edited by the Reverend W. Budgen. (Sussex Record Society, vol. xxix) Cambridge, 1924.

Sussex Fines, 1307–1509 — *An Abstract of Feet of Fines relating to the County of Sussex from 1 Edward II. to 24 Henry VII.* Compiled by L. F. Salzmann. (Sussex Record Society, vol. xxiii) London, 1916.

Sussex Fines, 1509–1833 — *Sussex Manors, Advowsons, etc., Recorded in the Feet of Fines, Henry VIII. to William IV. (1509–1833).* Alphabetically arranged and edited by Edwin H. W. Dunkin. 2 volumes: i, A-L; ii, M-Z and Index. (Sussex Record Society, vols. xix and xx) London, 1914–1915.

Sussex Inqs. P.M., 1485–1649 — *Notes of Post Mortem Inquisitions Taken in Sussex. 1 Henry VII. to 1649 and after.* Abstracted and translated by Col. F. W. T. Attree. (Sussex Record Society, vol. xiv) London, 1912.

Sussex Inqs. P.M., 1558–1583 — *A Calendar of Post Mortem Inquisitions relating to the County of Sussex, 1 to 25 Elizabeth.* Abstracted and translated by L. F. Salzmann. (Sussex Record Society, vol. iii) Lewes, 1904.

Sussex Inqs. Rawl. MS. — *Sussex Inquisitions. Extracts from Rawlinson MS. B. 433 in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Described as Inquisitions Post Mortem relating to Sussex.* Edited by Mary S. Holgate. (Sussex Record Society, vol. xxxiii) Cambridge, 1927.

Sussex Licences, 1579–1730 — *Calendar of Sussex Marriage Licences Recorded in the Peculiar Courts of the Dean of Chichester and of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Deanery of Chichester, January, 1582–3, to December, 1730. Deaneries of Pagham and Tarring, January 1579–80, to November, 1730.* By Edwin H. W. Dunkin. (Sussex Record Society, vol. xii) London, 1911.

Sussex Notes & Queries — *Sussex Notes and Queries. A Quarterly Journal of the Sussex Archaeological Society.* Lewes, 1926–1942 (vols. i–ix). Notes referring to Devenishes appear in vols. i (1926–27), 187; ii (1928–29), 61.

Sussex Poll, 1705 — *A Poll for the Election of Members of Parliament for the County of Sussex in 1705.* (Sussex Record Society, vol. iv) Lewes, 1905.

Sussex Subsidies — *The Three Earliest Subsidies for the County of Sussex in the Years 1296, 1327, 1332. With Some Remarks on the Origin of Local Administration in the County through "Borowes" or Tithings.* Transcribed and edited by the Rev. William Hudson. (Sussex Record Society, vol. x) London, 1910.

Sussex Visitations, 1530, 1633–4 — *The Visitations of the County of Sussex, Made and Taken in the Years 1530 by Thomas Benolte, Clarenceux King of Arms; and 1633–4 by John Philipot, Somerset Herald, and George Owen, York Herald, for Sir John Burroughs, Garter, and Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux.* Edited by W. Bruce Bannerman. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. liii) London, 1905.

Sussex Visitation, 1570 — *Visitations of Oxfordshire, 1574, & 1634. And of Sussex, 1570.* (Privately printed) [London?], Typis Medio-Montanis, 184..

Sussex Visitation, 1662 — *The Visitation of Sussex Anno Domini 1662, Made by Sir Edward Bysshe, Knt., Clarenceux King of Arms.* Edited and annotated by A. W. Hughes Clarke. (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. lxxxix) London, 1937.

Sussex Wills — *Transcripts of Sussex Wills as far as They Relate to Ecclesiological and Parochial Subjects, up to the Year 1560.* Transcribed and classified by the late R. Garraway Rice. Edited by Walter H. Godfrey. 4 volumes: i, Albourne to Chichester; ii, Chiddingly to Horsham; iii, Horsted Keynes to Pyecombe; iv, not yet published. (Sussex Record Society, vols. xli, xlii, xliii) Lewes, 1935–1938.

Sweetman — *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland . . . 1171–1307, Preserved in the Public Record Office.* Edited by H. S. Sweetman and G. F. Handcock. 5 volumes: i, 1171–1251; ii, 1252–1284; iii, 1285–1292; iv, 1293–1301; v, 1302–1307. London, 1875–1886.

Taunton Wills — *Calendar of Wills and Administrations in the Court of the Archdeacon of Taunton. Parts I and II, Wills Only, 1537–1799.* Edited by Edward Alexander Fry. (British Record Society, The Index Library, vol. xlv) London, 1912.

T.C.D. MSS., F.3.27 — "Obits, Pedigrees, Marriages of Most of the Principal Families in Ireland, More Particularly in the 16th and 17th Centuries." Manuscript book of pedigrees in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Testa de Nevill — *Liber Feodorum. The Book of Fees, Commonly Called Testa de Nevill,* reformed from the earliest MSS. by the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 3 volumes. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920–1931.

Tipperary Sheriff's Accts. — *Sheriff's Accounts for County Tipperary, 1275–6.* By Edmund Curtis. (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xlii, sec. C, no. 5 [July, 1934]). Dublin, 1934.

Treasury Books — *Calendar of Treasury Books . . . Preserved in the Public Record Office.* Edited by William A. Shaw. Issued by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. 19 volumes in 34 parts, covering the period 1660–March, 1705. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1904–1938.

Treasury Books and Papers — *Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1729–1745, Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office.* Compiled by William A. Shaw. Published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. 5 volumes: i, 1729–1730; ii, 1731–1734; iii, 1735–1738; iv, 1739–1741; v, 1742–1745. London, 1898–1903.

Treasury Papers — *Calendar of Treasury Papers . . . Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office.* Edited by J. Redington. Published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. 6 volumes: 1557–1696; ii, 1697–1702; iii, 1702–1707; iv, 1708–1714; v, 1714–1719; vi, 1720–1728. London, 1868–1889.

Trinidad & Tobago Year Book, 1919 — *Trinidad & Tobago Year Book, 1919.* 54th Year of Issue. Compiled by C. B. Franklin. Trinidad, 1919.

Tropenell Cartulary — *The Tropenell Cartulary. Being the Contents of an Old Wiltshire Muniment Chest.* Edited by the Reverend J. Sylvester Davies. 2 volumes. Devizes, 1908.

Tuam Marriages — Manuscript Index, Tuam Diocesan Marriage License Bonds, 1769–1845, Public Record Office, Dublin.

Valor Ecclesiasticus — *Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Henr. VIII. Auctoritate Regia Institutus.* Edited by John Caley and Joseph Hunter. (Record Commission) 6 volumes. London, 1810–1834.

V.C.H., Berks — *The Victoria History of the County of Berkshire.* Edited by the Reverend P. H. Ditchfield and William Page (vols. iii and iv, assisted by John Hautenville Cape). 4 volumes plus index volume. London, 1906–1927.

V.C.H., Hants — *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.* 5 volumes plus index volume: i and ii edited by H. Arthur Doubleday; iii and iv by G. Henniker Gotley and W. J. Hardy; v and index by William Page. Westminster, 1900–1914.

V.C.H. Somerset — *The Victoria History of the Counties of England. A History of Somerset.* Edited by William Page. 2 volumes issued to date. London, 1906–1911.

V.C.H. Sussex — *The Victoria History of the County of Sussex.* Issued to date: vols. i and ii, edited by William Page; iii (Romano-British Sussex. City of Chichester), vii (The Rape of Lewes), ix (The Rape of Hastings), edited by L. F. Salzman. London and Oxford, 1905–1937.

Vicars, *Prerogative Wills* — *Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland, 1536–1810.* By Sir Arthur Vicars. Dublin, 1897.

Vicars, *Report* — "A General Search through the Office Records, Office of Arms, Dublin, for the Family of Devenish," a manuscript report dated 1 August 1895, prepared for one of the grandsons of Lieutenant John Devenish, Union of South Africa, by Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms.

Walford's County Families, 1920 — *Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom, or Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, Containing a Brief Notice of the Descent, Birth, Marriage, Education, and Appointments of Each Person, His Heir Apparent or Presumptive, as also a Record of the Offices Which He Has hitherto Held, together with His Town Address, County Residence, and Clubs.* Sixtieth annual publication. London, 1920.

Waterford Arch. Soc. — *Journal of the Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society.* Waterford, 1894——. Reference is to Reverend P. Power, "The Holy Ghost Friary, Commonly Called the 'French Church' of Waterford," i (1894), 218.

Watkin, *Dartmouth* — *Dartmouth. Vol. I. Pre-Reformation.* By Hugh R. Watkin. (The Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art: Parochial History Section. Parochial Histories of Devonshire, no. 5) Exeter, 1905.

Weekley, *Romance of Names* — *The Romance of Names.* By Ernest Weekley. London, 1922.

Wells Cath. MSS. — *Vd. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, vol. $12^{1,2}$.

Wells Charters — *Wells City Charters.* Edited by Dorothy O. Shilton and Richard Holworthy. (Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. xlvi) London, 1932.

Westm. Pleas — *Placitorum in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi Asservatorum. Temporibus Regum Ric. I., Johann., Henr. III., Edw. I., Edw. II. . . .* (Record Commission) London, 1811.

Who Was Who — *Who Was Who. A Companion to "Who's Who" Containing the Biographies of Those Who Died during the Period 1897–1916.* London, 1920.
Idem, 1916–1928. London, 1929.
Idem, 1929–1940. London, 1941.

Who's Who, 1946 — *Who's Who, 1946.* London and New York, 1946.

Who's Who, Australia, 1938 — *Who's Who in Australia. 10th edition, 1938. Incorporating John's Notable Australians, Including an Australian Knightage and Companionage, and Being a Record of the Careers of Prominent and Representative People of Our Time.* Edited by Joseph A. Alexander. Melbourne, 1938.

Who's Who, Ireland — *Thom's Irish Who's Who. A Biographical Book of Reference of Prominent Men and Women in Irish Life at Home and Abroad. 1923.* Dublin, 1923.

Wiltshire Fines — *Abstracts of Feet of Fines relating to Wiltshire for the Reigns of Edward I and Edward II.* Edited by R. B. Pugh. (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Records Branch, vol. i) Devizes, 1939.

Wiltshire Inqs. P.M. — *Abstracts of Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem Returned into the Court of Chancery* . . . 3 volumes: i, *Reign of King Charles the First*, edited by George S. Fry and Edward Alexander Fry; ii, *Reigns of Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II (A.D. 1242–1326)*, edited by Edward Alexander Fry; iii, *Reign of King Edward III. A.D. 1327–1377*, abstracted by Ethel Stokes. (British Record Society, Ltd., The Index Library, vols. xxiii, xxxvii, xlviii) London, 1901-1914.

Winchester Coll. Annals — *Annals of Winchester College, from Its Foundation in the Year 1382 to the Present Time.* By T. F. Kirby. London and Winchester, 1892.

Winchester Coll. Reg. — *Winchester College, 1867–1920. A Register.* Edited by Henry John Hardy. Winchester, 1923.

Wood's *Oxford* — *Survey of the Antiquities of the City of Oxford, Composed in 1661–6, by Anthony Wood.* Edited by Andrew Clark. 3 volumes (Oxford Historical Society, vols. xv, xvii, xxxvii) Oxford, 1889–1899.

Woodward, *Hants* — *A General History of Hampshire or the County of Southampton, Including the Isle of Wight.* 3 volumes: i, Winchester and Romsey and the Adjacent Country, pp. 1–317 by B. B. Woodward, pp. 318–418 by the Reverend Theodore C. Wilks; ii, Southampton and Arlesford and the Adjacent Country, by Wilks; iii, The New Forest, Christchurch, Andover, and the Country East of Winchester, etc., by Wilks; The Isle of Wight, by Charles Lockhart. London, 1861–1869.

Woulfe, *Irish Names* — *Irish Names and Surnames.* By the Reverend Patrick Woulfe. Dublin, 1923.

Y.B., 7 Edw. II. — *Year Books of Edward II. Vol. XVI. 7 Edward II. A.D. 1313–1314.* Edited by William Craddock Bolland. (Publications of the Selden Society, vol. xxxix) London, 1922.

Y.B., 16 Edw. III. 18 and 19 Edw. III. — *Year Books of the Reign of King Edward the Third.* Edited by Alfred J. Horwood (11 and 12 Edward III) and Luke Owen Pike (12 through 20 Edward III). (Rolls Series, No. 31/6–18, 13 volumes in 15). References are to *Year XVI (First Part)*, *Years XVIII and XIX*. London, 1896, 1905; series, 1883–1911.

York Freemen — *Register of the Freemen of the City of York from the City Records.* Edited by Dr. Francis Collins. 2 volumes: i, 1272–1558; ii, 1559–1759. (Publications of the Surtees Society, xcvi, cii) Durham, 1897–1900.

Yorkshire Fines [Yorkshire] *Feet of Fines of the Tudor Period.* Part I. (Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, Record Series, vol. ii) Worksop, 1887.

Yorkshire Subsidy *Yorkshire Lay Subsidy, Being a Ninth Collected in 25 Edward I (1297).* Edited by William Brown. (Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, vol. xvi) London, 1894.

Zurich Letters *The Zürich Letters. Comprising the Correspondence of Several Bishops and Others with Some of the Helvetian Reformers, during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.* Second series, 1558–1602. Edited for the Parker Society by the Reverend Hastings Robinson. (Publications of the Parker Society, vol. lii) Cambridge University Press, 1845.

3087